Aniversity of Allahabad.

CALENDAR

FOR THE YEAR

1902-1903.



Ellabahad

PRINTED AT THE PIONEER PRESS

(PUBLISHERS TO THE UNIVERSITY)

1902



CONTENTS.

					PAGE
I.—ALMANAC	***	***	•••	***	1
II.—THE SENATI		•••			25
The Chancelle		***			ib.
The Vice-Cha		•••	***		ib.
The Honorary	y Fellows	***			ib.
The Fellows	9 644	•••			ib.
The Syndicat	e	• 64		•••	30
The Faculty	of Arts	•••		•	30
The Faculty	of Science			•••	32
The Boards of				•••	ib.
The Faculty of	of Law		•••	L 007	34
The Faculty o		· · · ·	•••	***	
Registrar	***		•••	***	ib. 35
Succession Li	st from 1887		***	***	
Election of Fe		ncil	•••	•••	ib.
			•••	***	
III.—ACT NO. XVI	III. OF 1887, CT	THE A		NI~	
. Amendment o		1887 8	obodule Dest	•••	36
IV.—RULES OF THE	E UNITED	1001, 50	medule, Part I	•••	54
IV.—RULES OF TH	E ONIVERSI	EX REGA			
Do.	do.	do.	FACULTIES	***	55
Do.	do.	do.	SYNDICATE	***	. 58
Do.	do.	do.		•••	66
Do.	do.	do.	REGISTRAR ELECTION	•••	71
		u .o.	FELLOWS	OF	72
Do.	do.	do.	AFFILIATION		73
Do.	do.	do.	ACADEMI		14
			COSTUME	•••	74
Do.	do.	do.	UNIVE RSIT	Y	
			ARMS AN	Œ	
	1. 1		COMMO SEAL	N	76
Do.	dc.	đo.		8-	
			CUSSION	IN	
Bye-Laws of th			THE SENAT	E	ib.
Bye-Laws of th	e pynaicate		***	***	83

						200
₹	-REGULATION	S IN ARTS-				PAGE.
	Entrance Exa	mination	•••	•		118
	Intermediate	Examination			***	125
	B.A. Examina	ation		•••	•••	127
	M.A. do.		.44	416		130
	School Final-	Examination				134
	Examination	in Arts of Gir	ls and	Women		140
	General			•••		141
VI	-REGULATION	S IN SCIENCE	R			
	B.Sc. Examir		7			142
	D.Sc. do.				•••	144
VII.	-REGULATIO	NO THE T.A. TATA			***	***
	LL.B. Examin					
	Honours in La		***	•••	414	146
	Doctor of Lav	•••	***	•••	•••	148
WIII			***	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	***	150
	APPENDIX A					
(1) Forms of A	pplication	• • •	***	•••	151
The second secon						
(2		ertificates of P	assing	Examinations	•••	173
(2 IX. -) Do. Co Appendix B				•••	173
(2 IX. -) Do. Co Appendix B	.— Arts and Scie		Examinations the Examinat	ions	173
(2 IX. -	Do. Co APPENDIX B Text-books in	.— Arts and Scie 1904—				
(2 IX (1).	Do. Co APPENDIX B Text-books in of 1903 and	.— Arts and Scie 1904—				180
(2 IX (1).	Do. Co APPENDIX B Text-books in of 1903 and Entrance Exa	Arts and Scientification do.				180 184
(2 IX (1).	Do. Co APPENDIX B Text-books in of 1903 and Entrance Exa School Final	Arts and Scientification do.				180 184 187
(2 IX (1).	Do. Con APPENDIX B Text-books in of 1903 and Entrance Exa School Final Intermediate	Arts and Scientification do.	ence for			180 184 187 196
(2 IX (1).	APPENDIX B Text-books in of 1903 and Entrance Exa School Final Intermediate B.A.	Arts and Scientification do. do. do.	ence for			180 184 187 196 201
(2) IX.— (1).	APPENDIX B Text-books in of 1903 and Entrance Exa School Final Intermediate B.A. B.Sc.	Arts and Scientification do. do. do. do. do.	ence for			180 184 187 196 201 210
(2) IX.— (1).	APPENDIX B Text-books in of 1903 and Entrance Exa School Final Intermediate B.A. B.Sc. D.Sc.	Arts and Scientification do.	ence for			180 184 187 196 201 210 219
(2) IX.— (1).	APPENDIX B Text-books in of 1903 and Entrance Exa School Final Intermediate B.A. B.Sc. D.Sc. M.A.	Arts and Scientification do.	ence for			180 184 187 196 201 210 219 232
(2) IX.— (1).	APPENDIX B Text-books in of 1903 and Entrance Exa School Final Intermediate B.A. B.Sc. D.Sc. M.A. Entrance	Arts and Scientification do.	ence for			180 184 187 196 201 210 219 232 236
(2) IX.— (1).	APPENDIX B Text-books in of 1903 and Entrance Exa School Final Intermediate B.A. B.Sc. D.Sc. M.A. Entrance School Final	Arts and Scientification do.	ence for			180 184 187 196 201 210 219 232 236 238
(2) IX.— (1).	APPENDIX B Text-books in of 1903 and Entrance Exa School Final Intermediate B.A. B.Sc. D.Sc. M.A. Entrance School Final Intermediate	Arts and Scientification do.	1903			180 184 187 196 201 210 219 232 236 238 247
(2) IX.— (1).	APPENDIX B Text-books in of 1903 and Entrance Exa School Final Intermediate B.A. B.Sc. D.Sc. M.A. Entrance School Final Intermediate B.A.A.	Arts and Scientification do.	1903	the Examinat		180 184 187 196 201 210 219 232 236 238 247 253
(2) IX.— (1).	APPENDIX B Text-books in of 1903 and Entrance Exa School Final Intermediate B.A. B.Sc. D.Sc. M.A. Entrance School Final Intermediate B.A.B.Sc.	Arts and Scientification do.	1903	the Examinat		180 184 187 196 201 210 219 232 236 238 247 253 261
(2 IX.— (1).	Do. Con Appendix B Text-books in of 1903 and Entrance Exa School Final Intermediate B.A. B.Sc. D.Sc. M.A. Entrance School Final Intermediate B.A. B.Sc. D.Sc. M.A. Entrance School Final Intermediate B.A. B.Sc. D.Sc. M.A. B.Sc. D.Sc. M.A.	Arts and Scientific Arts a	1903	the Examinat	***	180 184 187 196 201 210 232 232 236 247 253 261 271
(2) IX.— (1).	Do. Con Appendix B Text-books in of 1903 and Entrance Exa School Final Intermediate B.A. B.Sc. D.Sc. M.A. Entrance School Final Intermediate B.A. B.Sc. D.Sc. M.A. Entrance School Final Intermediate B.A. B.Sc. D.Sc. M.A. Ext-books in	Arts and Scientification do.	1903	the Examinat	***	180 184 187 196 201 210 219 232 236 238 247 253 261 271
(2 IX.— (1).	Do. Con Appendix B Text-books in of 1903 and Entrance Exa School Final Intermediate B.A. B.Sc. D.Sc. M.A. Entrance School Final Intermediate B.A. B.Sc. D.Sc. M.A. Entrance School Final Intermediate B.A. B.Sc. D.Sc. M.A. B.Sc. D.Sc. M.A.	Arts and Scientification Arts and Scientification do. do. do. do. do. do. do. d	1903	the Examinat	***	180 184 187 196 201 210 219 232 236 238 247 253 261 271

University of Allahabad Calendar,

1902.

T W Th F S	
M T W Th F	
M T W Th F S	Summer Vacation ends.
S M T W Th F S	Syndicate Meeting; or on the first Saturday in August.
	Where Man What France Man Walter Samuel Man Walt

1 2	F S	
4 5 6 7 8 9	M T W Th F S	
11 12 13 14 15 16	M T W Th F	
18 19 20 21 22 23	M T W Th F S	Rakshabandhan.
24- 25 26 27 28 29 30	M T W Th F S	Janam Ashtami. Do.
31	S	

1	1	SEPTEMONS.
1 2 3 4 5 6	M T W Th F	
8 9 10 11 12 13	M T W Th F S	
15 16 17 18 19 20	M T W Th F	Anant Chaudas.
22 23 24 25 26 27	M T W Th F S	Long day of application for 10 . To Historicalian
29 30	M T	

1	w	Mahalaya Amawas.
2 3 4	Th F S	
ි 6	S M	
7 8 9 10 11	T W Th F S	Dasehra holidays begin.
12 13 14 15 16 17 18	M T W Th F S	University of Panjab incorporated, 1882.
19 20 21 22 23 24 25	S M T W Th F S	
26 27 28 29 30 31	M T W Th	Dewali, Do.

1	S	Syndicate Meeting.
3 4 5 6 7 8	M T W Th F S	
10 11 12 13 14 15	M T W Th	King-Emperor's Birthday. Deothan. University of Allahabad founded, 1887. Shabibarat.
17 18 19 20 21 22	M T W Th F S	
23 24 25 26 27 28 29	M T W Th F S	LL.B. Examination begins.
30	S	

1 2 3 4 5	M T W Th F	
4 5	Th F	Last day of application for Matazone and Scient Final Exeminations.
6	S	Syndicate Meeting.
8 9 10 11 12 13	M T W Th F	
15 16 17 18 19 20	M T W Th F S	
21 22 23 24 25 26 27	M T W Th F S	Christmas Holidays begin.
28 29 30 31	S M T W	

		VANUARY
2 3	FS	Id-ul-Fity
5 6 7 8 9 10	M T W Th F S	Syndicate Meeting.
12 13 14 15 16 17	M T W Th F S	
19 20 21 22 23 24	M T W Th F	Entrance and School Final Examinations begin.
26 27 28 29 30 31	M T W Th F	Maghi Amawas. East day of application for Intermediate McA B.A. D-Sc. and B.Sc. Enaminations.

		PRESTARY.
2 3 4 5 6 7	M T W Th F S	Basant Panchmi. Syndicate Meeting.
9 10 11 12 13 14	M T W Th F	
15 16 17 18 19 20 21	M T W Th F S	
23 24 25 26 27 28	M T W Th F S	Shiva Ratri. Syndicate Meeting.

		MARCH
2 3 4 5 6 7	M T W Th F S	Annual Meeting of the Senate.
9 10 11 12 13 14	M T W Th F S	Id-ul-Zoha. Holi. Do.
16 17 18 19 20 21	M T W Th F	Intermediate, M.A., B.A., D.Sc. and B.Sc. Examinations begin.
23 24 25 26 27 28	M T W Th F	
30 31	M T	

1 9	$rac{W}{Th}$		
2 3 4	F	Syndicate Meeting.	
5 6 7 8 9 10 11	M T W Th F S	Good Frid ay. Easter Even.	
12 13 14 15 16 17 18	M T W Th F S	Easter Sunday, Easter Monday.	
20 21 22 23 24 25	M T W Th F S		
26 27 28 29 30	S M T W Th		

•		MAY.
1 2	F S	
5 6 7 8 9	M T W Th F	inlain Legal 1921 h
11 12 13 14 15 16	M T W Th F S	JAMES LI MAMES
18 19 20 21 22 23	M T W Th F S	
25 26 27 28 29 30	M T W Th F S	Late Queen-Empress' Birthday.
31	8	

		JUNA
1 2 3 4 5 6	M T W Th F	
8 9 10 11 12 13	M T W Th F	
1.1 15 16 17 18 19 20	M T W Th F S	
22 23 24 25 26 27	S M T W Th F S	
28 29 .30	S M T	

	1 2 3 4	W Th F S	
1	6 7 8 9 0	M T W Th F S	
1 1 1 1 1	3 4 5 6 7 8	M T W Th F	Summer Vacation ends.
3	20 21 22 23 24 25	M T W Th F S	Syndicate Meeting: or on the first Saturday in August.
	27 28 29 30 31	M T W Th F	

1	s	
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	M T W Th F S	
10 11 12 13 14 15	M T W Th F	
17 13 19 20 21 22	M T W Th	
23 24 25 26 27 28 29	S M T W Th F S	
3C 31	S M	

		OF TEMPERAL STREET
1 2 3 4 5	T W Th F S	
7 8 9 10 11 12	M T W Th F S	
14 15 16 17 18 19	M T W Th F S	
21 22 23 24 25 26	M T W Th F	
28 29 30	M T W	

		2010 8194
1 2 3	Th F S	
5 6 7 8 9	M T W Th F S	
11 12 13 14 15 16 17	S M T W Th F S	University of Panjab incorporated, 1882.
19 20 21 22 23 24	M T W Th F S	
25 26 27 28 29 30 31	M T W Th F S	

		. NOV 23622 VOZ.
2 3 4 5 6 7	S M T W Th F S	Syndicate Meeting.
9 10 11 12 13 14	M T W Th F	King-Emperor's Birthday.
16 17 18 19 20 21	M T W Th F S	University of Allahabad founded, 1887.
23 24 25 26 27 28	M T W Th F S	
30	<u>S</u>	

1 2 3 4 5	T W Th F S	Syndicate Meeting.
7 8 9 10 11 12	M T W Th F S	
13 14 15 16 17 18 19	M T W Th F S	
21 22 23 24 25 26	M T W Th F S	Christmas Holidays begin.
27 28 29 30 31	S M T W	

,		
		JANEARI.
2	S	New Year's Day
4 5 6 7 8 9	M T W Th F S	Syndicate Meeting.
11 12 13 14 15 16	M T W Th F S	
18 19 20 21 22 23	M T W Th F S	
25 26 27 28 29 30	M T W Th F S	
31	3	

		YABATARY
1 2 3 4 5 6	M T W Th F S	Syndicate Meeting.
8 9 10 11 12 13	S M T W Th F S	
14 15 16 17 18 19 20	M T W Th F S	
21 22 23 24 25 26 27	S M T W Th F S	
28 29	S M	

		MAROK
1 2 3 4 5	T W Th F S	
7 8 9 10 11 12	M T W Th F	Annual Meeting of the Senate.
14 15 16 17 18 19	M T W Th F S	
21 22 23 24 25 26	M T W Tu F	
28 29 30 31	M T W Th	

		A.学得其。
1 2	FS	Syndicate Meeting.
3 4 5 6 7 8 9	M T W Th F	
11 12 13 14 15 16	S M T W Th F S	
18 19 20 21 22 23	S M T W Th F S	
2.4 25 26 27 28 29 30	S M T W Th F S	Summer Vacation begins.

		MAY.
2 3 4 5 6 7	S M T W Th F S	
9 10 11 12 13 14	M T W Th F S	
16 17 18 19 20 21	M T W Th F S	
23 24 25 26 27 28	M T W Th F S	Late Queen-Empress' Birthday.
30 31	M T	

		JUNE.
1 2 3 4	W Th F S	
5 6 7 8 9 10 11	M T W Th F	
12 13 14 15 16 17 18	MTW Th Fs.	
20 21 22 23 24 25	M T W Th F S	
26 27 28 29 30	S M T W Th	

II.

THE SENATE.

CHANCELLOR:

THE Hon'ble Sir James John Digges LaTouche, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

VICE-CHANCELLOR:

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice G. E. Knox (I.C.S.).

HONORARY FELLOWS:

The Most Hon'ble the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava.

The Most Hon'ble the Marquis of Lansdowne, G.M.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.M.I.E.

The Right Hon'ble Victor Alexander Bruce, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, P.C., LL.D., D.Litt.

The Right Hon'ble George Nathaniel Baron Curzon of Kedleston, M.A., F.R.S., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir Alfred Comyns Lyall, K.C.B., K.C.I.E. The Hon'ble Sir Auckland Colvin, K.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir Charles Haukes Todd Crosthwaite, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. Alan Cadell, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Sir James John Digges LaTouche, C.S.L

FELLOWS:

I.—Ex officio under section 5, sub-section (1), clause (a) of Act XVIII of 1887.

1. The Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature, N.-W. Provinces ... 15th November 1887

2. The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces ... Ditto.

	Date of appointment.
3. The Agent to the Governor-General in	
Rainutana •••	
4. The Chief Secretary to Government,	
5. The Secretary to Government, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch	31st May, 1893.
6. Ditto ditto Irrigation Branch	Ditto.
7. The Commissioner of Allahabad	15th November, 1887.
8. Ditto Lucknew	. Ditto.
9. Ditto Agra	. Ditto.
10. The Director of Public Instruction United Provinces of Agra and Oudi	1 D1000.
11. The Principal of Muir Central College	Ditto.
Allahabad 12. The Principal, Queen's College, Benare	s Ditto.
C of Education	of
the Central Provinces	Zana npru, 2002.
TIMERTON	of 20th May, 1893.
TITE THOMAS	10th November, 1893.
16. The Director of the Forest Scho Dehra Dun	4.4 DI660.
17. The Commissioner of Rohilkhand	4th September, 1895.
II. A.—Appointed by the Chancello of Act XVIII of 18	
프로그램 가장 그리고 있다. 그리고 그리고 있다고 있다.	Date of appointment.
1. Saiyid Mahmud, Esq., Barrister-at-L	aw, 15th November, 1887.
2. Raja Jai Krishan Das, Bahadur, C.S.I	. Ditto.
3. Raja Udai Partab Singh of Bhinga,	c,s.i. Ditto.
4. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Charles Her Hill, M.A., Barrister-at Law	ory Ditto.
To Destinate Trace Des	
6. Shams-ul-Ulma Maulvi Zaka-ul-la, l	Khan
Bahadur	Ditto.
7 Pandit Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M Rai Bahadur	f.A., Ditto.
8. Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Ad Ram Bhattacharya, M.A.	litya Ditto
9. Rai Babu Ram Saran Das, Baha M.A	dur. Ditto.

	THE BENATE. 21
II. B	.—Appointed by the Chancellor under section 5 (1), clause (b) of Act XVIII of 1887.
	Date of appointment.
1.	Shams-ul-Ulma Maulvi Saiyid Amjad Ali, M.A 2nd December, 1887.
2.	Pandit Sundar Lal, B.A 20th December, 1888.
3.	George Theophilus Spankie, Esq., Barrister-at-Law 12th February, 1890.
4.	Arthur Venis, Esq., M.A 14th May, 1890.
5.	Nawab Imad-ud-Dowlah Ali Yar Khan Motaman Jang Saiyid Husain Bilgrami, B.A Ditto.
6.	The Hon'ble Mr. Thomas Conlan,
	Barrister-at-Law, C.I.E 23rd November, 1891.
7.	Walter Mytton Colvin, Esq., Bar. at-Law, 8th December, 1891.
8,	Mahamahopadhyaya Pt. Sudhakar Dube 18th November, 1892.
9.	The Rev. Thomas Jefferson Scott, M.A., D.D Ditto.
10.	The Hon'ble Mr. Justice George Edward Knox (I.C.S.) 29th November, 1892.
11.	The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arthur Hay Stewart Reid, M.A., Barrister-at-Law Ditto.
12.	John McConaghey, M.D., Col., I.M.S 24th January, 1893.
13.	Maulvi Mushtak Husain 14th November, 1894.
14.	Hanson Odell Budden, Esq. 4th January, 1895.
15.	The Hon'ble Mr. Justice William Robert Burkitt, M.A. (I.C.S.) 9th January, 1896.
16,	The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pramoda Charan Banerji, B.A., B.L Disto.
17.	The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Robert Smith Aikman, M.A. (I.C.S.) Ditto.
18.	Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Mahesh Chandra Nyayaratna, c.i.e. 2nd May, 1896.
19.	Ernest George Hill, Esq., B.A 2nd February, 1897.
20.	
21.	용 공연 (TT 현실 2015) 전 1 TT 전 1 2 2 2 2 1 TT 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
22	Maulvi Saiyid Ashraf Ali, M.A Ditto.
23.	용하기 하면 하면 하면 하면 하시면 하시고, 사람들이 하나 하는 것 같아. 나는 사람들이 살아 살아 없었습니다.

Charles Mathew Mulvany, Esq., M.A., B. Litt.

5th April, 1898.

	Date of appointment.
25.	Saiyid Akbar Husain, Khan Bahadur 5th April, 1898.
26.	Lala Baij Nath, B.A., Rai Bahadur Ditto.
27,	Pt. Jwala Prasad, M.A 10th March, 1899.
28.	Pt. Rama Shankar Misra, M.A Ditto.
29.	
	Rampur State Ditto.
30.	Charles Earle Welby, Esq Ditto.
31.	Rev. Arthur Crosthwaite, B.A Ditto.
32.	Colin Harington Browning, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law 11th September, 1899.
33.	The Hon'ble D. T. Roberts (1.c.s.). c.s.1. 11th April, 1900.
34.	Lieut-Col. J. Anderson, M.B., I.M.S Ditto.
35.	Pandit Sri Lal, M.R.A.C Ditto.
36.	Babu Sirish Chandra Bose, B.A Ditto.
37.	J. W. D. Johnstone, Esq 16th October, 1900.
38.	W. H. Moreland, Esq., B.A., LL.B 9th April, 1901.
39.	Pandit Ikbal Kishen, B.A Ditto.
. 40.	Muhammad Rafiq, Esq., B.A., Barrister-
**************************************	at-Law Ditto.
41.	Assistant Surgeon Mahendra Nath Ohdedar, Rai Bahadur Ditto.
42.	Henry Sharp, Esq., M.A. (Oxon.) 2nd January, 1902.
43.	Rev. Arthur Henry Ewing, M.A., Ph.D., 10th May, 1902.
III,-	-Elected by the Senate under section 5, sub-section (1), clause (c), of Act XVIII of 1887.
1.	George Frederick William Thibaut, Esq., Ph.D 4th February 1889.
2.	
3.	The Rev. J. M. Thoburn D.D.
4.	There are Continued to the continued to
5.	사실하게 맞아보면 (<u>1911년 1일 1일 1일 1일 1일 1일 1일 1</u> 일 보고 있다. 그는 사람들이 되었다. 그는 사람들이 되었다. 그는 사람들이 되었다. 그는 사람들이 되었다. 그는 사람들이 모든 사람들이 되었다.
6.	Arthur William Ward, Esq., B.A 19th February, 1891. Maulyi Muhammad Abdul Majid, Bar-
	rister-at-Law Ditto.
7.	The Hon'ble Pandit Bishambar Nath Ditto.
8.	Thomas Walker Arnold, Esq., B.A. Ditto.
9,	Homersham Cox, Esq., M.A 15th February, 1892.
10,	Charles Alfred Andrews, Esq., B.A., Barrister-at-law Ditto.
	선생님들이 아이들 아이는 살이 되는 소리를 함께 가는 것이 되었다. 그는 아이들 내면 생물에 가는 사람들이 모든 그는 그는 그는 그는 그를 가는 것을 하는 것이다.

THE SENATE.

		Date of election.
11.	Theodore Morison, Esq., B.A.	18th February, 1893.
12.	John Murray, Esq., M.A	Ditto.
13.	The Rev. J. Haythornthwaite, M.A.	, 5th July, 1894.
14.	The Rev. G. H. Westcott, M.A.	Ditto.
15.	The Hon'ble Babu Sri Ram, M.A., L. Rai Bahadur	
16.	Babu Abhaya Charan Sanyal, M.A., E	.c.s., Ditto.
17.	Mr. Gyanendra Nath Chakravarti, :	M.A., Ditto.
18.	Wilfrid King Porter, Esq., B.A., Barri at-Jaw	Ditto.
19,	Shams-ul-Ulma Maulvi Muhammad S	
20.	Nomani	Ditto
21.	Maulvi Karamat Husain, Barrister-at James George Jennings, Esq., M.A.	
22.	Ernest Hanbury Hankin, M.A.	Sth May, 1896.
23.	Mr. Mohendra Nath Dutt, M.A.	Ditto.
24.	T. Cuthbertson Jones, Esq., M.A.	D!#
25.	Marlborough Crosse, Esq., M.A.	
26.	William Knox Johnson, Esq.,	Ditto M.A.,
	Barrister-at-Law	13th April, 1898.
27.	Babu Sarat Chandra Mukerjee, M.A	, B.L., Ditto.
28.		
29.	Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya, B.A.,	LL.B. Ditto.
30.	Babu Sita Ram, B.A	Ditto.
31.	Rev. James Marsh Challis, M.A.	Ditto.
32	. Llewellyn Tipping, Esq., B.A.	Ditto.
33	Mathew Brown Cameron, Esq., M.A.	, B.Sc. Ditto.
34	. Rev. Charles Lysander Bare, M.A.	., B.D. 11th April, 1900.
35	. G. S. Carey, Esq., M.A	Ditto.
36	. Dwarka Nath Banarji, Esq., Bar	rister-
	at-Law	Ditto.
37		Ditto.
38		Ditto.
39	[18]	
40		그러나 하는 그는 사람들은 교육하다 하는 생생님까?
41		Ditto.
42		- 1、100mm(100mm) - 1、100mm(100mm) - 1、100mm) - 100mm) - 100mm
43	. · Dr. A. Richardson, Ph.D., F.C.s.	Ditto.

THE SYNDICATE

PRESIDENT:

- 1. The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor, Mr. Justice G. E. Knox (1.C.s.)

 Ex officio MEMBERS.
- 2. The Director of Public Instruction, United Provinces of Agra and Oudb.
- 3. The Principal, Muir Central College, Allahabad.
- 4. The Principal, Queen's College, Benares.
- 5. The Principal, Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee.
- 6. The Principal, Canning College, Lucknow.
- 7. The Principal, Agra College.
- 8. The Principal, M.A.-O. College, Aligarh.

ELECTIVE MEMBERS.

- 9. The Rev. G. H. Westcott, M.A., Principal, Christ-Church College, Cawnpore. Re-elected 3rd March, 1902.
- 10. The Secretary to Government, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, P. W.; D., Irrigation Branch. Re-elected 4th March, 1901.
- 11. Pandit Sundar Lal, B.A., Member of the Faculty of Law. Re-elected 4th March, 1901.
- The Hon ble Mr. T. Conlan, C.I.E., Member of the Faculty of Law. Re-elected 3rd March, 1902.
- 13. The Secretary to Government, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, P.W.D., Buildings and Roads Branch. Re-elected 3rd March, 1902.
- Shams-ul-Ulma Maulvi Saiyid Amjad Ali, M.A. Re-elected 4th March, 1901.
- Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Aditya Ram Bhattacharya, M.A. Re-elected 5th March, 1900.
- 16. J. Murray, Esq., M.A. Re-elected 4th March, 1901.
- 17. J. G. Jennings, Esq., M.A. Re-elected 4th March, 1901.
- 18. H. Cox, Esq., M.A. Re-elected 3rd March, 1902.
- 19. C. F. de la Fosse; Esq., M.A. Inspector of Schools, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. Elected 3rd March, 1902.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

PRESIDENT:

Director of Public Instruction.

Ex officio Members:

- 1. The Director of Public Instruction, United Provinces of Agra
- 2. The Frincipal, Muir Central College, Allahabad.

- 3. The Principal, Queen's College. Benares.
- 4. The Principal, Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee.
- 5. The Principal, Canning College, Lucknow.
- 6. The Principal, Agra College, Agra.
- 7. The Principal, M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
- 8. The Principal, Meerut College, Meerut.
- 9. The Principal. St. John's, College, Agra.
- 10. The Principal, Christ-Church College, Cawnpore.
- 11. The Principal, Government College, Jabalpur,
- 12. The Principal, Bareilly College, Bareilly.
- 13. The Principal, Reid Christian College, Lucknow.
- 14. The Principal, Kayastha Pathshala, Allahabad.
- 15. The Principal, Maharaja's College, Jaipur.
- 16. The Principal. Central Hindu College, Benares.

ELECTIVE MEMBERS.

- Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Aditya Ram Bhattacharya, M.A. Be-elected 4th March, 1901.
- 18. Babu Abhaya Charan Sanyal, M.A. Re-elected 5th March, 1900.
- Mr. Gyanendra Nath Chakravarti, M.A. Re-elected 5th March, 1900.
- Shams-ul-Ulma Maulvi Saiyid Amjad Ali, M.A. Re-elected 6th March, 1899.
- 21. J. Murray, Esq., M.A. Re-elected 3rd March, 1902.
- 22. J. G. Jennings, Esq., M.A. Re-elected 3rd March, 1902.
- 23. E. G. Hill, Esq., M.A. Re-elected 7th March, 1898.
- Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Sudhakar Dwivedi. Elected 7th March, 1898.
- 25. Maulvi Saiyid Ashraf Ali, M.A. Elected 7th March, 1898.
- 26. C. F. de la Fosse, Esq., M.A. Elected 6th March, 1899.
- 27. Mr. Mohendra Nath Dutt, M.A. Elected 6th March, 1899.
- 28. W. K. Johnson, Esq., M.A., Bar.-at-Law. Elected 6th March, 1899.
- 29. C. M. Mulvany, Esq., M.A., B. Litt. Elected 6th March, 1899.
- 30. L. Tipping, Esq., M.A. Elected 5th March, 1900.
- 31. M. B. Cameron, Esq., M.A. B.Sc. Elected 4th March, 1901.
- 32. Rev. A. Crosthwaite, M.A. Rlected 4th March, 1901.
- Babu Sarat Chandra Mukarji, M.A. B. L. Elected 3rd March, 1902.
- 34. Rev. H. B. Durrant, M.A. Elected 3rd March, 1902.

FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

PRESIDENT:

Mr. A. W. WARD, M.A.

Ex-officio Members: *

- The Director of Public Instruction.
- The Principal, Muir Central College, Allahabad.
- The Principal, Queen's College, Benares.
- The Principal, Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee. 4.
- The Principal, Agra College, Agra.
- The Principal, Canning College, Lucknow.
- The Principal, M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
- 8. The Principal, St. John's College, Agra.
- The Principal, Christ-Church College, Cawnpore. 9.
- 10. The Principal, Meerut College, Meerut.
- The Principal, Government College, Jabalpur. 11.
- The Principal, Bareilly College.
- 13. The Principal, Reid Christian College, Lucknow.
- The Principal, Kayastha Pathshala, Allahabad. 14.

ELECTIVE MEMBERS :-

- 15. H. Cox, Esq. Re-elected 5th March, 1900.
- 16. E. G. Hill, Esq., B.A. Re-elected 4th March, 1901.
- 17. J. Murray, Esq., M.A. Elected 3rd March, 1902.
- 18. A. W. Ward, Esq., M.A. Elected 3rd March, 1902.
- 19 Rev. A. Crosthwaite, M.A. Elected 3rd March, 1902.
- 20. Babu Abhaya Charan Sanyal, M.A. Elected 3rd March, 1902.

BOARDS OF STUDIES.

(FOR TWO YEARS ENDING MARCH 1903.)

I.-English Literature (7).

The Director, Public Instruction.

Mr. Jennings.

Dr. Thibaut. Mr. Morison.

Mr. Venis.

Convener-Dr. Thibaut.

^{*} Ex-officio Members of the Faculty of Science, as shewn above, go out at the next Annual Meeting of the Senate, when the number of elective Members shall be increased to at least the minimum of twelve (under Rule No. 17).

II.-Philosophy (7).

Mr. Venis. Dr. Thibaut. Rev. Mr. Haythornthwaite. Mr. Pirie.

Convener-Mr. Venis.

III .- Sanskrit (5).

Dr. Thibaut. Mr. Venis. Pt. A. R. Bhattacharya. Pt. Sudhakar Dwivedi.

Convener .- Pt. Aditya Ram Bhattacharya.

IV .- Arabic and Persian (5).

Maulavi Saiyid Ashraf Ali. Dr. Thibaut. Maulavi Saiyid Amjad Ali. Mr. Venis.

Convener-Dr. Thibaut.

V .- Greek, Latin and Hebrew (5).

Dr. Thibaut. Mr. Venis. Mr. Johnson. Rev. Mr. Haythornthwaite.

Convener-Rev. Mr. Haythornthwaite.

VI .- History, Geography and Political Economy (7).

Mr. Morison. Mr. Jennings. Mr. Johnson.

Dr. Thibaut. Mr. Browning. Mr. Pirie.

Convener-Mr. Morison.

VII .- European Modern Languages (5).

Mr. Morison. Dr. Thibaut. Mr. Jennings. Mr. Johnson. Mr. Jones.

Convener-Mr. Johnson.

VIII .- Mathematics.

Chosen the Director, Public by the Instruction.
Faculty of Arts. Mr. G. N. Chakravarti

Mr. Cox. Mr. M. N. Dutt. Chosen by the Faculty of Science.

Convener .- Mr. Cox (appointed by the Syndicate).

IX .- Physical Science (5).

Director of Public Instruction. Mr. Hill. Mr. Murray. Mr. Cox. Mr. Ward.

Convener-Mr. Hill.

X .- Drawing and Surveying (5).

The Director, Public Instruction | Mr. G. N. Chakravarti.

Convener—Mr. Chakravarti.

FACULTY OF LAW.

PRESIDENT:

The Hon'ble Mr. T. CONLAN, C.I.E., Bar.-at-Law.

MEMBERS:

- Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Majid, Barrister-at-Law. Re-elected 4th March, 1901.
- The Hon'ble Mr. T. Conlan, c.i.E., Barrister-at-Law. Re-elected 4th March, 1901.
- 3. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice G. E. Knox, I.c.s. Re-elected 3rd March, 1902.
- 4. Pandit Sundar Lal, B.A. Re-elected 4th March, 1901.
- W. K. Porter, Esq. Barrister-at Law. Re-elected 4th March, 1901.
- Maulvi Karamat Husain, Barrister-at-Law. Re-elected 4th March, 1901.
- The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pramoda Charan Banerji, B.A. Reelected 3rd March, 1902.
- The Hon'ble Mr. Justice W. R. Burkitt, M.A. (1.0.8.) Re-elected 3rd March, 1902.
- 9. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice R. S. Aikman, M.A. (I.C.S.) Re-elected 3rd March, 1902.
- 10. The Hon'ble Pt. Bishambar Nath. Re-elected 4th March, 1901.
- D. N. Banerji, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Elected 4th March, 1901.
- 12. Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya, B.A., LL.B. Elected 4th March, 1901.
- 13. Dr. Satish Chandra Banerji, M.A., LL.D. Elected 4th March, 1901.

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING.

MEMBERS:

Nil.

REGISTRAR.

- Archibald E. Gough, Esq., M.A. Appointed on the 16th November, 1887. Officiating from 16th November, 1892, till the 9th January, 1893; re-appointed 9th January, 1893; resigned 5th March, 1894.
- G. W. F. Thibaut, Esq. Officiated 12th February to 12th December, 1891.
- Charles Dodd, Esq. Appointed on the 5th March, 1894; re-appointed 2nd March, 1896; re-appointed 7th March, 1898; re-appointed 5th March, 1900; re-appointed 3rd March, 1902.

SUCCESSION LIST FROM 1887.

CHANCELLORS:

- 1887. The Hon'ble Sir Alfred Comyns Lyall, K.C.B., K.C.L.E.
- 1887. The Hon'ble Sir Auckland Colvin, K.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
- 1892. The Hon'ble Sir Charles Haukes Todd Crosthwaite, K.C.S.I.
- 1894. The Hon'ble Mr. A. Cadell, C.S.I.
- 1895. The Hon'ble Sir Antony Patrick MacDonnell, G.C.S.I.
- 1898. The Hon'ble Mr. James John Digges LaTouche, C.S.I.
- 1898. The Hon'ble Sir Antony Patrick MacDonnell, G.C.S.I.
- 1901. The Hon'ble Sir James John Digges LaTouche, K.C.S.I.

FELLOWS ELECTED BY THE SENATE FOR NOMINA-TION TO THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA & OUDH.

- The Hon'ble Mr. Walter Mytton Colvin, Barrister-at-Law. Elected 1st November, 1893; re-elected 11th January, 1896.
- (2) The Hon'ble Mr. Thomas Conlan, Barrister-at-Law. Elected 7th March, 1898; re-elected 4th August, 1900.

III.

ACT No. XVIII OF 1887.

Passed on the 23rd September, 1887.

THE ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY ACT, 1887.

CONTENTS.

SECTIONS.

- 1. Title and commencement.
- 2. Establishment and incorporation of University.
- 3. Chancellor.
- 4. Vice-Chancellor.
- 5. Fellows.
- 6. First Fellows.
- 7. Vacation of office of Fellows.
- 8. Honorary Fellows.
- 9. Constitution and powers of Senate.
- 10. Chairman at Meetings of Senate.
- 11. Proceedings at Meetings of Senate.
- 12. Appointment of Syndicate, Faculties, Examiners and Officers.
- 13. Functions and proceedings of Syndicate.
- 14. Power to confer Degrees after examination.
- Power to confer Honorary Degrees.

- 16. Power to levy fees.
- 17. Power to make rules.
- 18. Examiners, officers and servants of the Senate to be deemed to be public servants.
- 19. Duty of Local Government to enforce Act and Rules.
- 20. Notifications in certain cases.
- 21. Annual Accounts and audit thereof.

THE SCHEDULE.

- Part I.—Offices to be deemed to have been specified under section 5, sub-section (1), clause (a).
- PART II.—PERSONS TO BE DEEMED TO HAVE BEEN APPOINTED, OR TO HAVE BEEN ELECTED AND APPROVED AS FELLOWS, UNDER SECTION 5, SUBSECTION (1), CLAUSE (b) OR CLAUSE (c).

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A UNIVERSITY AT ALLAHABAD.

WHEREAS it has been determined to establish a University at Allahabad; it is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Allahabad University Act, 1887, and

Title and commencement.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

2. (1) A University shall be established at Allahabad, and the Governor-General Establishment and incorporation of University. for the time being shall be the patron of the University.

- (2) The University shall consist of a Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and such number of Fellows as may be determined in manner hereinafter provided.
- (3) The University shall be a body corporate by the name of the University of Allahabad, having perpetual succession and a common seal, with power to acquire and hold property, movable or immovable, to transfer the same, to contract and to do all other things necessary for, or incidental to, the purposes of its constitution.
- (4) The University shall come into existence on such day as the Local Government may, by notification in the official *Gazette*, appoint in this behalf.
- 3. The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western
 Provinces for the time being shall be the Chancellor of the University,
 and the first Chancellor shall be the Hon'ble Sir Alfred
 Comyns Lyall, Knight Commander of the Most Hon'ble
 Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Most
 Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.
- 4. (1) The Vice-Chancellor shall be such one of the Fellows as the Chancellor may from time to time appoint in this behalf.

- (2) Except as provided in sub-sections (3) and (4), he shall hold office for two years from the date of his appointment, and on the expiration of his term of office may be re-appointed.
- (3) If a Vice-Chancellor leaves India, he shall thereupon cease to be Vice-Chancellor, unless the Chancellor otherwise directs.
- (4) The Hon'ble Sir John Edge, Knight, Queen's Council, Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces, shall be deemed to have been appointed the first Vice-Chancellor, and his term of office shall, subject to the provisions of subsection (3), expire on the last day of December 1889.
 - Fellows. 5. (1) The following persons shall be Fellows, namely,—
 - (a) all persons for the time being holding such offices under the Government as the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, specify in this behalf;
 - (b) persons whom the Chancellor may from time to time appoint by name as being eminent benefactors of the University, or persons distinguished for attainments in Literature, Science or Arts, or for services to the cause of education; and
 - (c) such persons as may from time to time be elected by the Senate of the University and approved by the Chancellor;

Provided that—

- (i) the whole number of the Fellows holding office under clauses (a), (b) and (c), exclusive of the Vice-Chancellor, shall not be less than thirty; and
- (ii) the number of persons for the time being elected and approved under clause (c) shall not exceed the number for the time being appointed under clause (b).
- (2) A person appointed under clause (b), or elected and approved under clause (c) of sub-section (1), shall not, by succeeding to an office notified under clause (a) of that sub-section, cease to be a Fellow under clause (b) or clause (c) thereof, as the case may be.
- 6. (1) The offices specified in Part I of the Schedule shall be deemed to have been specified in a notification issued under section 5, sub-section (1), clause (a); and
- (2) The persons named in Part II of the Schedule shall, except for the purpose of the second clause of the provise to section 5, sub-section (1), be deemed to be Fellows appointed under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 5, or elected and approved under clause (c) of that sub-section.
- 7. (1) The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, cancel or amend any portion of Part I of the Schedule or any notification under section 5, sub-section (1), clause (a).

- (2) The Chancellor may, with the consent of not less than two-thirds of the members of the Senate present at a meeting specially convened for the purpose, remove any Fellow appointed under clause (b) of subsection (1), of section 5, or elected and approved under clause (c) of that sub-section.
- (3) If any Fellow leaves India without the intention of returning thereto, or is absent from India for more than four years, he shall thereupon cease to be a Fellow.
- 8. Every person who has filled the office of patron or

 Honorary Fellow.

 Chancellor shall be an Honorary
 Fellow of the University, but shall
 not be a member of the Senate.
- 9. (1) The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows
 Constitution and powers of Senate.

 for the time being shall form the
 Senate of the University.
- (2) The Senate shall have the entire management of and superintendence over the affairs, concerns, and property of the University, and shall provide for that management and exercise that superintendence in accordance with the rules for the time being in force under this Act.
- 10. At every meeting of the Senate, the Chancellor or, in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor of the Senate.

 Chairman at meetings cellor, or in the absence of both, a Fellow chosen by the Fellows present at the meeting or by a majority of them, shall preside as Chairman.

Proceedings at meetings of Senate.

Proceedings at meetings of Senate.

Proceedings at meetings of Senate.

Proceedings at meeting of any person to be a Fellow under section 5, sub-section (1), clause (c), comes before the Senate at a meeting, it shall be decided by a majority of the votes given thereat by the members in person or by proxy.

- (2) Every other question which comes before the Senate at a meeting shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the members present.
- (3) No question shall be decided at any such meeting
 unless ten members at the least, besides the chairman,
 are present at the time of the decision.
 - (4) The chairman and, subject to the foregoing provisions of this section respecting the mode of voting, every Fellow shall have one vote, and the chairman, in case of an equality of votes, shall have a second or casting vote.
 - Appointment of Syndicate, Faculties, Examiners and Officers.

 Appointment of Syndicate from among the members of the Senate may from time to time (1) appoint or provide for the appointment of a Syndicate from among the members of the Senate;
 - (2) constitute Faculties of Arts and Law and, with the previous approval of the Governor-General in Council, of Science, Engineering and Medicine;

- (3) appoint, suspend and remove, of provide less the appointment, suspension and removal of examiners, officers, and servants of the University.
- (4) appoint, or provide for the appointment of professors and lecturers, and suspend and remove, or provide for the suspension and removal of professors and lecturers appointed by the Senate.
- 13. (1) The Syndicate shall be the executive committee of the Senate, and may discharge such functions of the Senate as it may be empowered to discharge by the rules for the time being in force under this Act.
- (2) The Vice-Chancellor shall be a member of the Syndicate, and shall preside as chairman at every meeting of the Syndicate at which he is present.
- (3) If the Vice-Chancellor is absent from any such meeting, the members present shall choose one of their number to be chairman of the meeting.
- (4) Every question at a meeting shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the members present.
- (5) In case of an equality of votes, the chairman shall have a second or casting vote.
- 14. Subject to the rules for the time being in force under this Act, the Senate may confer on persons who have passed such examinations in the

University and fulfilled such other conditions as may be prescribed under the Act—

- (a) in the Faculty of Arts, the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts;
- (b) in the Faculty of Law, the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Laws;
 and, if empowered by the Governor-General in Council in this behalf,—
- (c) in the Faculty of Science, the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Science;
- (d) in the Faculty of Medicine, the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Medicine;
- (e) in the Faculty of Engineering, the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Civil Engineering.
- 15. If the Vice-Chancellor and not less than twothirds of the other members of Power to confer honorary degrees. the Syndicate recommend that an honorary degree be conferred on

any person, on the ground that he is, in their opinion, by reason of eminent position and attainments, a fit and proper person to receive such a degree, and their recommendation is supported by a majority of the members at a meeting of the Senate and is confirmed by the Chancellor, the Chancellor may, on behalf of the Senate, confer on that person the degree of Doctor of Laws without requiring him to undergo any examination.

- 16. (1) The Senate may charge such reasonable

 Power to levy fees.

 fees for entrance into the University and continuance therein, for admission to the examinations of the University, for attendance at any lectures or classes in connection with the University, and for the degrees to be conferred by the University, as may be imposed by the rules for the time being in force under this Act.
- (2) Such fees shall be carried to a General Fee Fund for the payment of expenses of the University.
- 17. (1) The Senate shall, as soon as may be after the coming into existence of the University, and may, from time to time thereafter, make rules consistent with this Act touching—
 - (a) the mode and time of convening the meetings of the Senate and of transacting business thereat;
 - (b) the appointment, constitution, and duties of the Syndicate and the Faculties, and the election of Fellows under section 5, subsection (1), clause (c);
 - (c) the appointment, suspension, removal, duties, and remuneration of examiners, officers and servants;
 - (d) the appointment, duties and remuneration of professors and lecturers, and the suspension

- and removal of professors and lecturers appointed by the Senate;
- (e) the previous course of instruction to be followed by candidates for examinations of the University;
- (f) the examinations to be passed and the other conditions to be fulfilled by candidates for degrees; and
- (g) generally all matters regarding the University.
- (2) All such rules shall be reduced into writing and sealed with the common seal of the University, and shall—
 - (a) in the case of rules made under clause (e) or clause (f) of sub-section (1), after they have been confirmed by the Local Government and sanctioned by the Governor-General in Council; and
- (b) in the case of all other rules, after they have been sanctioned by the Local Government—be binding on all members of the University or persons admitted thereto, and on all candidates for degrees.
- (3) If, on the expiration of eighteen months from the date on which the University comes into existence, rules have not been made and sanctioned, or, as the case may be, have not been made, confirmed, and sanctioned under the foregoing provisions of this section, touching a matter mentioned in the sub-section (1),

Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, make such rules touching that matter as it thinks fit.

- (4) Subject, in the case of rules touching any matter mentioned in clause (e) or clause (f) of sub-section (1), to the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, rules made by the Local Government under sub-section (3) shall be deemed to have been made and sanctioned, or, as the case may be, to have been made, confirmed and sanctioned, under sub-sections (1) and (2).
- 18. (1) Every examiner, officer, or servant appointed or remunerated by the Examiners, officers, and servants of the Senate shall, for the purposes of the Indian Penal Code, be deemed to be a public servant.
- (2) The word "Government" in the definition of "legal remuneration" in section 161 of that Code shall, for the purposes of sub-section (1), be deemed to include the Senate, and sections 162 and 163 of the Code shall be construed as if the words "or with any member of the Senate of the Allahabad University" were inserted after the words "with any Lieutenant-Governor."
- 19. It shall be the duty of the Local Government to require that the proceedings of the University shall be in conforment to enforce Act and Rules.

 formity with this Act and the rules for the time being in force

thereunder, and the Local Government may exercise

all powers necessary for giving effect to its requisitions in this behalf, and may, among other things, annul, by a notification in the official Gazette, any such proceeding which is not in conformity with this Act and those rules.

20. All appointments made under section 4, all appointments made and elections approved under section 5, subsection (1), clauses (b) and (c), all degrees conferred under sections 14 and 15, and all rules made under section 17, shall be notified in the local official Gazette.

- 21. (1) The accounts of the income and expenditure of the University shall be submitted once in every year to the Local Government for such examination and audit as that Government may direct.
- (2) For the purposes of the examination and audit, the auditor appointed by the Local Government may by letter require the production before him of any books, vouchers, and other documents which he deems necessary, and may require any person holding or accountable for any such books, vouchers or documents to appear before him at the examination and audit or adjournment thereof, and to answer all questions which may be put to him with respect thereto, or to prepare and submit any further statement which the auditor considers necessary in explanation thereof.
- (3) Any person who, in the absence of reasonable excuse, the burden of proving which shall lie upon him,

refuses or neglects to comply with a requisition under sub-section (2), shall be punished for every such refusal or neglect with fine, which may extend to one hundred rupees.

- (4) When the auditor has completed the examination and audit, he shall report the result thereof to the Local Government, and that Government may thereupon disallow any payment made contrary to law, and surcharge it on the person making or authorizing the making of the illegal payment.
- (5) If the amount of a payment so surcharged is not paid as the Local Government directs, within fourteen days after demand being made therefor, the Secretary of State for India in Council may proceed by suit in any Court of competent jurisdiction, to recover the amount from the person on whom the surcharge was made.

THE SCHEDULE.

[See Section 6.]

PART I.

Offices to be deemed to have been specified under section 5, sub-section (1), clause (a):—

The Office of-

Bishop of Calcutta;

Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces;

Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces;

Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana;

Chief Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh;

Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the Public Works Department;

Commissioner of Allahabad;

Commissioner of Lucknow;

Commissioner of Agra;

Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh;

Principal of the Muir Central College, Allahabad; Principal of the Queen's College, Benares.

PART II.

Persons to be deemed to have been appointed, or to have been elected and approved, as Fellows under section 5, sub-section (1), clause (b) or clause (c):

1. The Hon'ble James Wallace Quinton, Bachelor of Arts, Bengal Civil Service, Member of the Board of Revenue of the North-Western Provinces, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Fellow of the Calcutta University, Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations, Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for making Laws and Regulations.

- 2. The Hon'ble William Tyrrell, Bachelor of Arts, Bengal Civil Service, Judge of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces.
- 3. The Hon'ble Syed Ahmad, Khan Bahadur, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Fellow of the Calcutta University, Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for making Laws and Regulations.
- 4. The Hon'ble Syed Mahmud, Barrister-at-Law, Judge of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces.
- 5. The Hon'ble Pandit Ajudhya Nath, Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for making Laws and Regulations.
- 6. Lieutenant-Colonel John Greenlaw Forbes, of the Royal Engineers, Fellow of the Calcutta University, Joint Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the Public Works Department.
- 7. Surgeon-Major James Cleghorn, Doctor in Medicine, Civil Surgeon, Lucknow.
- 8. Raja Shiva Prasada, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.
- 9. Mortimer Sloper Howell, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, District Judge, North-Western Provinces, Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, Fellow of the Calcutta University.

- 10. Raja Jai Kishen Das Bahadur, Deputy Collector, North-Western Provinces, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Fellow of the Calcutta University.
- 11. Raja Udai Pratab Singh, Talukdar of Bhinga, in the Bahraich district.
- 12. Brigade-Surgeon Emanuel Bonavia, Doctor in Medicine, Civil Surgeon, Etawah.
- 13. Mahamahopadhyaya Bapu Deva Shastri, Sanskrit College, Benares, Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.
- 14. John C. Nesfield, Esq., Master of Arts, Inspector of Schools, Oudh Division.
- 15. Kenneth Deighton, Esq., Bachelor of Arts, Inspector of Schools, Rohilkhand Division.
- 16. William Charles Benett, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
- 17. Michael J. White, Esq., Master of Arts, Principal, Canning College, Lucknow.
- 18. Alexander Thomson, Esq., Principal, Agra College.
- 19. Babu Promoda Das Mittra, Honorary Magistrate, Benares.
- 20. Charles H. Hill, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Allahabad.

- 21. William H. Wright, Esq., Bachelor of Arts, Professor of English Literature, Muir Central College, Allahabad,
- 22. W. N. Boutflower, Esq., Bachelor of Arts, Professor of Mathematics, Muir Central College, Allahabad.
- 23. Shams-ul-Ulma Maulvi Zaka-ul-lah, Khan Bahadur, *Emeritus* Professor of Arabic, Muir Central College, Allahabad.
- 24. Samuel Alexander Hill, Esq., Bachelor in Science, Professor of Physical Science, Muir Central College, Allahabad, and Meteorological Reporter to the Government.
- 25. The Rev. John Hewlett, Master of Arts, Principal, London Mission College, Benares.
- 26. Pandit Lakshmi Shankar Misra, Master of Arts, Professor of Physical Science, Queen's College, Benares.
- 27. Theodore Beck, Esq., Bachelor of Arts, Principal, Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh.
- 28. Pandit Aditya Ram Bhattacharya, Master of Arts, Professor of Sanskrit, Muir Central College, Allahabad.
 - 29. Munshi Newal Kishore, Lucknow.
- 30. Babu Bireshwar Mittra, Professor of Law, Queen's College, Benares.
- 31. Lala Makund Lal, Rai Bahadur, Honorary Assistant Surgeon to the Viceroy, Lecturer, Medical College, Agra.
 - 32. Babu Ram Saran Das, Master of Arts, Fyzabad.

Amendment of Act XVIII, 1887.

SCHEDULE-PART I.

N.-W. P. and Oudh Government Order No. $\frac{1497}{11-913}$, dated 31st May, 1893, under sub-section (1), section 7 of the Allahabad University Act, XVIII of 1887, the Local Government is pleased to amend Part I of the Schedule of the Act in the following particulars:

For the Office of "Bishop of Calcutta" shall be substituted the Office of "Bishop of Lucknow." For the Office of "Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the Public Works Department" shall be substituted the Office of "Secretary to the Government of the Norh-Western Provinces and Oudh in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch."

IV.

RULES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD.

THE SENATE

- 1. Meetings of the Senate shall be held in Muir Central College, unless for special cause the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor shall direct otherwise.
- 2. Such motions and amendments only as are immediately connected with the University of Allahabad, or relate to public education, and are not inconsistent with Act XVIII of 1887, shall be brought forward and debated in the Senate.
- 3. No question shall be considered by the Senate that has not in the first instance been considered and dealt with by the Syndicate.
- 4. The Senate shall hold an Annual Meeting to commence on the 1st Monday in March. The Senate shall meet at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence from Allahabad, by the Syndicate.
- 5. The Senate shall be convened at such times as the Chancellor may direct. The Vice-Chancellor may also of his own motion, and the Syndicate may, in the absence of the Vice-Chancellor from Allahabad, convene the Senate at any time.

- 6. At any time between the 15th April and the 31st October inclusive, the Vice-Chancellor shall convene the Senate on a requisition in writing signed by not less than one-half of the Fellows for the time being. Such requisition shall state the business to be brought before the Senate at such meeting, and that in the opinion of the Fellows so signing such business is urgent.
- 7. Any resolution passed at a meeting of the Senate between the 15th April and the 31st October in any year shall, if not confirmed at the first meeting of the Senate held after such 31st October, thenceforth cease to be of effect. Provided always that the foregoing part of this Rule shall not apply to any resolution on a matter for the consideration of which the Senate has been convened by the direction of the Chancellor.
- 8. At any time between the 1st November and the 14th April, inclusive, the Vice-Chancellor shall convene the Senate on requisition in writing signed by not less than one-third of the Fellows for the time being. Such requisition shall state the business to be brought before the Senate at such meeting, and that in the opinion of the Fellows so signing such business is urgent.
- 9. The Vice-Chancellor shall fix a date for any such meeting of the Senate within one month of the receipt by him of any such requisition duly signed.
- 10. Not less than thirty days' notice of any meeting, including the Annual Meeting, shall be given. Such thirty days to be computed from the date of the issue of the notice by the Registrar. Such notice

shall be sent in a registered cover through the post to each Fellow at his recorded address, and shall also be exhibited on a notice-board in the Registrar's office.

- 11. A Convocation for conferring degrees shall be held once in every year, on such date as the Chancellor shall appoint.
- 12. With the notice mentioned in Rule 10, the Registrar shall forward to each Fellow a copy of every motion that is to be proposed at that meeting. Every Fellow intending to propose a motion must furnish the Registrar with a copy of his intended motion in sufficient time to enable the Registrar to forward a copy of the same with notice hereinbefore mentioned.
- 12(a). Notice in writing of amendments intended to be proposed at a meeting, and the precise terms thereof, shall be forwarded to the Registrar so as to reach him at least 10 clear days before the day of such meeting. The Registrar shall forthwith forward to each Fellow in a registered cover through the post a copy of the said notice or notices. No Fellow shall be permitted to propose at the meeting of the Senate any amendment of which notice has not been given in the manner aforesaid, unless two-thirds of the members present agree in granting permission to put forward such an amendment.
- 13. No motion involving a change in or an addition to the Rules shall be considered by the Senate except at an Annual Meeting; and no such motion shall be brought forward unless at least three calendar months' notice thereof in writing, signed by at least ten

Fellows, shall have been given within the twelve months immediately preceding such Annual Meeting to the Registrar, who shall at once communicate the same to each Fellow in a registered cover through the post to his recorded address.

THE FACULTIES.

- 14. There shall be Faculties of Arts and Law and, with the approval of the Governor-General in Council, of Science, Engineering, and Medicine.
- 15. The Director of Public Instruction and all Principals of affiliated Colleges, who are Fellows of the University, shall be ex officio members of the Faculty of Arts, in addition to the members who may be elected to that Faculty under the Rules; provided that the number of Fellows on the Faculty of Arts shall not exceed 35 nor be less than 15.
- 16. The number of Fellows on the Faculty of Law shall not exceed thirteen or be less than five.
- 17. The Governor-General in Council, having approved the constitution of a Faculty of Science, the number of Fellows on the Faculty shall not exceed twenty nor be less than twelve.

Rule 17(a) is cancelled.

- 18. In case of the Governor-General in Council approving the constitution of a Faculty of Engineering, the number of Fellows to constitute such Faculty shall be determined at the first Annual Meeting of the Senate after the notification of such approval.
- 18(a). The number of Fellows to constitute the Faculty of Engineering shall not exceed nine and not be less than five.
- 19. In case of the Governor-General in Council approving the constitution of a Faculty of Medicine, the number of Fellows to constitute such Faculty shall be determined at the first Annual Meeting of the Senate after the notification of such approval.
- 20. Any Fellow may be a member of more Faculties than one.
- 21. The election of a Fellow to a Faculty shall take place at an Annual Meeting of the Senate and not at any other time. Except as provided by the Rule 22, the Senate shall not proceed to consider the question of the election of any Fellow to a Faculty, unless (a) such Fellow has been proposed and seconded for election to the Faculty at a meeting of the Senate held at least thirty days before and within twelve months prior to such Annual Meeting; or unless (b) two Fellows have at least thirty days before and within twelve months prior to such Annual Meeting, given to the Registrar a notice in writing signed by them, stating their

intention respectively to propose and second at such Annual Meeting such Fellow for election to the Faculty.

As soon as practicable after the receipt of such notice as aforesaid by the Registrar, he shall communicate the same to the Syndicate.

- 22. Any person elected by the Senate at its Annual Meeting in 1889 and approved by the Chancellor as a Fellow may, if proposed and seconded at that meeting for election to a Faculty, be elected a member of such Faculty by the Senate at that meeting.
- 23. Except as provided by Rules 25, 26 and 28, each member of the Faculty of Arts may continue to be a member of such Faculty until the fifth Annual Meeting of the Senate subsequent to that at which he was elected a member of such Faculty, when he shall cease to be a member of such Faculty, but he shall nevertheless be eligible for re-election.
 - 24. Except as provided by Rules 25, 26 and 29, and except as may be provided under Rule 30, 31 and 32, each member of any Faculty, other than the Faculty of Arts, may continue to be a member of such other Faculty until the third Annual Meeting of the Senate subsequent to that at which he was elected a member of such other Faculty, when he shall cease to be a member of such other Faculty, but he shall nevertheless be eligible for re-election.
 - 25. A member of a Faculty who has not attended at least one meeting of the Faculty within any two consecutive years after he has been elected a member of

the Faculty shall, at the expiration of such two years cease, *ipso facto*, to be a member of the Faculty, but he shall nevertheless be eligible for re-election.

- 26. Any member of a Faculty may retire from membership of the Faculty on giving a notice to that effect signed by him to the Registrar.
- 27. When a Fellow by death, or under Rule 25, or under Rule 26, has ceased to be a member of a Faculty, the Registrar shall, as soon as practicable, notify such fact to the Syndicate, and the Syndicate may thereupon, but subject to Rule 50, appoint a Fellow to act as a member of such Faculty until the then next ensuing Annual Meeting of the Senate, at which a Fellow to fill the place so vacated can be elected.
- 28. Of the members of the Faculty of Arts elected at the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1889, one-fifth shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1890; one-fifth shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1891; one-fifth shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1892; and one-fifth shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1893.

The members of the Faculty of Arts so ceasing as aforesaid to be members of the Faculty shall nevertheless be eligible for re-election.

At the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1889, the members of the Faculty of Arts shall determine amongst

themselves by lot who shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the respective Annual Meetings in 1890, 1891, 1892 and 1893, in this rule mentioned.

29. Of the members of the Faculty of Law elected at the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1889, one-third shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1890, and one-third shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1891.

The members of the Faculty of Law so ceasing as aforesaid to be members of the Faculty shall nevertheless be eligible for re-election.

At the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1889, the members of the Faculty of Law shall determine amongst themselves by lot who shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the Annual Meetings in 1890 and 1891 respectively.

- 30. In case of the Governor-General in Council approving the constitution of a Faculty of Science, the Senate shall make provision similar to that contained in Rule 29, for the first elected members of the Faculty of Science ceasing to be members of such Faculty.
- 30(a). Of the members of the Faculty of Science elected at the Annual Meeting of the Senate, 1895, one-third shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1896, and one-third shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1897.

The members of the Faculty of Science ceasing as aforesaid to be members of the Faculty shall nevertheless be eligible for re-election.

At the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1895, the members of the Faculty of Science shall determine amongst themselves by lot who shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the Annual Meetings in 1896 and 1897 respectively.

- 31. In case of the Governor-General in Council approving the constitution of a Faculty of Engineering, the Senate shall make provision similar to that contained in Rule 29, for the first elected members of the Faculty of Engineering ceasing to be members of such Faculty.
- 31(a). Of the members of the Faculty of Engineering elected at the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1894, one-third shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1896, and one-third shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1897.

The members of the Faculty of Engineering ceasing as aforesaid to be members of the Faculty shall nevertheless be eligible for re-election.

At the Annual Meeting of the Senate in 1895, the members of the Faculty of Engineering shall determine amongst themselves by lot who shall cease to be members of the Faculty at the Annual Meetings in 1896 and 1897 respectively.

- 32. In case of the Governor-General in Council approving the constitution of a Faculty of Medicine, the Senate shall make provision similar to that in Rule 29 for the first elected members of the Faculty of Medicine ceasing to be members of such Faculty.
- 33. Each Faculty shall elect its own President at the Annual Meeting of the Faculty.
- 34. The term for which a President of a Faculty is elected shall be one year.
- 35. A President of a Faculty at or after the expiration of his term of office may be re-elected.
- 36. On a vacancy occurring in the office of President of a Faculty before the expiration of the term of his office, the Vice-Chancellor shall select a member of the Faculty to act as President for the remainder of such term.
- 37. Every meeting of a Faculty shall be convened by the Registrar under the orders of the Syndicate or of the President of the Faculty.
- 38. Each Faculty shall hold an Annual Meeting, to commence on a date between the 1st and 15th of March, to be fixed by the Vice-Chancellor.
- 39. Not less than fourteen days' notice of any meeting, including the Annual Meeting, shall be given; such fourteen days to be computed from the date of the issue of the notice by the Registrar. Such notice shall be sent in a registered cover through the post to each member of the Faculty at his recorded address, and shall also be exhibited on a notice-board in the Registrar's office.

- 40. With the notice mentioned in Rule 39 shall be forwarded an Agenda paper stating the business to be brought before the meeting, and such business only shall be considered at the meeting.
- 41. At all meetings of a Faculty the President shall take the chair. In the absence of the President the members present shall choose a Chairman. Every question at a meeting shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the members present. In case of an equality of votes the Chairman shall have a second vote.
- 42. Five members of the Faculty of Arts shall constitute a quorum. Three members of any other Faculty shall constitute a quorum of such Faculty.
- 43. Each Faculty shall from time to time report to the Syndicate on the courses of study to be followed by candidates for the examinations of the University, and the examinations to be passed and the other conditions to be fulfilled by candidates for degrees, and on any other question submitted to it by the Syndicate.
- 44. No proposal which has been rejected by the Syndicate and the Faculty which it concerns shall be considered by the Senate except at an Annual Meeting, and not then unless at least thirty days' notice in writing, signed by at least ten Fellows, of an intention to bring such proposal before the Senate for its consideration, shall have been given within twelve months immediately preceding such Annual Meeting to the Registrar.

THE SYNDICATE.

45. The Syndicate shall consist of—

The Vice-Chancellor.

The Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.*

The Principal of the Muir Central College, Allahabad.

The Principal of the Queen's College, Benares.

The Principal of Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee.

The Principal of Canning College, Lucknow, if he be a Fellow of the University, and if and so long only as Canning College, Lucknow, be affiliated to the University.

The Principal of Agra College, if he be a Fellow of the University, and if and so long only as Agra College be affiliated to the University.

The Principal of the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, if he be a Fellow of the University, and if and so long only as the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College be affiliated to the University.

An Inspector of Schools, North-Western Provinces and Oudh,* if a Fellow of the University, to be elected to the Syndicate by the Senate.

An officer of the Educational Service, Central Provinces, if a Fellow of the University, to be elected to the Syndicate by the Senate.

^{*} United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

A Principal of one of the other Colleges in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh,* if he be a Fellow of the University, and if and so long only as the College of which he is Principal be affiliated to the University up to the B.A. standard, to be elected to the Syndicate by the Senate, and

The Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh,* in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, or the Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh,* in the Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch, to be elected to the Syndicate by the Senate.

Two Fellows of the University, being members of the Faculty of Law, to be elected to the Syndicate by the Senate.

One other Fellow of the University, being a member of the Faculty of Engineering and engaged in the execution, maintenance or control of Public Engineering Works, to be elected to the Syndicate by the Senate, and,

Five other Fellows of the University, to be elected to the Syndicate by the Senate:

Provided that any member of the Syndicate who shall cease to be a Fellow of the University, or who shall cease to hold the qualification upon which he was elected to the Syndicate, shall ipso facto cease to be a member of the Syndicate.

In the absence from India of the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh,* and

^{*} United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

of any of the Principals of the Muir Central College, Atlahabad, the Queen's College, Benares, Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee, Canning College, Lucknow, Agra College, the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, and of the Secretary to Government elected as such to the Syndicate under this Rule, the person duly authorized to act as such Director or Principal or such Secretary to Government shall be deemed to be the Director of Public Instruction, or Principal, or the Secretary to Government elected as such to the Syndicate under this Rule as the case may be, for the purpose of this Rule.

- 46. Until the second Monday in January, 1889, the first Syndicate shall consist of the ex officio members mentioned in Rule 45, and of nine other Fellows to be elected at the meeting at which these Rules are considered.
- 47. The term of an elected member of the Syndicate shall be three years, and he shall be eligible for re-election. Any elected member of the Syndicate who has not attended a meeting of the Syndicate within twelve months, shall cease to be a member of the Syndicate.
- 48. The election of Fellows to the Syndicate shall take place at the Annual Meeting of the Senate. No notice of an intention to propose a Fellow of the University for election to the Syndicate need be given before the Annual Meeting at which the election may take place:

Provided that whenever there is a vacancy in the number of elective members of the Syndicate, the Syndicate

may, but subject to Rule 50, appoint a Fellow of the University qualified for election to the vacant membership to act as a member of the Syndicate until the then next ensuing Annual Meeting of the Senate at which a Fellow of the University to fill such vacancy can be elected.

- 49. All meetings of the Syndicate and the Faculties shall be held at Allahabad, unless for special cause the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor direct otherwise.
- 50. The Syndicate shall ordinarily meet at such times as they shall fix for that purpose at their Annual Meeting, which shall be held immediately after the Annual Meeting of the Senate. The Syndicate shall meet at some convenient time shortly before each Annual Meeting of the Senate, to consider and deal with questions to be brought before the Senate at its Annual Meeting. The Syndicate shall also meet when convened by the Vice-Chancellor. The Vice-Chancellor shall not convene the Syndicate at any time between the 25th April and the 20th October, except for urgent business, to be certified as such by him. Any resolution passed at a meeting of the Syndicate between the 25th April and the 20th October, in any year, shall, if not confirmed at the first meeting of the Syndicate held after such 20th October, thenceforth cease to be of effect, except a resolution on a matter for the consideration of which the Chancellor has directed the Senate to be convened.
- 51. Not less than seven days' notice of any meeting, including the Annual Meeting, shall be given; such seven days to be computed from the date of the issue

of the notice by the Registrar, and to be sent in a registered cover through the post to each member of the Syndicate at his recorded address.

- 52. With the notice mentioned in Rule 51, the Registrar shall forward to each member of the Syndicate an Agenda paper stating the matter or matters to be brought before that meeting.
- 53. Four members of the Syndicate shall form a quorum.
- 54. It shall be the duty of the Syndicate to appoint, suspend, and remove Professors, Lecturers, Examiners and all other officers and servants of the University, except the Registrar; to fix their salaries and emoluments; to order examinations in conformity with the Regulations, and to fix the time at which they shall be held; to recommend for degrees, honours, and rewards; to keep the accounts of the University, and to correspond on the business of the University with the Government and with all other authorities and persons. A Professor or Lecturer in the University may also be appointed in any other manner and on any terms that may be agreed upon between the Senate and a donor or donors providing the funds for the purpose.
- 55. Any Fellow or Fellows may make any recommendation to the Syndicate, and propose any Rule or Regulation for the consideration of the Syndicate. Such recommendation or proposal shall be sent in the form of a letter through the Registrar.

THE REGISTRAR.

- 56. The Registrar shall be appointed by the Senate at an Annual Meeting. The first Registrar is Archibald E. Gough, whose term of office shall be five years, to be counted from the 16th day of November, 1887. Except as aforesaid, the term of office of a Régistrar shall be two years. A person who has occupied the post of Registrar shall not be ineligible to be again appointed Registrar.
- 57. If a vacancy occur in the office of Registrar between the Annual Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate shall appoint a person to officiate as Registrar till the next Annual Meeting of the Senate.
- 58. The Registrar shall conduct the duties of his office under the instructions of the Syndicate. All meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate, and the Faculties shall be convened through the Registrar, who shall keep a record of the proceedings of such meetings.
- 59. The Registrar shall conduct the official correspondence of the Syndicate and shall render the Vice-Chancellor such assistance as he may desire in the performance of his official duties.
- 60. Each Fellow shall inform the Registrar in writing of his address and of any change of address. The Registrar shall keep a record of the address so communicated to him. The address of each Fellow so recorded by the Registrar shall be deemed to be his recorded address.

61. In case of necessity the Vice-Chancellor is empowered to provide for the performance of the duties of the Registrar.

ELECTION OF FELLOWS.

- No person shall be elected a Fellow by the Senate under clause (c), sub-section (1), section 5 of the University Act, except at an Annual Meeting of the Senate. Except as provided by Rule 63, the Senate shall not proceed to consider the question of the election of any person to be a Fellow unless (a) such person has been proposed and seconded for election as a Fellow at a meeting of a Senate held at least sixty days before and within twelve months prior to such Annual Meeting; or unless (b) two Fellows have, at least sixty days before and within twelve months prior to such Annual Meeting, given to the Registrar a notice in writing signed by them, stating their intention respectively to propose and second at such Annual Meeting such person for election as a Fellow. As soon as practicable after a person has been so proposed and seconded as aforesaid, or such notice in writing has been received by the Registrar, as the case may be, he shall give notice thereof to the Syndicate, and shall also give notice thereof in a registered cover through the post to each Fellow at his recorded address.
- 63. The Senate may, at the Annual Meeting in 1889, elect any person as a Fellow under clause (c), sub-section (1), section 5 of the University Act, who has been proposed and seconded at that meeting, if two

Fellows have, prior to the first day of December, 1888, given a notice in writing signed by them to the Registrar, stating their intention respectively to propose and second at such meeting such person for election as a Fellow. As soon as practicable after the first day of December, 1888, the Registrar shall give to the Syndicate, and in a registered cover to each Fellow at his recorded address, notice of the receipt of such notice in writing.

AFFILIATION.

- 64. Institutions or departments of institutions may be affiliated to the University in any of the Faculties.
- The power of affiliating institutions rests with 65. the Syndicate, subject to the sanction of the Chancellor. All applications for affiliation must be addressed to the Syndicate through the Registrar. In the case of a Government institution, application must be made by the Director of Public Instruction or other chief Educational Officer of the Province in which the institution is situated. In the case of any other institution, application must be made by the chief controlling authority of such institution. Every application must be countersigned by two members of the Senate. In the case of institutions not within the North-Western Provinces and Oudh,* the application must be also countersigned by the Secretary to the Government of the Province in which the institution is situated, or, if the College is situated in a Native State, by the Agent of the Governor-General or the Resident in such State.

^{*} United Provinces of Agra and Oudh,

- 66. The application for affiliation must contain—
 - (a) a declaration that the institution has the means of educating up to the standard under which it desires to be affiliated;
 - (b) a statement showing the provisions made for the instruction of the students up to that standard;
 - (c) satisfactory assurance that the institution will be maintained on the proposed footing for at least five years.
- 67. With the sanction of the Local Government, the Syndicate may at any time withdraw the privilege of affiliation from any institution.

ACADEMIC COSTUME.

68. The following is the prescribed academic costume: -

Chancellor.

Gown.—A deep crimson cloth gown, with a four-inch band of cream-coloured plush down the front and round the bottom of the sleeves outside.

Cap.—A black velvet square cap with a gold tassel.

Vice-Chancellor.

Gown.—Same as the Chancellor's, but with two inches of cream-coloured plush band.

Cap.—A black velvet square cap with a silver tassel.

Registrar and Fellows.

Gown.—The M.A. gown of the University of Allahabad, or a gown of the University of which they are graduates.

Hood.—The M.A. hood of the University of Allahabad, or that of the University of which they are graduates.

Cap.—A black velvet square cap with a black silk tassel.

B.A.

Gown.-Black stuff. Shape as Oxford B.A.

Hood.—Black silk, edged with one band of three inches of amber yellow silk on both sides.

Cap.—A black cloth square cap (optional).

M.A.

Gown .- Black stuff. Shape as Oxford M.A.

Hood.-Black silk, lined with amber yellow silk.

Cap. - A black cloth square cap (optional).

LL.B.

Gown.—Black stuff. Shape as Oxford M.A.

Hood .- Black silk, lined with pale blue silk.

Cap.—A black cloth square cap.

LL D.

Gown.—Dark blue cloth with full sleeves. Shape as Calcutta Doctor of Laws.

Hood .- Pale blue silk.

Cap.—A black cloth square cap.

UNIVERSITY ARMS AND COMMON SEAL.

69. Pending any grant of arms to the University of Allahabad, the Common Seal of the University shall bear the Royal Arms surrounded by a circular band, the upper half of which band shall bear the words "University of Allahabad," and the lower half shall bear the motto Quot rami tot arbores.

RULES OF DISCUSSION IN THE SENATE.

- 70. Every motion shall be in an affirmative form; it shall begin with the word "that" and must be seconded; otherwise it will drop. A motion standing in the name of a Fellow who is absent from a meeting may be proposed by any other Fellow.
- 71. When a motion has been seconded, the terms of it shall be stated by the Chairman, and the discussion thereof, if any is raised, will then proceed. If no discussion is raised, or no amendment thereto is proposed, the motion will at once be put to the vote.
- 72. Every amendment must be seconded; otherwise it will drop.
- 73. When an amendment has been proposed and seconded, the terms of such amendment shall be stated by the Chairman, and the discussion of the original motion and the amendment thereto will proceed pari passu: Provided that only one motion and one amendment thereto shall be entertained at the same time.

- 75. No Fellow shall be allowed to speak more than once in the course of the discussion of a motion, or of a motion and an amendment, except the proposer of the substantive motion, who will have a right of reply in either case at the close of the discussion: Provided that a Fellow who has spoken on a motion before the proposal of an amendment thereto shall be entitled to speak once upon such amendment. When the proposer has concluded his reply, no further discussion of the motion, or the motion and the amendment, can take place: Provided always that the mover of an amendment or of the dissolution or adjournment of the meeting or of the adjournment of the discussion, or that the meeting pass to the next business on the Agenda shall have no right of reply.
- 76. A motion for (1) dissolution of the meeting; (2) adjournment of the meeting; (3) adjournment of the discussion; or (4) that the meeting pass to the next business on the Agenda, may be made at any time as a distinct question, but not as an amendment nor whilst a Fellow is speaking.
- 77. If a motion for dissolution of the meeting is carried, the meeting will stand dissolved. If a motion

for adjournment of the discussion is carried, such discussion will stand postponed to the next meeting. If a motion that the meeting pass to the next business on the Agenda is carried, the substantive proposal and any amendment thereto under discussion cannot further be discussed at such meeting.

- 78. No amendment can be proposed to a motion for adjournment of the meeting or of the discussion, except one substituting a time other than that proposed for such adjournment. A meeting or discussion continued on adjournment is to be deemed one with that preceding the adjournment.
- 79. A motion of the kind mentioned in Rule 76 shall be dealt with and disposed of forthwith. If negatived the substantive discussion will be resumed and continued in the same manner as if no such motion has been made.
- 80. A motion of the kind mentioned in Rule 76 or an amendment thereto, such as is permitted by Rule 78, shall not be proposed or spoken to by any Fellow who has already spoken in the substantive discussion.
- 81. When one motion of the kind mentioned in Rule 76 has been proposed and negatived, no other motion of the same kind shall be again proposed, except with the leave of the Chairman, and not until he is of opinion that a reasonable interval has elapsed since such former motion was negatived. If a second motion of the kind hereinbefore mentioned is sanctioned by the Chairman, no discussion shall take place upon it, but it shall be put to the vote forthwith.

- 82. A motion or amendment may be withdrawn by the proposer with the consent of the meeting, which consent shall be presumed if the proposer states his wish to withdraw the same, and the Chairman after an interval, which in his opinion is reasonable, announces that it is withdrawn: Provided that if five or more Fellows rise and object to such withdrawal, the motion or amendment shall at once be put to the vote in the ordinary manner.
- 83. A Fellow desiring to speak in a discussion must rise in his place at the close of a speech. If more than one Fellow rises, the Chairman shall determine which is to be heard, and shall call upon the Fellow selected by name.
- 84. The Chairman has the same right as any other Fellow of proposing or seconding a motion or amendment, and of addressing the meeting.
- 85. Any Fellow may at any time in the course of discussion rise and call the attention of the Chairman to a point of order. If a point of order is raised by one Fellow in the course of a speech by another, the speaker shall resume his seat until the Chairman has decided it. If the Chairman is of opinion that the point of order has been raised vexatiously, or for the purpose of mere obstruction or interruption to the discussion or to the business of the meeting, he shall so declare it, and it shall be deemed a breach of order.
- 86. The Chairman shall be the sole judge of any point of order, and may of his own instance, or at the

instance of a Fellow, call any Fellow who is speaking to order. If the Fellow so called to order disregards such call, the Chairman may direct him to sit down. If the Fellow so directed to sit down disobeys such orders, or any Fellow contumaciously disregards or questions any order or ruling of the Chairman, the Chairman may forthwith take the vote of the meeting as to whether such Fellow shall not be suspended from his functions as a Fellow for the meeting. If two-thirds of the Fellows present are in favour of such suspension, the Chairman shall declare the Fellow offending suspended, and such Fellow shall be bound immediately to withdraw.

87. When a discussion is concluded, the Chairman shall, if no amendment has been proposed, put the motion to the vote. If an amendment has been proposed, he shall first state the terms of the motion and then those of the amendment thereto, and shall then put the amendment to the vote. If an amendment is carried, the motion as altered thereby shall be stated by the Chairman, and may then be discussed as a substantive question to which an amendment may be proposed in manner hereinbefore provided. If an amendment is negatived, the substantive motion shall, in the absence of any other amendment being proposed thereto, be put to the vote. If such amendment is proposed, the discussion will proceed in manner hereinbefore provided.

88. On putting a motion or amendment to the vote, the Chairman shall first call for the expression of the

opinion of the meeting by a show of hands, and shall? declare the result thereof. Any Fellow dissatisfied with such declaration may then and there demand a division, by rising in his place and informing the Chairman to that effect. The Chairman shall thereupon select two or more from among the Fellows to act as tellers, and shall hand to them a voting paper or papers ruled in two columns, one headed "for" and the other "against." The tellers shall then take such voting paper to each Fellow, who shall subscribe his name in one or other of the columns, according as he is in favour of or against the motion or amendment before the meeting. In case of voting by proxy within sub-section (1) of section 11 of the University Act, a Fellow holding a proxy or proxies shall similarly record. the vote or votes by proxy, having first delivered to the Registrar, or in his absence to the Chairman of the meeting, the authority or authorities under which such vote or votes by proxy may be given,

89. When all the Fellows present desiring to vote, including the tellers, have subscribed their names on the voting paper or papers, the tellers shall cast up the numbers of the two columns, and when the totals have been recorded, shall sign their names thereto and hand the voting paper or papers to the Chairman, who will thereupon declare the result of the division. When the numbers are equal, the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote, and if he gives it shall record the same on the voting below the signatures of the tellers as follows: I give my casting vote ["for" or

"against" the motion or amendment, as the case may be], and shall sign his name and description as Chairman.

90. The Chairman at a meeting of the Syndicate or a Faculty may apply these Rules of Discussion at his discretion.

Definition of Bye-Law-

1. A Bye-law of the Syndicate is any resolution which has been passed by the Syndicate, and is declared to be a Bye-law of the Syndicate at an Annual Meeting of the Syndicate or at a meeting convened for the first Saturday of November in any year.

Meetings of Syndicate.

- 2. Meetings of the Syndicate shall be held on the following dates:—
 - 1. The first Saturday in November.
 - 2. Do. do. in December.
 - 3. The second do. in January.
 - 4. The first do. in February.
 - 5. The Saturday immediately preceding the Annual Meeting of the Senate, with an adjournment until after such Annual Meeting, such adjourned meeting to be the Annual Meeting of the Syndicate.
 - 6. The first Saturday in April.
 - 7. The last Saturday in July or the first Saturday in August.

This arrangement shall not debar the Vice-Chancellor from exercising his discretion in convening meetings under Rule 50 of the University Rules.

Important Business.

3. All important business not calling for immediate decision shall be placed as it arises on the Agenda Papers

and postponed, so far as the Syndicate find possible, to meetings 1 and 5 mentioned in Bye-law 2.

Text-books_

4. The selection of text-books by the Syndicate shall take place at the November Meeting of the Syndicate.

Budget Estimate.

5. The Annual Budget of the University shall be considered at the Annual Meeting of the Syndicate.

Amendment of Bye-laws.

6. No bye-law of the Syndicate shall be rescinded or amended except at meetings 1 or 5 mentioned in Bye-law 2.

Provided that in cases judged by the Syndicate to be of urgency, any bye-law may be rescinded or altered at any meeting of the Syndicate.

Boards of Studies.

- 7. There shall be appointed a Consulting Board of Studies in each subject of the University Course in Arts.
- 8. The Faculty of Arts shall be asked to elect from among its members, at its Annual Meeting, Boards of Studies in—
 - (i) English Literature.
 - (ii) Philosophy,
 - (iii) Sanskrit.
 - (iv) Arabic and Persian.

- (v) Greek, Latin and Hebrew.
- (vi) History, Geography and Political Economy.
- (vii) European Modern Languages.

The members of the Boards dealing respectively with English, Philosophy, and History shall not be more than seven in number on each Board.

The number of members on each of the other Boards shall not exceed five.

- (a) The Faculty of Science shall be asked to elect from among its members, at its Annual Meeting, Boards of Studies in—
 - (i) Physical Science and Chemistry.
 - (ii) Drawing and Surveying.

The number of members on each of the above Boards shall not exceed five.

- (b) The Board of Studies in Mathematics shall consist of seven members, four of whom shall be chosen by the Faculty of Arts and three by the Faculty of Science.
- (c) Each member shall be elected for a period of two years and shall be eligible for re-election.
- (d) A Convener of each Board of Studies shall be nominated by the Faculty from among the members of the Board:

Provided that in the Board of Studies in Mathematics the Convener shall be nominated by the Syndicate.

9. It shall be the duty of each Consulting Board of Studies to prepare a list of the text-books which it recommends for adoption in the subject with which the Board is concerned.

- (a) Each Board of Studies shall report, in the first instance, to the Faculty by which it is elected, and the Faculty shall forward each such report, with its own report thereon, to the Syndicate; and, if possible, the reports shall be sent to the Registrar in time to allow of their being printed and circulated to the members of the Syndicate before the meeting of the Syndicate at which text-books are appointed.
- (b) A Board of Studies may bring to the notice of the Syndicate any matters connected with the examinations in their special subject.
- (c) A Board of Studies may also report to the Faculty, by which it is elected, on any matters connected with the improvement of the course in its special subject.
- 10. Each Board will dispose of its business by meetings, or correspondence, or by both, as may be convenient.
- 11. The Registrar will forward to the Convener of each Board any sample text-books in the subject under the Board which may be received from publishers or others. The Registrar is authorized to procure, for the use of any Board, books and periodicals relating to the subject under the Board which the Board may require. He is also authorized to print any notes and minutes which a Board requires to be printed; and to pay to the Convener of a Board any expenses incurred by a Board in circulating books to the members of the Board: Provided that the Registrar may, in any case in which he considers it expedient, take the orders of the

Syndicate before exercising any authority conferred on him by this rule.

Examiners *

- 12. The Syndicate shall appoint permanent Boards of Examiners † for the B.A., M.A., B.Sc. and D.Sc. examinations, dealing with the following groups of subjects:—
 - (1) English Literature, Grammar and Composition.
 - (2) Mathematics.
- *Under Resolution No. 127 of the Minutes of the Meeting of the Syndicate held on the 29th February, 1896, each Examiner in the Arts or Science Examination is expected to send in a brief report to the Registrar for the information of the Examination Committee.
- † Conveners of Boards of Examiners for the three years ending with November, 1904 (vide Syndicate Resolution No. 46, dated 4th November, 1901:—
 - English Literature, Grammar and Composition.
 Messrs. Thibaut, Venis and Morison. Convener—Dr. Thibaut.
 - (2) Mathematics.
 Messrs. Cox, Ward and Rev. Crosthwaite.
 Convener—Mr. Cox.
 - (3) History. Messrs. Morison, Jennings and Knox Johnson. Convener—Mr. Morison.
 - (4) Economics. Messrs. Morison, Thibaut and Pirie. Convener—Mr. Morison.
 - (5) Mental and Moral Science. Messrs. Thibaut, Venis and Pirie. Convener—Mr. Venis.
 - (6) Physics and Chemistry. Messrs. Ward, Murray and Hill. Convener—Mr. Hill.
 - (7) Arabic and Persian. Messrs. Thibaut, Amjad Ali and Karamat Husein. Convener—Dr. Thibaut.
 - (8) Sanskrit. Mr. Venis and Pandits Sudhakar Dwivedi and Aditya Ram Bhattacharya. Convener—Mr. Venis.
 - (9) Latin, Greek and Hebrew. Mr. Porter, Rev. Mr. Durrant and Mr. Jones. Convener—Mr. Jones.
 - (10) European Modern Languages.
 Messrs. Thibaut, Cox and Knox Johnson.
 Convener—Mr. Knox Johnson.

- (3) History.
- (4) Economics.
- (5) Mental and Moral Science.
- (6) Physics and Chemistry.
- (7) Arabic and Persian.
- (8) Sanskrit.
- (9) Latin, Greek and Hebrew.
- (10) European Modern Languages.
- 13. Each Board shall consist of three Fellows of the University, elected by the Syndicate at its November meeting. The members thus elected shall hold office for three years, and shall be eligible for re-election. The Syndicate may fill up any vacancy at any of its meetings, until the next election.
- 14. Every Board will appoint one of its members to be Convener. It will be the duty of the Convener to summon meetings and conduct the correspondence of the Board.
- 15. No Examiner residing outside the N.-W. P. and Oudh* will be required to conduct the Oral Examination.
- 16. Examiners for the B.A., M.A., B.Sc. and D.Sc. examinations shall be appointed in the following manner. The Conveners will summon meetings of their respective Boards on a day shortly preceding the Annual Meeting of the Syndicate for the purpose of nominating Examiners. Members of the Board may be Examiners, but there shall be in each subject in the

^{*} United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

B.A., M.A., B.Sc. and D.Sc. Examinations an External Examiner, i.e., a person not engaged in teaching in a College affiliated to the Allahabad University. The names of the persons selected by the Boards to act as Examiners will be reported to the Syndicate at its Annual Meeting for confirmation. Should the Syndicate decline to confirm the appointment of any person nominated to be an Examiner, it will at once proceed to appoint some one in his place. The Registrar will request those who are to set question-papers to send in their papers to him before September 1st. event of an Examiner declining to act, or resigning his post, or being from any cause unable to fulfil his duties, the Convener of the Board concerned will nominate a substitute. The nomination will be reported to the Syndicate for confirmation at its next Meeting.

17. The Conveners, after receiving the Examination-papers set by Examiners, shall make arrangements for the revision of the papers by the members of the several Boards. Such revision shall be done at a meeting of the Boards in Allahabad. The Syndicate may sanction travelling allowance to members of the Boards, according to the rate specified in Bye-law 21. The Conveners of the Boards shall submit all the Examination-papers, as finally revised, to the Registrar, before November 1st. In case of all the revised papers not being submitted to the Registrar before the 1st November, the Registrar shall report the matter to the Syndicate, which will issue such orders as it may deem necessary. The Boards will give such

The Examiners in the Examination for Honours in Law shall be remunerated at the same rate as the Examiners in the M.A. Examnation and the Examiners in the LL.B. Examination shall be remunerated at the same rate as the Examiners in the B.A. Examination.

The minimum fee of Examiners in Latin, Greek, or Hebrew, examining both in the Entrance Examination and in the higher Examinations in Arts shall be Rs.100, not Rs.150.

- 21. An Examiner who comes in from an out-station to Allahabad to conduct the Oral Examination, shall be allowed double first class railway fare to and from his residence, and Rs.5 per diem while he is in Allahabad.
- 22. The Examiners shall be instructed to maintain strict silence as to the marks assigned by them to candidates, both before and after they send the marks to the Registrar. No marks assigned to candidates shall be disclosed, except under an order of the Syndicate.
- 23. The Examiners shall return to the Registrar all the answer-papers as soon as convenient after examining them. The Registrar shall keep the answer-papers till the 15th July.

Marks in Examinations.

24. In the M.A. Examination in English, Philosophy, Classical Languages and History, the maximum number of marks for each paper and for the *viva voce* in each subject shall be 100.

25. Consequent on the amendment of Regulations in Arts for the B.A. Examination, and of Regulations in Science for the B. Sc. Examination, the following number of papers and marks in English are sanctioned by the Syndicate in its Resolution No. 86, dated 6th March, 1900: to take effect in the Examination of 1903 and after, viz.,

	Subject.		Pap	ers.		Total Ma	rks.
	A.—General Sect n to B.A. and B.S.		2 (&	Viva	voce)		
	Paper I Paper II (Essay) Viva voce	•••		***		30 Marks 40 Marks 30 Marks	
ENGLISH for B.A	B.—Special Section	n	2	•••			100

In the following subjects for the B.A. and B. Sc. Examinations, the number of papers and marks will continue as before until the Examinations of 1906 (inclusive), viz.,

	Subject	s.		Papers.	Total marks.
Philosophy	•••	100	•••	2	100
Political Econ	omy with	Political S	cience	2	100
Mathematics	•••		•••	3	150
Physics	•••	•••		2	150
			and	viva	(50 for each paper and 50
			v	oce j	for viva voce.)
History	***		•••	2	100
Classical Lang	uage			2	100
Chemistry			***	2)	150
			and	viva	(50 for each paper and 50
			1	voce]	for viva voce.)

26. In the Intermediate Examination the marks assigned to the various subjects shall be—

	Subjec	cts.		Total	Total marks		
English		•••	•••		150		
History	•••	•••	•••		50		
First Cours	e of Mathe	matics	•••		50		
Second Cou	rse of M atl	hematics	•••	•••	50		
Classical La	inguage			•••	100		
Logic	•••	•••	•••	•••	50		
Physics	•••		•••	•••	75		
Chemistry	•••	•••	•••	•••	75		

27. In the Eutrance Examination the marks assigned to the various subjects shall be—

	Subject	s.	4	Total	marks
English	•••	•••	•••	•••	150
Mathematics				•••	100
History and	Geography		1946 T. 1		100
Classical Lan	guage		•••	•	100

- 28. In the School Final-Examination one question-paper shall be set in each Optional subject; and the full marks in the Compulsory subjects shall be the same as in the Entrance Examination; the full marks in the Oral test in English shall be 50.
- 29. The maximum marks in Urdu or Hindi shall be 50.
- 30. An Examination Committee shall be appointed to bring out and publish the results of the Examinations and to report to the Syndicate thereon. This Committee shall consist of five members of the Syndicate, to be elected at the Annual Meeting of the Syndicate. Three shall form a quorum.

Qualification of Candidates.

31. For the purposes of the Arts Course, the following Examinations shall be accepted as equivalent to the Entrance Examination of the University of Allahabad:—

The Entrance Examination of the Calcutta, Madras and Bombay Universities, and the Entrance Examination of the Punjab, if passed in English.

32. For the purposes of the Arts Course, the following Examinations shall be accepted as equivalent to the Intermediate Examination of the University of Allahabad:—

The First Arts Examination of the University of Calcutta.

The First Arts Examination of the University of Madras.

The Intermediate Examination in Arts of the University of Bombay.

The Intermediate Examination in Arts of the University of the Punjab (passed in English).

- 33. The Registrar shall authorize the admission of students who have failed in any of the Examinations mentioned in Bye-law 32 into Second Year Classes in conformity with the principles embodied in the Inter-College Rules.
- 34. With reference to Regulation 10 of the Regulations in Arts, students who have attended colleges affiliated in Arts to the University of Calcutta, the

University of Madras, the University of Bombay or the University of the Punjab for not less than one academical year, are admissible into the Second Year Classes of Colleges affiliated in Arts to the University of Allahabad for the purpose of the Intermediate Examination in Arts: provided that they are transferred to these provinces under a Civil Surgeon's certificate for the recovery of their health, or provided that their parents or guardians migrate or are transferred to these provinces.

With reference to Regulation 20, students who have attended colleges affiliated in Arts to the aforesaid Universities for not less than three academical years, are admissible to the Fourth Year Classes of Colleges affiliated to the University of Allahabad for the purpose of the B.A. Examination: provided that they are transferred to these provinces under a Civil Surgeon's certificate for the recovery of their health, or provided that their parents or guardians migrate or are transferred to these provinces. With reference to the same Regulations, students who have attended Colleges affiliated in Arts to the aforesaid Universities, and who may join Colleges affiliated to the University of Allahabad for reasons other than those mentioned above, shall be allowed to present themselves for the Intermediate and B.A. Examinations: provided that in calculating their attendance, every two days' attendance in a College affiliated to another Indian University shall count as equivalent to one day's attendance in a College affiliated to the University of Allahabad.

- 35. The Principals of Colleges affiliated in Arts and Law shall be requested to fix their academical years so that the academical years of the Second and Fourth Year Classes and of the Final Law Class may terminate in time to allow the calculation of the 75 per cent. of attendance required under Regulations 10 and 20 of the Regulations in Arts and of Regulation 2 of the Regulations in Law respectively to be made before forwarding the certificates.
- 36. The minimum 75 per cent. of, attendance required under Regulations 15 and 26 of the Regulations in Arts, from candidates who have failed in the Intermediate Examination in Arts and the B.A. Examination, shall be counted only on the fresh year of attendance.
- 37. In the case of candidates who have not been sent up for the B.A. or Intermediate Examinations on account of their attendance having fallen short of the required amount, the 75 per cent. of attendance required under Regulations 10 and 20 of the Regulations in Arts shall be counted on the aggregate of the year immediately preceding the Examination and any one other previous academical year.
- 38. Schoolmasters, in order to be admitted to an Examination, must be of two years' standing as Schoolmasters since their last examination, and their

application should be accompanied with the subjoined form signed by an Inspector of Schools:—

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SCHOOL-MASTERS.

CERTIFIED that A.B. is a Schoolmaster of two years' standing as such since he passed the—— Examination, and as such I recommend him to be admitted to the——Examination.

39. Unpaid or honorary teachers are not admissible as teachers to the examinations of the University.

Inspecting officers of the Education Department and Schoolmasters of Lower Bengal, Bombay, Madras and the Punjab shall not be admitted by grace of the Syndicate to the Intermediate Examination in Arts under Regulation 11 of the Regulations in Arts, or to the B.A. Examination under Regulation 21 of the same Regulations.

SCHOOLS AND AFFILIATED COLLEGES.

- 40. The following rules shall apply to schools preparing candidates for the Entrance Examination:—
- (a) That a scholar of an unaided school is not admissible as such to the Entrance Examination, unless the Inspector of Schools for the Province, Circle or State to which the School belongs certifies to the Registrar that the staff of the school is competent to teach the Entrance Course, or unless the scholars of

such school are admitted as such to the Entrance Examination of another Indian University.

- (b) That the manager or proprietor of an unaided school in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, who desires that his school shall be recognized as competent to prepare pupils for the Entrance Examination, shall, not later than two weeks after the commencement of each school year, submit to the Inspector of Schools a statement in the form annexed, giving the details of the instructive staff which he undertakes to maintain throughout the current school year. The Inspector will, after such inquiry as he may think needed, inform the manager or proprietor whether or not he will certify the school as competent to prepare candidates for the Entrance Examination, provided the staff as detailed is maintained.
- (c) That if the Inspector of a Circle in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh* is satisfied by inquiry from the manager or otherwise that the staff as above has been maintained, he will, during the month of December in each year, send to the Registrar a list of the unaided schools in his Circle which in his opinion are competent to prepare candidates for the Entrance Examination. He will send a copy of this list to each of the schools concerned, and publish it in any convenient manner.
- (d) The Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh,* will forward to the Registrar, during December of each year, a list of the Government and Aided Schools in which the Entrance Class is maintained with his approval.

^{*}United Provinces of Agra and Oudh,

- (e) Candidates who may have studied in uncertified schools shall be shown in the list of candidates as "Private" candidates, and not as pupils of any school.
- (f) The Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh,* shall be requested to afford the assistance of his Department which may be needed to give effect to the above resolution.
- (g) The Syndicate may refuse to recognize any school that appears to exercise an injurious influence upon discipline, from the non-observance of the Inter-School Rules, or from any other cause.
- (h) No institution shall apply for affiliation to a higher standard until it has sent up candidates for examination for at least three years on its present standard.
- 41. No College, School or Institution shall be affiliated or recognised in any of its sections, unless on condition that it adopts and enforces in all its sections the Inter-College or Inter-School Rules applicable to them.
- 42. The following Resolutions by the Syndicate, dated 2nd of March, 1895, amending the Course in English, have been declared Bye-Laws of the Syndicate:—
 - (1) Entrance Examination:
 - (a) With reference to Regulation 6 (1) of the Regulations in Arts,—that the present provision of unseen passages be emphasised by allotting 20 marks, out of a total of 50, for answers in such unseen passages

^{*}United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

- (b) With reference to the same Regulation 6, that the Paper in English Grammar be set with the object of testing the candidate's practical knowledge of the subject as in Parsing and Analysis, and shall not consist of mere rules and technicalities;
- (c) That if the use of a prescribed Text-book be retained, such Text-book shall be changed annually, in whole or in part, in the same way as in the English Courses for the Intermediate and B.A. Examinations.

(2) Intermediate Examination .

That there be one Paper in Prose, set from the prescribed Course; and that a second Paper be set half from the Poetry Course and half from unseen passages.

(3) B.A. Examination—English:

A .- GENERAL SECTION.

(Two papers and a vivâ voce Examination.)

1st paper: Unseen Passages from modern books, or magazines, or newspapers, &c., with grammatical questions.

2nd paper: An Essay, on a subject of General Interest.

 $Viv\hat{a}\ voce$: Conversational; based on unseen passages similar to those set in the 1st paper: with grammatical questions.

B. SPECIAL SECTION.

(Two papers.)

1st paper: Questions on set books of Prose Literature, and on prescribed portions of the Literary History of English Prose.

2nd paper: Questions on set books of Poetry, and on prescribed portions of the History of English Poetry.

The following Resolutions by the Syndicate, dated 7th March 1899, regarding the number of question-papers for the M.A. Examinations in *English* and *History*, and the fee for setting these papers, have been declared Bye-laws of the Syndicate.

(4) M.A. Examination:

English.

(a) That in the M.A. English Examination there be Six papers set on the prescribed course, a Seventh on Unseen Passages, and, as an Eighth, an Essay.

That in the *vivâ voce* test, the passages used be *unseen* passages.

For a Duplicate Examination certificate the following fee is to be levied:—

				MEN.	
For Entrance and	School	Final			or Rs.32 in
,, Intermediate	•••		•••	40	the case of Private
" B.A. or B.Sc.	•••			60	candidates.
M A or D Sc				100	

The Registrar to be satisfied of the bona fides of the loss of the certificate.

History.

- (b) That there be six papers set.
- (c) That the marks allowed for each and every Paper be 100; and that the marks for the vivû voce test be similarly 100.

INTER-COLLEGIATE RULES.

- 43. The following Rules are to be observed in all Colleges affiliated to the University of Allahabad:—
- 1. A student on first joining a College is required to bring with him a certificate as to his conduct, from the Head Master of the High School from which he matriculated, or passed the Final Standard Examination in the case of Europeans.

In the case of students who have matriculated as private candidates, such information regarding previous conduct must be furnished to the principal as he may think necessary.

- 2. In the case of students desiring to migrate from one College to another, after having failed in any University Examination held immediately prior to the date of his application for admission, a leaving-certificate showing the subject or subjects in which they failed will be required.
- 3. A student will be recognised as a member of a College as soon as he has been accepted by the Principal and paid his admission and first month's fee in case of fees being required by the College.

4. If during an academical year a student desires to leave one College to join another after having duly qualified according to Rule 3, he must—(1) give notice of his intention to leave; (2) make payment of all College fees due up to date, and in addition pay a fine of Rs.10; and (3) refund whatever scholarship or bursary has been paid to him from College funds, unless the refund of scholarships be specially excused by the Principal.

These payments having been made (or excused) the Principal will grant a transfer-certificate in the form hereinafter prescribed. Exemption from the payment of the fine will be granted in two cases—(1) in the case of the removal to another district of the parent or guardian with whom the student has been living, and (2) when a change of air is recommended by a recognised Medical Practitioner for the improvement of a student's health. The refund of scholarships, etc., will in such cases also depend on the decision of the Principal:

Provided always that, unless at the commencement of the academical year, a student will be refused admission into a College situated in the same city or district as the College from which his transfer-certificate was issued, except with the permission of the Principal of the last-named College.

5. A student who has not been permitted to continue his studies in any College owing to his failure at the College Examination, or who has not been allowed

promotion, may not be admitted into a higher class in another College.

- 6. A Principal may disqualify a student from appearing for a University Examination when the student has been guilty of such misconduct or persistent idleness as, in the opinion of the Principal, renders him an unfit person to be admitted to the Examination.
- 7. A Principal may rusticate or expel a student according to the nature of the offence. No student who has been expelled may be admitted into any other affiliated College, except by the special permission of the Syndicate. No student who has been rusticated may be admitted into another College during the period of his rustication, except by the special permission of the Syndicate.
- 8. A student who has been educated at a College affiliated to any other University may be required to produce a certificate similar to that mentioned in para. 1.
- 9. The Transfer Certificate and the Leaving Certificate under these Rules shall be in the following forms:—

- 44. Rules for the constitution and working of a Board of Moderators for the Examinations for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws.
- 1. The Faculty of Law shall, at its Annual Meeting every year, appoint a Board, consisting of two of its Members, one of whom shall be appointed Convener, to moderate the papers set by the Examiners for the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws, for 1900 and following years.
- 2. It shall be the duty of the Board to scrutinize the papers set by the Examiners for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws, and the Registrar shall submit such papers to the Board before they are printed or lithographed.
- 3. The Board may omit any question from or add any question to or alter any question in a paper set by an Examiner, provided that the Members of the Board are unanimous as to the necessity of making such omission, addition, or alteration.
- 4. In the event of a Member of the Board resigning or being unable to act, the President of the Faculty shall appoint another Member of the Faculty in his place to act till the next Annual Meeting of the Faculty.

45. CONDITIONS TO BE FULFILLED BY COL-LEGES DESIRING AFFILIATION IN SCIENCE.

Colleges desiring affiliation in Science must satisfy the Syndicate regarding:

- Teaching Staff. 1.
- Accommodation.
- 3. Apparatus.

1. Teaching Staff-

Where the number of students in any class performing practical work in Physics or Chemistry exceeds sixteen, a competent Demonstrator must be provided to assist the Professor in supervision.

2. Accommodation-

Separate laboratories for Physics and Chemistry must be provided, and must be suitably equipped with furniture.

For both Chemical and Physical work an adequate supply of water is essential and a supply of gas is at No laboratory for physical least highly desirable. work can be considered properly equipped unless it has a workshop with a lathe and the tools necessary for work both in metal and wood.

Apparatus-

In CHEMISTRY, the necessary apparatus may be divided into two parts:

- (a) that required for lecture demonstration;
- (b) that required for the students' practical work.

- (a) It is recommended that Colleges be required to provide such apparatus as will enable the lecturer in Chemistry to perform all the experiments in Newth's Chemical Lecture Experiments, with the exception of those necessitating the use of Cailletet's apparatus.
- (b) The following five lists are suggested as typical of what is required by the students for practical work:—
 - (A) a list of apparatus which may be shared by two students working together;
 - (B) a list of apparatus which may be used in turn by three pairs of students, or in some cases by six single students.
 - c) a list of apparatus which each student should have for his exclusive use;
 - (D) a list of re-agent bottles which each student should have for his analytical work;
 - (E) a list of special re-agents of which one bottle of each should be at hand for each set of six students.

LIST A.

For pairs of Students working together.

A contract of the contract of				
Article.	Size.	Number.		
Copper Flask	500 с. с.	1		
Glass "	500 с. с.	4		
" retort, stoppered	8 oz.	1		
Hessian crucibles	•	2		
Thistle Funnels, ordinary	•••	2		
Glass stoppered funnel		1		

Article.			Size.	Number.
Woulff's bottle, 2-neck	•••		20 oz.	1
Glass Jars	•••	•••	$8'' \times 2''$	6
,, Circular plates fo	r the a	bove Jars	1.015	8
" Flask	•••		1 litre.	1
" Bell Jar, stoppere	d	٠	$6'' \times 3''$	1
Deflagrating Spoons			•••	3
Iron retort stand with	burette	clamps a	and	
retort ring	•••	· · · ·	•••	
Water bath, copper	•••	•••		1
Set of cork borers		•••		1 1 1
Iron file, triangular	•••			11
,, ,, circular	•••		***	1
Pneumatic trough	•••		•••	1
Iron triangle	***		***	1
Clay-pipe triangle				1
Pinch cock	***		•••	1
Sand bath		**.5		1214 B
Glass tubing			<u> </u>	
Solid glass rods	•••		32.00	2
Mortar and pestle	•••	***		1
Corks, velvet, assorted				
., ,		***	•••	***

Cost of List A. about Rs.60.

LIST B.

For each set of six Students.

Article.		Size.	Number
Graduated Measure Glass	•••	8 oz.	1
Glass cylinder graduated in c.c.	• • • •	500 c.c.	1
Balance, Physical		To weigh 2lb	s. f
Weightbox for the above balance, ing from 1,000 to 1 gramme	, conta	ain-	Table
Sulphuretted Hydrogen apparatu	s	•••	7.
One Leibig's sheet iron charcoal f	urnac	e	ī
Iron Tube		$24'' \times \frac{3}{4}''$	ī
Seissors		• • •	One pair.

Cost of List B. about Rs.50.

LIST C.

For each Student.

Article.				Size.	Number.	
Porcelain dishes			•••		3	
Iron Tripod stand					1	
Wooden funnel stand				, ,	1	
Test Tube stand, 12 2 larger holes at end,	holes	in	two	rows,	1	
Test tubes	•••		•••	$6'' \times \frac{5}{8}''$	4 doz,	
Boiling tubes	•••		***	$6'' \times 1''$	3 "	
Glass beakers	•••		•••	•••	4	
Wash bottles .	•••		•••	•••	2	
Iron crucible tongs			•••	410	One pair.	
Gas burners	***		90824	00000	1	
Rubber tubing for the	above		0,021	2 feet	8.03	
Platinum wire				3 inches	1	
Good blow-pipe	ent		•••	•••	1	
Glass funnels	•••		***	4 oz.	3	
Bone spatula	• • • •		***	***	2	
Watch glasses	210		***	9, 625	3	
Clock glass	***		***	C	1	
Wire gauze	***		419	•••	3	
Rubber tubing	•••		wat.	dia. $\frac{3}{16}''$	1 yard.	
Test tube-cleaner	•••		•••	,	1	
Small glass flask, for Hydrogen	passin	g S	ulphu	retted 6 oz.	1	
Glass flask				500 c.c.	1	
Filter paper, White, ei	rcular		•••	*** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** **	5 packets (eac packet con	
Small Berlin crucibles	•••		•••	• • •	2	

Cost of List C. about Rs.30.

LIST D.

For each Student, one bottle for each of the following re-agents.

Narrow mouth flat-stoppered bottles.

Article.		- booppor	Size.	Number.
Acids, Sulphuric			12 oz.	1 1 2 2
Hydrochloric	***	•••		1
AT: L	•••	•••	"	a in j away
	***	•••	31	1
70	***	•••	23	1 0
,, Tartaric Liquor Ammonia	***	•••	" "	1
Sodium Hydrate	•••		***	1
Lime Water	•••		", 10 oz.	1
	. •••	•••	10 Oz.	=,
Ammonium Sulphite	•••	•••	7.7	1
,, Sulphate	•••	•••	9	1
,, Oxalate		•••	**	I
,, Molybdate	•••	•••	,,	1
,, Chloride	***	•••	11	1
" Carbonate	•••	•••	,,,,,	1
Acetic Acid and Sodium	m Acetate	•••	13	1
Sodium Phosphate	•••	•••		
Bromine Water	•••		,,,,	. I
Barium Chloride	•••	•••	, ,,,	1
Ferric Chloride	•••	•••	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	
Silver Nitrate	•••		37	1
Stannous Chloride	•••	•••	,,,	1
Cobalt Nitrate			19	1
Lead Acetate	•••	•••	,,,	
Calcium Sulphate	•••	•••	,,,	1
Mercuric Chloride	•••	•••	,,	1
Carbon Disulphide	•••	•••	,,	1
Potassium Ferrocyani	de	•••	71	1
"Ferricyani	de		,,	1
" Iodide	•••		,,,	1
" Chromate			33	1 - 1

BYE-LAWS OF THE SYNDICATE.

Artic	le.	The second of the second	Size.	Numb	er.
Sulphuretted Hydrog	en solutio	n	10 oz.	1	
		stoppered b	ottles.		
Ferrous Sulphate		***	4 oz.	1	
Manganese dioxide	•••	•••	97	1	
Sodium Carbonate		•••	3)	1	
Fusion Mixture	•••	***	, 27	1	
Potassium Cyanide		•••		1	
Potassium Nitrate	4.1	***		1	
Borax		•••	***	 . 1	

Cost of List D. (bottles only) about Rs.30.

LIST E,

For each set of six Students one bottle for each of the following re-agents.

Narrow mouth flat-stoppered bottles.

Article.			Size.	Number.
Ammonium Acetate	•		10 oz.	1
Sulphurous Acid	***		,,	1
Chlorine Water	•••	•••	1,	1
Oxalic Acid	•••	•••	* **	1
Calcium Chloride	•••	•••	2)	1
Platinum Tetrachloride	•••	•••	,,	1
Gold Chloride	•••		95	1
Ammonium Sulphocyan	ide		,,,	1
Indigo Solution	•••	•••	,,	1
Litmus Solution		•••	29	1
Rectified Spirits of Win	ie	***	,,	1
Hydrofluosilicie Acid	•••	***	,,	1
Wide	mouth	flat-stoppe	red bottles.	
Charcoal Powder		•••	4 oz.	_ 1
Microcosmic Salt	•••	•••	19	1
Potassium Chlorate	•••	•••	30 93 A	1

Article.			Size.	Number.
Copper Sulphate	• • •	•••	4 ozs.	1
Sodium Thiosulphate	• • •		99	1
Metallic Copper (strips a	and foil)	•••	19	1
Metallic Zinc granulated	1	•••	1)	1
Potassium Dichromate	•••	•••	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	1
Platinum Foil, $2'' \times 1''$	***	•	**	1
Metallic Sodium	***	•••	2)	1
Phosphorus	***	•	11	1
Roll Sulphur	•••	•••	**	1
Iron Filings	•••	•••	"	
Iron Wire	•		3)	1
Magnesium Wire	•••		3)	1
Starch	• • •		29	1
Urea	•••	• • •	29	1
Paraffin Wax			99	1
Soda Lime		• • •	23	1
Blue Glass (Pieces)		•••	In jars.	
Candle		•••		
Litmus Paper (Blue and	red)		•••	
Turmeric Paper	,	•••	•••	
	•••	•••	•••	•••

Cost of List E. (bottles only) about Rs.15.

In addition to the apparatus and re-agent bottles as above, a supply of chemicals, specimens, etc., must be kept up sufficient for the needs of the laboratory. For this, a careful estimate of the mean expenditure at a laboratory for four years works out to Rs.45 per head per annum, not including the up-keep of lecture apparatus.

This covers expenses only when several students are working in a laboratory. Each College wishing to become affiliated in Science should—

(i) provide, initially, the apparatus as mentioned above, and

(ii) guarantee Rs.45 per head per annum, with a minimum of Rs.540 per annum, for the upkeep of the laboratory.

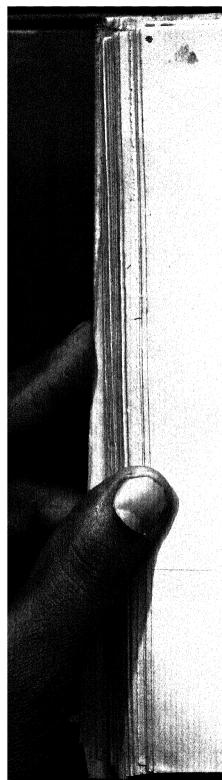
In Physics, the apparatus required for the Practical course will also, in general, be used on the lecture table. but besides this further illustrative apparatus is requir-This should be for the most part simple and cheap and such as a clever workman could turn out from a well-equipped College workshop. The expenditure of large sums on the purchase of elaborate and highly finished pieces of merely illustrative apparatus is particularly to be deprecated. Money so spent is usually to a large extent wasted, for such apparatus often brings into undue prominence some subsidiary aspect of the experiment, at the same time obscuring more or less completely the leading idea. Besides, simple apparatus made locally arouses the interest of the student to a greater degree, and suggests the possibility of his making the apparatus for himself, which is an important step in the training of a teacher of Science. Herein lies the advantage of a well-equipped College workshop. While saving money, it benefits the student.

Money should not, on the other hand, be economized over apparatus for the Practical course. Here the students require instruments of the best quality, capable of determining exact measurements, and not mere scientific toys. The standard for the B.Sc. Degree demands a thorough practical training in scientific manipulation and physical measurements, and for this reliable instruments are indispensable.

Colleges applying for affiliation in Science should have their laboratories equipped with the apparatus necessary for performing the experiments prescribed in the Calendar for the Practical course in Physics.

4. Inspection-

Colleges desiring affiliation will be required to submit their laboratories and equipments to the examination of Inspectors, who will report on them to the Syndicate.



v REGULATIONS IN ARTS.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

- 1. The Entrance Examination shall be held once in every year, at a time fixed by the Syndicate, at Allahabad and at such other places* as the Syndicate shall from time to time appoint. The date shall be approximately notified in the University Calendar of each year.
- 2. Any person, who is a resident of, or who has studied for not less than an academical year in a school in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh,† Central Provinces, Rajputana or Central India, and who, on the date of the commencement of the Examination shall have completed the age of 16 years, may be admitted to the Entrance Examination.

Candidates who appear from Government, Aided or other recognized High Schools must have attended a course of instruction at their school for at least one year last preceding the date of the Examination. Less than 75 per cent. of the attendance from the beginning of such school year up to the latest date of sending in

^{*} The following places have been appointed:—Agra, Ajmer, Allahabad, Aligarh, Almorah, Bareilly, Benares, Cawnpore, Fyzabad, Gorakhpur, Hoshangabad, Jabalpur, Jaipur Lucknow, Meerut, Nowgong (Bundelkhand), Raipur and Saugor.

[†] United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

applications for admission to the Examination, shall not be deemed prosecution of such a course of study.

- 3. Every candidate for admission to the Entrance Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar. Every such application must reach the office of the Registrar at least six weeks before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.
- 4. Each candidate who appears from a Government, Aided or other recognized High School, after prosecuting the prescribed course of study therein, shall pay a fee of Ten Rupees to the Registrar; every other candidate shall pay a fee of Sixteen Rupees to the Registrar. No candidate who fails to pass, or who from sickness or other cause, is unable to present himself for examination, shall receive a refund of his fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Entrance Examination on payment of the prescribed fee on each occasion.*
- 5. The Entrance Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers, the same papers being used at every place at which the Examination is held.

^{*} Examination Fee-receipts shall not be issued by Head Masters of Government, Aided or other recognized High Schools, to the candidates till ten days before the Examination commences, and may be withheld if pupils are irregular in attendance. Pupils from whom Fee-receipts are withheld under these rules will be excluded from the Examination, and their names and the reasons for exclusion should be at once reported to the Registrar,

With the exceptions necessary in papers in a classical language, every question shall be set and shall be answered in English.

6. At the Entrance Examination every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

I.—English.

II.—History and Geography.

III.—Mathematics.

IV.—A Classical Language, viz., one of the following:—

Sanskrit. Latin.

Arabic. Greek.

Persian. Hebrer

I.—In English, one paper will be set from a prescribed course in Prose and Poetry, together with a simple passage or passages of English from a book not prescribed. A second paper will be set in English Grammar and idiom; and a third paper in translation into English from an Indian Vernacular* or other modern language † to be determined by the Syndicate: provided that for such translation there be substituted English Composition in the case of any candidate whose mother-tongue is English. The text-books will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate. (See Appendix B.)

^{*} Urdu, Hindi, Bengali, Mahratti, Gujrati or Parbatia.

[†] French, German or Italian.

II.—One paper will be set in History and one in Geography. In History the questions will be set in the History of India and England. In Geography the questions will be set in General and Physical Geography. The text-books may be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate. (See Appendix B.)

III.—In Mathematics, one paper will be set in Arithmetic and Algebra, and a second paper in Geometry and Mensuration.

The course in Arithmetic includes the four Simple Rules, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Reduction, Practice, Proportion, Simple Interest, Extraction of Square Root, Compound Interest, Present Worth, Discount and Stocks.

The course in Algebra includes the four Simple Rules, Proportion, Simple Equations, Extraction of Square Root, Greatest Common Measure and Least Common Multiple.

The course in Geometry includes the first four Books of Euclid, with easy deductions.

The course in Mensuration includes so much as presupposes a knowledge of the first four Books of Euclid.

IV.—In Classical Languages one paper will be set in a text-book and Grammar; and a second paper in the translation into English of easy passages from a book not prescribed, and in the translation into the Classical Language from English of easy sentences,

illustrating grammatical principles. The text-book and Grammar will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate. (See Appendix B.)

- 7. After the Examination the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions,—the First Division in order of merit and the Second and Third Divisions in alphabetical order. Every successful candidate shall receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, and shall be admissible as an undergraduate of the University.
- 8. The Syndicate may accept the ordinary certificate of the Final Examinations prescribed for European Schools as equivalent to the Entrance Examination of the University: provided (1) that the candidate has passed such Final Examination, and that the percentage of the total marks for Arithmetic and Mathematics together gained by the candidate is not less than the percentage of the total marks for Mathematics which has to be obtained in order to pass the Entrance Examination; (2) that the Department of Public Instruction satisfy the Syndicate that the said Final Examination is conducted in an efficient manner and maintained at a standard not inferior to that of the Entrance Examination.*

REGULATIONS IN ARTS.

Matriculation Examination. (In supersession of the present Regulations for the Entrance Examination.)

Regulation 1.—The Matriculation Examination shall be held once in every year, at a time fixed by the Syndicate, at Allahabad and at

^{*} Under Syndicate Resolution No. 94, dated February 1st, 1902, the following Regulations will take effect in the Examinations for 1906.

such other places as the Syndicate shall from time to time appoint. The date shall be approximately notified in the University Calendar of each year.

2. Any person who is a resident of, or who has studied for not less than an academical year in a school in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh,* Central Provinces, Rajputana, or Central India, and who on the date of the commencement of the Examination shall have completed the age of sixteen years, may be admitted to the Matriculation Examination.

Candidates who appear from Government, Aided or other recognised High Schools, must have attended a course of instruction at their school for at least one year last preceding the date of the Examination. Less than 75 per cent. of the attendance from the beginning of such school year up to the latest date of sending in applications for admission to the Examination, shall not be deemed prosecution of such a course of study.

- 3. Every candidate for admission to the Matriculation Examination shall send his application with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A to the Registrar. Every such application must reach the office of the Registrar at least six weeks before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.
- 4. Each candidate who appears from a Government, Aided or other recognized High School, after prosecuting the prescribed course of study therein, shall pay a fee of ten rupees to the Registrar; every other candidate shall pay a fee of sixteen rupees to the Registrar. No candidate who fails to pass, or who, from sickness or other cause, is unable to present himself for Examination, shall receive a refund of his fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Matriculation Examinations on payment of the prescribed fee on each occasion.
- 5. The Matriculation Examination shall be conducted by means, of printed papers, the same papers being used at every place at which the Examination is held.

With the exceptions necessary in papers in a Classical, Modern European or Indian Vernacular language, every question shall be set, and shall be answered in English.

- 6. (i) At the Matriculation Examination candidates whose mother-tongue is English shall be examined in the following subjects:—
 - English,

2. Mathematics.

A Classical Language.
 History and Geography.

5. (a) An Indian Vernacular, or

(b) An additional Classical Language or Modern Language or

(c) Physics and Chemistry.

^{*} or United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

124 REGULATIONS IN ARTS.—ENTRANCE EXAMN.

- 6. (ii) Candidates whose mother tongue is not English shall be examined in the following subjects:—
 - 1. English.
 - 2. Mathematics.
 - 3. History and Geography.
 - 4. Two of the following, viz:-
 - (a) A Classical Language.
 - (b) Physics and Chemistry.
 - (c) An Indian Vernacular.
- 6. (iii) Subject to the proviso contained in 6 (iv), any candidate may in addition offer himself for examination in the following subjects:—
 - (a) An additional Language (Classical or Modern European).
 - (b) A Second additional Language (Classical or Modern European).
 - (c) A further Course in the Classical Language offered as a compulsory subject.
 - (d) A further Course in Mathematics.
 - (e) A further Course in History.
- 6. (iv) Provided that no candidate may offer himself for examination in more than two optional subjects.
- 6. (v) The Classical Languages recognised for this Examination are Sanskrit, Arabic, Arabic with Persian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew.

The Modern Languages are French, German, Italian.

The Indian Vernaculars are Urdu, Hindi, Bengali, Mahratti-Guzrati,

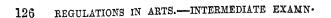
7. After the Examination the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions, the First Division in order of merit, and the Second and Third Divisions in alphabetical order. Every successful candidate shall receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, and shall be admissible as an undergraduate of the University.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

- The Intermediate Examination shall be held once in every year, at a time fixed by the Syndicate, at Allahabad, and at such other places* as shall from time to time be appointed by the Syndicate. The date of the Intermediate Examination shall be approximately notified in the University Calendar of each year.
- Any undergraduate of the University may be admitted to this Examination: provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in an affiliated institution † for not less than two academical years after passing the Entrance Examination. Less than 75 per cent. of attendance shall not be deemed prosecution of a regular course of study.
- Inspecting Officers of the Education Department and Schoolmasters may be admitted to this Examination by grace of the Syndicate, if they have passed the Entrance Examination not less than two years previously. ‡
- 12. Every candidate for admission shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar. Every such application must reach the Registrar at least six weeks before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

^{*} The following places have been appointed :- Agra, Ajmer, Allaha-

^{*}The following places have been appointed:—Agra, Almer, Allandbad, Aligarh, Almorah, Bareilly, Benares, Cawnpore, Hoshangabad, Jabalpur, Jaipur, Lucknow, Meerut, and Nowgong (Bundelkhand).
† An affiliated institution throughout the Regulations in Arts and Law means an institution affiliated to the University of Allahabad.
† By Resolution 2 of the Syndicate passed at a meeting held on the 12th August 1893, it has been decided that Inspecting Officers of the Education Department and Schoolmasters of Lower Bengal, Bombay, Madras, and the Punjab shall not be admitted by grace of the Syndicate to the Intermediate Examination in Arts under Regulation 11 of the Regulations in Arts.



- 13. Each candidate shall pay a fee of twenty rupees to the Registrar.
- 14. No candidate who fails to pass, or who from sickness or other cause is unable to present himself for examination, shall receive a refund of his fee.
- Examination shall be admitted to a subsequent Intermediate Examination, unless he has attended a regular course of study in an affiliated institution during the academical year in which the subsequent Examination may be held; provided that the Syndicate may, in exceptional cases, and on the application of the Principal of the College at which the candidate has been reading, permit a candidate who has attended a regular course of study in an affiliated institution in any year subsequent to the year in which he last failed to be examined at the next Examination.
- 16. The Intermediate Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers, the same papers being used at every place at which the Examination is held. With the necessary exceptions in the Classical Language papers, every question shall be set and shall be answered in English.
- 17. After the Examination the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions,—the First Division in order of merit, the Second and Third Divisions in alphabetical order. Every candidate shall on passing receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

- 18. At an Intermediate Examination every candidate shall be examined in—
 - (i) English * and First Course of Mathematics;
- (ii) Deductive Logic, a Classical Language, and either History or the Second Course of Mathematics;

or (iii) The Second Course of Mathematics, and Physics and Chemistry.

The text-books will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate in such a way that in no year more than one-half of any Course be altered. (See Appendix B.)

The Classical Language shall be one of the following:—

Sanskrit. Arabic. Persian. Latin Greek. Hebrew.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

- 19. An examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts shall be held once in every year at Allahabad, at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the date to be approximately notified in the University Calendar.
- 20. Any undergraduate of the University may be admitted to the Examination: provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in an affiliated institution for not less than two academical years after

^{*} Three papers will be set in English, fifty marks being assigned to each paper; and the third paper will be in translation from a vernacular, Urdu, Hindi, Bengali, Mahratti, Gujrati or Parbatia, into English. English Composition will be substituted for translation in the case of any candidate whose mother-tongue is a European language.

passing the Intermediate Examination. Less than 75 per cent. of attendance shall not be deemed presecution of a regular course of study.

- 21. Inspecting Officers of the Education Department and Schoolmasters may also be admitted to this Examination by grace of the Syndicate.*
- 22. Every candidate shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar, at least six weeks before the date fixed for the beginning of the Examination.
- 23. Every candidate shall pay a fee of thirty rupees to the Registrar.
- 24. No candidate who fails to pass, or from sickness or other cause is unable to present himself for examination, shall receive a refund of his fee.
- 25. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent examinations for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts on payment of a like fee of thirty rupees on each occasion.
- 26. No candidate who has failed in the Examination shall be admitted to a subsequent B.A. Examination, unless he has attended a regular course of study in an affiliated institution during the academical year in which the subsequent Examination may be held; provided that the Syndicate may, in exceptional cases

^{*} By Resolution 2 of the Syndicate passed at a meeting held on the 12th August, 1893, it has been decided that Inspecting Officers of the Education Department and Schoolmasters of Lower Bengal, Bombay, Madras, and the Punjab shall not be admitted by grace of the Syndicate to the B.A. Examination under Regulation 21 of the same Regulations.

and on the application of the Principal of the College at which the candidate has been reading, permit a candidate, who has attended a regular course of study in an affiliated institution in any year subsequent to the year in which he last failed, to be examined at the next Examination.

- 27. The Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts shall be conducted partly by means of printed papers and partly vivâ voce.
- 28. After the Examination the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions in alphabetical order. They shall also publish a list of such candidates as shall have gained more than 75 per cent. of the marks in any subject or subjects, in order of merit, as having taken honours in such subject or subjects.
- 29. Every candidate for the B.A. Degree shall be required to show a competent knowledge of at least three distinct branches of study. The branches now recognized are:—

(GROUP I.) English.

(GROUP II.)

Philosophy, Political Economy with Political Science,* Mathematics and Physics.

^{*} From 1904 "with Political Science" will be omitted from Group II,

(GROUP III.)

History, a Classical Language, and Chemistry.

Every candidate must take (a) Group I; (b) a subject in Group II; and (c) a third subject which may be chosen from either Group II or Group III.

Text-books will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate in such a way that in no year more than one-half of the Course be altered. (See Appendix B.)

30. Every candidate shall on passing receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, in which shall be specified the subjects in which he has graduated.

MASTER OF ARTS.

31. An Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts shall be held once in every year at Allahabad at such time as the Syndicate shall appoint, the date to be approximately notified in the University Calendar.

From 1907, Regulation 29 will read as follows :-

Regulation 29.—Every candidate for the B.A. Degree shall be required to show a competent knowledge of at least three distinct branches of study.

The branches now recognized are :-

(GROUP I.) English.

(GROUP II.)

Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Arabic, or Arabic with Persian, Sanskrit, Mathematics.

(GROUP III.)

Philosophy, Political Economy, Political Science with History, History.

Every Candidate must take(a) Group I; (b) a subject in Group II; and (c) a third subject from Group II or Group III.

- 32. Any ordinary Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science of the University of Allahabad may, two years after passing the B.A. or B.Sc. Examination, be examined for the Degree of M.A.
- 33. Bachelors who have passed the B.A. or B.Sc. Examinations in Honours shall be allowed to present themselves for the M.A. Examination in the subject in which they took Honours after one year from their passing the Bachelors' Examination.
- 34. Graduates of other Universities may be admitted to this Examination by grace of the Syndicate.
- 35. Unless specially exempted by the Syndicate, every candidate shall be required to attend a regular course of study at an affiliated College for not less than one academical year.
- 36. The subjects of Examination shall be the following:—
 - (1) Languages.
 - (2) Mental and Moral Science.
 - (3) Mathematics.
 - (4) Physics.
 - (5) Chemistry.
 - (6) History, Political Economy, and Jurisprudence.
- 37. Each candidate shall pay a fee of fifty rupees to the Registrar. No candidate who fails to pass, or from sickness or other cause is unable to present himself for Examination, shall receive a refund of the fee.

- 38. Each candidate shall intimate to the Registrar the subject in which he desires to be examined, at least six weeks before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.
- 39. The Examination shall be conducted partly by means of printed papers, partly vivâ voce. In Mathematics the Examination shall be by printed papers only.
- (a) None of the above Regulations shall be understood to apply to the M.A. Examination in Mathematics,* except in so far as they agree with the Regulations in Science. In Mathematics,* candidates for the Degree of M.A. shall be required to pass the First D.Sc. Examination and Second D.Sc. Examination according to the Regulations in Science.
- 40. The Examination in Languages shall be in English, or in one of the following Classical Languages, viz., Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Greek, Latin or Hebrew.
- 41. The subjects in Languages shall be fixed by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.
- 42. The Examination in Languages shall include written answers in English to questions relating to the books selected for the Examination.
- The Examination in English shall include the language, literature and history of England.
- The Examination in any Classical Language other than Sanskrit shall include the language, literature and history of the country to which it belongs.

^{*} Also Physics and Chemistry.

- 45. The Examination in Sanskrit shall include the Sanskrit language, literature and philosophy.
- 46. The Examination in the Classical Languages shall include translations from the several Classical Languages into English, and precise and idiomatic translation from English into the several Classical Languages.
- 47. The Examination in Mental and Moral Science shall be in the following subjects:—

Logic, Deductive and Inductive.

Psychology.

Ethics.

Metaphysics.

Political Philosophy and the Theory of Legislation.

The subjects shall be studied historically in the works of the principal authorities.

The text-books shall be fixed by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.

- 48 & 49. The M.A. Examinations in Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry shall be the First Examination and the Second Examination for the D.Sc., in these subjects.
- 50. The Examination in History, Political Economy and Jurisprudence shall include Ancient History in general, History of Greece and Rome, History of Modern Europe, English History and Indian History; and also Political Economy and Jurisprudence treated historically.

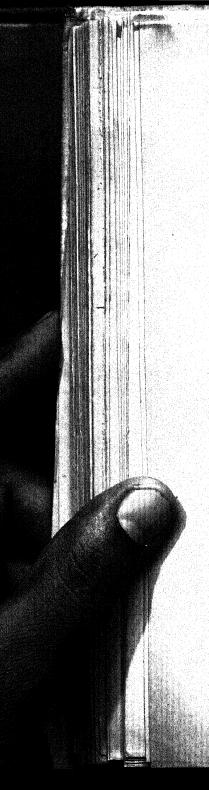
134 REGULATIONS IN ARTS.—SCHOOL FINAL-EXAMN.

The text-books shall be fixed by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.

- 51. After the Examination the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates in three divisions, each division in order of merit.
- 52. Every candidate shall on passing receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, setting forth the subject in which he was examined and the class in which he was placed.

SCHOOL FINAL-EXAMINATION.

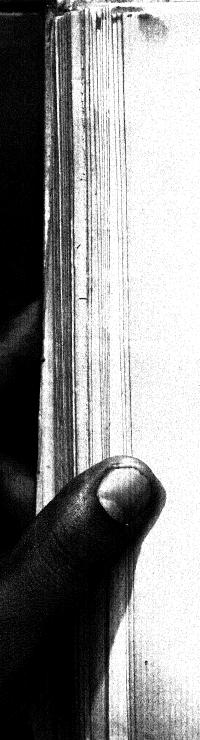
- 53. A School Final-Examination shall be held once in every year at the same time and places as the Entrance Examination. This Examination will be conducted by the University.
- 54. Such persons as have attended for not less than two years a course of instruction at a school recognized by the Syndicate for this purpose, and who on the date of the commencement of the Examination shall have completed the age of 16 years, may be admitted to this examination. Less than 75 per cent. of attendance from the beginning of the School year up to the latest date of sending in the application, shall not be deemed prosecution of such a course of study.
- 55. Every candidate for admission to the School Final-Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar. Every such application must reach the office



of the Registrar at least six weeks before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

- 56. Every candidate shall pay a fee of ten rupees to the Registrar. No candidate who fails to pass, or who, from sickness or other cause, is unable to present himself for examination, shall receive a refund of his fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent School Final-Examinations on payment of a like fee of ten rupees on each occasion.*
- 57. No candidate who has failed in the School Final-Examination shall be admitted to a subsequent School Final-Examination, unless he has attended a course of instruction at a School recognized by the Syndicate for this purpose during the School year in which the subsequent Examination may be held. Less than 75 per cent. of attendance from the beginning of the School year up to the latest date of sending in the application shall not be deemed prosecution of such a course of instruction.
- 58. The School Final-Examination shall be vivâ você and by printed papers, the same papers being used at every place at which the Examination is held. With the exceptions necessary in a vernacular language, every question shall be set and shall be answered in English

^{*} Examination Fee-receipts shall not be issued by Head Masters of Government, Aided or other recognized High Schools to the candidates till ten days before the Examination commences, and may be withheld if pupils are irregular in attendance. Pupils from whom Fee-receipts are withheld under these rules will be excluded from the Examination, and their names and the reasons for exclusion should be at once reported to the Registrar.



136 REGULATIONS IN ARTS.—SCHOOL FINAL-EXAMN.

59. At the School Final-Examination every candidate shall be examined in the following compulsory subjects:—

I.—English.

II.—History and Geography.

III,-Mathematics.

IV.—Either Urdu or Hindi in the Nagri character,

The Examinations in Urdu and Hindi, either or both, prescribed for the School Final-Examination, shall be open to Entrance candidates, undergraduates and graduates of the University; the two papers, one in Urdu and one in Hindi, shall be given at different times; and a fee of two rupees for examination in each paper be levied: a separate certificate shall be granted by the Registrar to those who pass this Examination in Urdu or Hindi, or both: those candidates who appear for the School Final-Examination shall be allowed to appear also at this Examination, in the alternative vernacular, but paying a fee of two rupees for the same; and lastly, this arrangement shall come into force for the Examination of 1900 and after.

And in not less than one of the following Optional subjects:—

V.—Drawing.

VI.—Elementary Physics and Chemistry.

VII.—Agriculture with Surveying.

VIII.—Book-keeping by Single and Double Entry.

IX.—Political Economy.

- I.—In English the Examination will be the same in all respects as in the Entrance Examination, except that the following oral test will be added to the three papers, viz,—(a) conversation with an Examiner; (b) reading aloud with correct pronunciation; (c) writing a business letter quickly from dictation; (d) writing slowly from dictation, as a test of spelling and penmanship.
- II & III.—In History and Geography and in Mathematics the Examination will be the same in all respects as in the Entrance Examination.
- IV.—One paper will be set in Urdu, in which the candidate shall be required (a) to write an original letter on a given subject to a given person with the proper forms of address; (b) to translate from English into Urdu; (c) to transliterate from Shikasta to Nastaliq. As alternative with Urdu, one paper will be set in Nagri of a similar character to that in Urdu, but omitting item (c).
- V.—IX.—In the Optional subjects the limits or textbooks will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate. (See Appendix B.)
- 60. After the Examination the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions,—the First Division in order of merit and the Second and Third Divisions in alphabetical order. Every successful candidate shall receive a certi-

138 REGNS. IN ARTS. -SCHOOL FINAL CERTIFICATE EXAMN.

ficate in the form entered in Appendix A, to be called the School-Final Certificate, and shall be admissible as an undergraduate of the University.**

*Under Syndicate Resolution No. 94, dated February 1st, 1902, the following Regulations will take effect in the Examinations for 1906:—

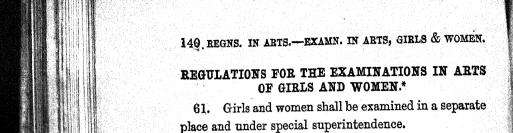
School Final Certificate Examination (in supersession of the present Regulations for the School Final-Examination).

School Final Certificate Examination.

- 53. A School Final Certificate Examination shall be held once in every year at the same time and places as the Matriculation Examination. This Examination will be conducted by the University.
- 54. Such persons may be admitted to this Examination as have attended for not less than two years a course of instruction at a school recognised by the Syndicate for this purpose. Less than 75 per cent. of attendance from the beginning of the school year up to the latest date of sending in the application shall not be deemed prosecution of such a course of study.
- 55. Every candidate for admission to the School Final Certificate Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar. Every such application must reach the office of the Registrar at least six weeks before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.
- 56. Every candidate shall pay a fee of ten rupees to the Registrar. No candidate who fails to pass, or who, from sickness or other cause, is unable to present himself for examination, shall receive a refund of his fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent School Final Certificate Examinations on payment of a like fee of ten rupees on each occasion.
- 57. No candidate who has failed in the School Final Certificate Examination shall be admitted to a subsequent School Final Certificate Examination, unless he has attended a course of instruction at a school recognised by the Syndicate for this purpose, during the school year in which the subsequent Examination may be held. Less than 75 per cent. of attendance from the beginning of the school year up to the latest date of sending in the application shall not be deemed prosecution of such a course of instruction.
- 58. The School Final Certificate Examination shall be viva voce and by printed papers, the same papers being used at every place at which the Examination is held. With the exceptions necessary in papers in a Classical, Modern European or Indian Vernacular Language, every question shall be set and shall be answered in English.

REGNS. IN ARTS.—SCHOOL FINAL CERTIFICATE EXAMN. 139

- 59. (i) At the School Final Certificate Examination every candidate shall be examined in the following compulsory subjects:
 - (a) English.
 - (b) History and Geography.
 - (c) Elementary Mathematics.
 - (d) Either a Classical Language or Science.
 - (e) An Indian Vernacular.
- 59. (ii) Subject to the proviso contained in 59 (iii), any candidate may in addition offer himself for examination in the following optional subjects:—
 - (a) An additional Language (Classical or Modern).
 - (b) Drawing.
 - (c) Book-keeping.
 - (d) Agriculture with Surveying.
 - (e) Music.
 - (f) Domestic Economy (for Girls only).
 - (g) Physiology.
 - (h) Commercial Geography.
 - (i) Botany.
- 59. (iii) Provided that no candidate may offer himself for examination in more than two optional subjects.
- 59. (iv) The Classical and Modern Languages and Indian Vernaculars recognised for this Examination are the same as for the Matriculation Examination.
- 60. After the Examination the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions, the First Division in order of merit, and the Second and Third Divisions in alphabetical order. Every successful candidate shall receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.



Entrance Examination.*

62. The Entrance Examination for Girls shall be the same as the Entrance Examination in general, with the exception that a modern may be taken up in lieu of a classical language. Such modern language shall be French. German, Italian, Urdu, Hindi or Bengali.

Intermediate Examination in Arts.

63. Girls may be admitted to this Examination without studying in an affiliated institution. No candidate, however, shall be allowed to present herself for this Examination until two years have elapsed from the time of her passing the Entrance Examination.

The Intermediate Examination in Arts for Girls shall be the same as the Intermediate Examination in Arts

Regulations for the Examinations in Arts of Girls and Women.

61.—Girls and women shall be examined in a separate place and under special superintendence.

Matriculation Examination.

62. The Matriculation Examination for girls shall be the same as the Matriculation Examination in general, with the exception that a Modern may be taken up in lieu of a Classical language. Such Modern language shall be French, German, Italian, Urdu, Hindi, or Bengali.

^{*} Under Syndicate Resolution No. 94, dated February 1st, 1902, the following Regulations will take effect in the Examinations for 1906:—

in general, with the exception that a modern language (French, German, or Italian) may be taken up in lieu of a classical language.

B.A. Examination.

64. Women may be admitted to this Examination without studying in an affiliated institution. But no candidate shall be allowed to present herself for this Examination until two years have elapsed from the time of her passing the Intermediate Examination in Arts.

M.A. Examination,

65. The M.A. Examination for Women shall be the same as the M.A. Examination in general.

GENERAL.

- 66. The Syndicate may from time to time modify the Regulations regarding the number of papers to be set in the several subjects of each Examination, and those regarding the mode of publishing the results.
- 67. The Syndicate may accept the Examinations of Indian or other Universities as equivalent to those of similar rank prescribed by the Regulations; and may accept attendance at an institution affiliated to another Indian University as equivalent to attendance in an institution affiliated to this University.
- 68. For the purpose of the Examinations in Arts in the years 1889—91, the Syndicate may adopt, in whole or in part, the Regulations of the Calcutta University for its Examinations, in lieu of those prescribed by these Regulations.

VI.

REGULATIONS IN SCIENCE.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

- 1. An Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science shall be held once in every year at Allahabad at such time as the Syndicate shall determine, the date to be approximately notified in the University Calendar.
- 2. Any undergraduate of the University may be admitted to the Examination: provided he has regularly attended lectures and performed practical experiments in a Laboratory duly recognized by the University, for not less than two years after passing the Intermediate Examination with Physics and Chemistry. Less than 75 per cent. of attendance shall not be deemed the regular course of instruction.
- 3. Every candidate shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar, at least six weeks before the date fixed for the beginning of the Examination.
- 4. Every candidate shall pay a fee of thirty rupees to the Registrar.
- 5. No candidate who fails to pass, or from sickness or other cause is unable to present himself for examination, shall receive a refund of his fee.

- 6. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations for the Degree of Bachelor of Science on payment of a like fee of thirty rupees on each occasion.
- 7. No candidate who has failed in the Examination shall be admitted to a subsequent B.Sc. Examination unless he has attended a regular course of study in a duly recognized institution during the academical year in which the subsequent Examination may be held: provided that the Syndicate may, in exceptional cases and on the application of the Principal of the College at which the candidate has been reading, permit a candidate who has attended a regular course of study in an affiliated institution in any year subsequent to the year in which he last failed, to be examined at the next Examination.
- 8. The Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science shall be conducted partly by means of printed papers, and partly viva voce. Candidates will be required to undergo a practical Examination also.
- 9. After the Examination the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions in alphabetical order. They shall also publish a list of such candidates as shall have gained more than 75 per cent. of the marks in any subject or subjects in order of merit, as having taken honours in such subject or subjects.

- 10. At the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science, every Candidate shall be examined in—
 - 1. English.
- 3. Physics.
- 2. Mathematics.
- 4. Chemistry.
- 11. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, in which shall be specified the subjects in which he has graduated.

DOCTOR OF SCIENCE.

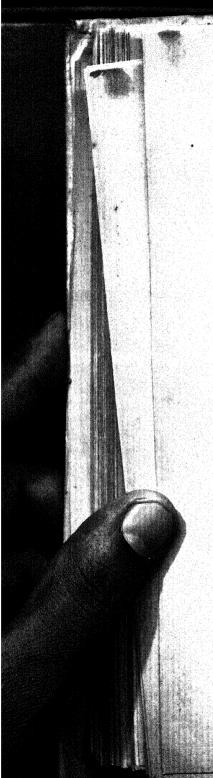
12. The Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Science shall consist of three parts, to be called respectively the First D.Sc., the Second D.Sc., and the Third D.Sc. Examinations.

These Examinations shall be held once in every year at Allahabad at such time as the Syndicate shall appoint, the date to be approximately notified in the University Calendar.

- 13. Any Bachelor of Science of the University of Allahabad may, one year after passing the B.Sc. Examination, be admitted to the First D.Sc. Examination, provided he has attended a regular course of study at an affiliated College during that year.
- 14. Any Bachelor of Science of the University of Allahabad may, one year after passing the First D.Sc. Examination, be admitted to the Second D.Sc.

Examination, provided he has attended a regular course of study at an affiliated College during that year.

- 15. Any Bachelor of Science of the University of Allahabad may, one year after passing the Second D.Sc. Examination, be admitted to the Third D.Sc. Examination, provided he has attended a regular course of study at an affiliated College during that year.
- 16. The subject of Examination shall be one of the following:—
- 1. Mathematics. 2. Physics. 3. Chemistry.
- 17. Each candidate shall pay to the Registrar a fee of twenty rupees for the First D.Sc., a fee of thirty rupees for the Second D.Sc., and a fee of fifty rupees for the Third D.Sc. No candidate who fails to pass or is unable to present himself for examination shall receive a refund of the fee.
- 18. Each candidate shall intimate to the Registrar the subject in which he desires to be examined at least six weeks before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.
- 19. The Examination shall be partly by means of printed papers and partly practical. In Mathematics the Examination shall be by printed papers only.
- 20. After each Examination the Syndicate shall publish a list of successful candidates in three divisions, each division in order of merit.
- 21. Every candidate shall on passing each Examination, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.



VII.

REGULATIONS IN LAW.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

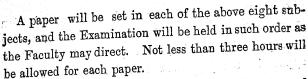
- 1. An Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws shall be held annually at Allahabad, commencing on a date to be fixed by the Faculty.*
- 2. On and after 1st January, 1899, any Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science of the University, or of a British-Indian University, or any graduate of a British, British-Colonial, or other University, which may be recognized by the Syndicate, may be admitted to the Examination: provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in a School of Law affiliated to this University for not less than two academical years, after having fully passed the Bachelor of Arts or B.Sc. Examination.
- 3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send in his application, with a certificate in the form given in Appendix A, to the Registrar, sixty days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination, and shall remit therewith the fee of fifty rupees, without payment of which he shall not be admitted to the Examination. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination shall not receive a refund of such fee.

Applications must reach the Office of the Registrar on or before the 24th September, 1902.

^{*} The LL.B. Examination of 1902 will be held on Monday, the 24th November, and following days.

- 4. Failure to pass or present himself for examination shall not disqualify a candidate from admission to any subsequent Examination, upon presentation of a fresh application and payment of a fresh fee of fifty rupees.
- 5. The Examination shall be vivâ voce and by printed papers.
- 6. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—
 - (1) (a) The Principles of Jurisprudence.
 - (b) The History and Constitution of the Legislative Authorities and Courts of law in British India.
 - (2) the Law of Evidence and pleading { Civil. Criminal.
 - (3) Hindu and Muhammadan Law with the statutory modifications of the same.
 - (4) The Law relating to Contracts; to the Transfer and Lease of Immovable Property: to Registration; to Successions; and to Torts.
 - (5) Equity with special reference to the Law of Trusts, Mortgages and Specific Relief.
 - (6) The Civil Procedure Code and the Law of Limitation.
 - (7) The Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code.
 - (8) The Law relating to Land Tenure, Revenue and Rent in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh,* the Central Provinces and British Rajputana.

^{*} United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.



- 7. The Faculty shall from time to time recommend the text-books and the Acts to be studied in connection with the above eight subjects.
- 8. As soon as may be possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in order of merit.
- 9. There will be two classes in the Examination,—a first and a second class.
- 10. All candidates who have passed shall be placed in the order of their marks in one or other of such classes; those who have obtained equal marks being bracketed together. To qualify for the first class a candidate must obtain 60 per cent., and for the second class, 50 per cent. of the aggregate marks obtainable; and for both classes a minimum of 33 per cent. of the marks allotted to each paper.

HONOURS IN LAW.

11. An Examination for Honours in Law shall be held annually at Allahabad. Such Examination shall be held as soon as reasonably may be after the publication of the list of candidates who have passed the immediately preceding Examination of Bachelor of Laws. The dates of the Examination shall be fixed by the Faculty.

- 12. Any candidate who has passed the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws may be examined for Honours.
- 13. Every candidate for Honours shall send in his application to the Registrar, in the form to be found in Appendix A, at least one month before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.
- 14. A fee of one hundred rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for the Examination shall not receive a refund of the fee.
- 15. The Examination shall be vivâ voce and by printed papers.
- 16. The Faculty shall from time to time indicate generally the subjects for examination.
- 17. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in order of merit.
- 18. The standard for obtaining Honours shall be fixed by the Faculty in consultation with the Examiners.*

^{*} By a resolution of the Faculty of Law in consultation with the Examiners at the Honours in Law Examination of 1900, 100 marks are the maximum in each paper; and candidates are passed for Honours who obtain not less than 60 per cent. in each subject.

DOCTOR OF LAWS.

19. No special Examination shall be held for the Degree of Doctor of Laws, but any person who has graduated as Bachelor of Laws, and has at any time passed the Honours Examination, may be admitted to the Degree of Doctor of Laws without examination: provided that he be a Bachelor of Laws of at least four years' standing, and that two Members of the Faculty of Law or two Doctors of Laws certify, to the satisfaction of the Syndicate, that the candidate is in habits and character a fit and proper person for the Degree of Doctor of Laws.

20. A fee of two hundred rupees shall be payable for the Degree of Doctor of Laws. No candidate shall be admitted unless he have previously paid the fee to the Registrar.

VIII. APPENDIX A.

(1) FORMS OF APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION TO EXAMINATIONS.

SCHOOL FINAL EXAMINATION.*

APPLICATION.

To

The Registrar of the University of Allahabad.

SIR,

 The_-

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing School Final-Examination* of the University of Allahabad.

The feet of 10 Rupees is herewith forwarded.

I am, &c.,

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that I know nothing against the character of the above-named candidate which ought to exclude him from the School recognized for the purpose of the School Final Examination;*

that he has attended a regular course of instruction at

	school	for not les	s than	L	year;
that he	has signed	the above	applic	eation in	my pre-
	and that to t				
	ed sixteen y				
mencem	ent of the E	xamination	1.		

190 .

N.B.—This application, with the Examination-fee, must be sent in the same cover, registered or presented by hand.

^{*} From 1906 to be called the School Final Certificate Examination.
† The fee must be paid in Cash or Bank Notes. Half Notes and
Postage Stamps will not be received.

(Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.)
Name.

Date of birth.

Religion.

Race (i.e., nation, tribe, &c., &c.)

Caste, if any.

District and town or village where resident.

Name of father or guardian.

Where to be examined.

Whether to be examined in Urdu or Hindi in the Nagri character.

Optional subject or subjects (V-IX).

Language from which translation is to be made in the third paper in English.

Whether he has appeared at the School Final-Examination* of any previous year.

(Signature of Candidate.)

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To

The Registrar of the University of Allahabad. SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Entrance Examination of the University of Allahabad.

The feet of 10 Rupees (or Rs.16 in the case of Private Candidates) is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.,

^{*} From 1906 to be called the School Final Certificate Examination.
† From 1906 to be called the Matriculation Examination.

[†] The fee must be paid in Cash or Bank Notes. Half Notes and Postage Stamps will not be received.

This application, with the Examination-fee, must be sent in the same cover, registered or presented by hand.

N.B.—The fee receipt will be sent to the Officer who signs this application form, and not direct to the candidate.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that I know nothing against the character of the above-named candidate

The certificate of every candidate who is not a private student must be signed by the Principal or Head Master of the school from which he appears. The certificate of a candidate who appears as a private candidate (a candidate who has not attended a course of instruction at any Government, aided or other recognized High School for six months immediately preceding the date of the examination, shall be deemed a private candidate) must be signed by the Princi-pal of an affiliated College or a Government Inspector of Schools, or the Head Master of the Zila School, or the Head Master of the chief Aided School in the district where there is no Zila School.

which ought to debar him from matriculation; that he has not already passed the Entrance Examination of any University: that he has attended a regular course of instruction at school since the commencement of the school year last preceding the date of the Examination; that he has signed the above application in my presence; and that, to the best of my belief, he will have completed sixteen years of age on the date of the commencement of the Examination.

(The clause commencing "That he has attended" and terminating with "date of the Examination" to be struck out in the case of other candidates than those who appear from Government or Aided or other recognized High Schools.)

The-_____190 . (Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.)

Name.

Date of birth.

Religion.

Race (i.e., nation, tribe, &c., &c.)

Caste, if any.

Where educated.

Present position (i.e., at school or present occupation).

District and town or village where resident.

Name of father or guardian.

Where to be examined.

Classical language in which to be examined.

Language from which translation is to be made in the third paper in English.

Whether he has appeared at the Entrance Examination* of any previous year.

(Signature of candidate.)

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

APPLICATION.

Ţо

The Registrar of the University of Allahabad.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Intermediate Examination in Arts of the University.

The feet of 20 rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.,

^{*} From 1906 to be called the Matriculation Examination.

[†] The fee must be paid in Cash or Bank Notes. Half Notes and Postage Stamps will not be received.

N.B.—This application, with the Examination-fee, must be sent in the same cover, registered or presented by hand.

155

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied

This certificate is to be signed by a Principal or Head Master of an affiliated institution, and in the case of Schoolmasters and Inspecting Officers of the Education Department, by an Inspector of Schools.

me, by the production of the Registrar's Certificate, that he has passed the Entrance* (or School Final)* Examination of the University of Allahabad (or of the University of———); that I know nothing against his charac-

ter which ought to exclude him from this Examination; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

The______190 .

(Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.)

Name (in full).

Age in years and months.

Name of father or guardian.

Date of passing the Entrance* or School Final*-Examination.

District and town or village where resident.

Race (i.e., nation, tribe, &c., &c.).

Religion.

Caste, if any.

Where to be examined.

Language from which translation is to be made into English in the third English paper.

Whether he has appeared at the Intermediate Examination of any previous year.

Signature of candidate (in full).

^{*} From 1906 to be called the Matriculation (or School Final Certificate) Examination.

Subjects in which he desires to be examined.

III Group (1) Deductive Logic.
(2) Classical Language.
(3) History or Second Course of Mathematics.

III Group ... (1) Second Course of Mathematics.

(2) Physics and Chemistry.

Period or periods of study since passing the Entrance*
(or School Final*) Examination.

Affiliated institution or institutions at which candidate has studied. If Schoolmaster or Inspecting Officer of the Education Department, this must be stated.

Period or periods of Signature of Principal or Head Master of affiliated institution, or of Inspector of Schools.

^{*} From 1906 to be called the Matriculation (or School Final Certificate) Examination.

[†] In the case of broken periods of study at different institutions it is expected that Principals or Head Masters will satisfy themselves that the different periods of study amount in the aggregate to two-years, before admission to the Examination. The Principal is to sign where there is a College.

FORM OF APPLICATIO	N FOR SCHOOLMASTERS.
of two years' standing, as Examination	is a Schoolmaster such, since he passed the n, and as such I recommend the
Examination.	
	Inspector of Schools,
Dated	Division.
N.B.—The above certificate is have failed in a former year in thapply for admission.	s not required from candidates who ne Examination to which they now
	AASTERS WHO HAVE FAILED HE EXAMINATION TO WHICH DMISSION.
I hereby certify that I	appeared in the
Examination of the Univ	versity of Allahabad in the
y cala	id lalled.
Masi	er inSchool.
Countersigned.	
	Inspector of Schools,
	Division.

N.R.—Inspecting Officers of the Education Department and Schoolmasters of Lower Bengal, Bombay, Madras and the Punjab are not to be admitted by grace of the Syndicate to the Intermediate Examination in Arts, under Regulation 11 of the Regulations in Arts, or to the B.A. Examination under Regulation 21 of the same Regulations.

B.A. EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To

The Registrar of the University of Allahabad.

SIR.

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

The fee* of 30 Rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.,

CERTIFICATE.

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of an affiliated institution, or by an Inspector of Schools in the case of Schoolmas. ters and Inspecting Officers in the Education Department.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied me, by the production of the Registrar's Certificate, that he has passed the Intermediate Examination of the University of Allahabad (or the equivalent Examination of the University of ____); that I know

nothing against his character which ought to debar him from graduating; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

The______190 .

^{*} The fee must be paid in Cash or Bank Notes. Half Notes and Postage Stamps will not be received.

N.B.-This application, with the Examination-fee, must be sent in the same cover, registered or presented by hand.

(Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.)

Name.

Age, in years and months.

Name of father or guardian.

Date of passing the Entrance (or School Final) Examination.

Date of passing the Intermediate Examination in Arts. District and town or village where resident.

Race (i.e., nation, tribe, &c., &c.)

Religion.

Caste, if any.

Whether he has appeared at the B.A. Examination of any previous year.

(Signature of candidate.)

Subjects in which he desires to be examined.

Group 1	English Literature.	
Group 2	Philosophy. Political Economy with Political Science, Physics, Mathematics.	
Group 3	History, Classical Language and Chemistry.	

Period or periods of study since passing the Intermediate Examination in Arts.

Affiliated institution or institutions at which candidate has studied. If Schoolmaster or Inspecting Officer of the Education Department, this must be stated.

Period or Periods of continuous study*.

Continuous study*.

Continuous study*.

Cipal of affiliated institution or of Inspector of Schools.

^{*} In the case of broken periods of study at different institutions it is expected that Principals or Head Masters will satisfy themselves that the different periods of study amount in the aggregate to two years before admission to the Examination. The Principal is to sign in cases where there is a College.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SCHOOLMASTER
Certified that is a Schoolmast of two years' standing, as such, since he passe the Examination, and as such I recommen him to be admitted to the Examination
Inspector of Schools,
DatedDivision
W.B.—The above certificate is not required from candidates who have failed in a former year in the Examination to which they now apply for admission. DECLARATION OF SCHOOLMASTERS WHO HAVE FAILED IN A FORMER YEAR IN THE EXAMINATION TO WHICH THEY NOW APPLY FOR ADMISSION:
I hereby certify that I appeared in the Examination of the University of Allahabad in the yearand failed,
Master inSchool.
Countersigned.
Inspector of Schools,
——————————————————————————————————————
N.B.—Inspecting Officers of the Education Department and Schoolmasters of Lower Bengal, Bombay, Madras, and the Punjab

N.B.—Inspecting Officers of the Education Department and Schoolmasters of Lower Bengal, Bombay, Madras, and the Punjab are not to be admitted by grace of the Syndicate to the Intermediate Examination in Arts under Regulation 11 of the Regulations in Arts, or to the B.A. Examination under Regulation 21 of the same Regulations,

M.A. EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

(Candidates taking Mathematics, Physics, & Chemistry will use the Form of Application for the First D.Sc and Second D.Sc. Examinations, everywhere substituting 'M.A.' for 'D.Sc.' and 'B.A.' for 'B.Sc.')

To

The Registrar of the University of Allahabad. SIR.

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts in____

The fee † of 50 Rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.,

CERTIFICATE.

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of an affiliated institution.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied me, by the production of the Registrar's Certificate, that he has passed the B.A. or B.Sc. Examination of the University

of (_____); that I know nothing against his character which ought to debar him from graduating as a Master of Arts; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

 The_{--} _____190 .

^{*} State the subject of Examination.

[†] The fee must be paid in Cash or Bank Notes. Half Notes and Postage Stamps will not be received.

N.B.—This application, with the Examination-fee, must be sent in the same cover, registered or presented by hand.

(Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate.)

Name.

Age, in years and months.

Name of father or guardian.

Date of passing the B.A. or B.Sc. Examination.

Present occupation.

District and town or village where resident.

Race (i.e., nation, tribe, &c., &c.).

Religion.

Caste, if any.

Whether he has appeared at the M.A. Examination of any previous year.

(Signature of candidate.)

SPECIAL VERNACULAR EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To

The Registrar of the University of Allahabad.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Special Vernacular Examination of the University of Allahabad.

The fee* of 2 Rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.,

^{*}The fee must be paid in Cash. Postage Stamps will not be received.

N.B.—The Fee-receipt will be sent to the Officer who signs this application form and not direct to the candidate.

This application, with the Examination-fee, must be sent in the same cover, registered or presented by hand.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that I know nothing against the character

The certificate of every candidate who is not a private student must be signed by the Principal or Head Master of the school from which he appears. The certificate of a candidate who appears as a private student must be signed by the Principal of an affiliated College or a Government Inspector of Schools, or the Head Master of the Zila School, or the Head Master of the chief Aided school in the district where there is no Zila School.

of the above-named candidate which ought to debar him from appearing at the Special Vernacular Examination of this University.

The______190

(Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate.)

Name.

Age, in years and months.

Name of father or guardian.

Religion.

Race (i.e., nation, tribe, &c., &c.).

Caste, if any.

Where educated.

Present position (i.e., at school or present occupation).

District and town or village where resident.

Where to be examined.

Urdu or Hindi or both in which to be examined.

Whether he has appeared at the Special Vernacular Examination of any previous year.

What other Examination the candidate is going up for.

(Signature of candidate.)

B.Sc. EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To

The Registrar of the University of Allahabad.

SIR.

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science.

The fee* of 30 Rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.,

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of an affiliated institution duly recognized under paragraph 2, Regulations in Science. me, by the production of the Registrar's Certificate, that he has passed the Intermediate Examination of the University of Allahabad (or the equivalent

Examination of the University of _____); that I

^{*} The fee must be Paid in Cash or Sank Notes. Half Notes and Postage Stamps will not be received.

N.B.—This application, with the Examination-fee, must be sen in the same cover, registered or presented by hand.

know nothing against his character which ought to debar him from graduating; and that he has regularly attended lectures in English, Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry, and Courses of *Practical* instruction in the Physical and Chemical Laboratories of this College; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

The.....190

(Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate.)

Name.

Age, in years and months.

Name of father or guardian.

Date of passing the Entrance or School Final-Examination.

Date of passing the Intermediate Examination in Arts with Physics and Chemistry.

District and town or village where resident.

Race (i.e., nation, tribe, &c., &c.).

Religion.

Caste, if any.

Whether he has appeared at the B.A. or B.Sc. Examination of any previous year.

(Signature of Candidate).

FIRST D.Sc. EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To

The Registrar of the University of Allahabad.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination for the Decree of D.Sc. in.....

The fee* of 20 Rupees is paid herewith.

I am, &c.,

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the abovenamed candidate has satisfied me, by the production of

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of the affiliated institution at which the candidate has studied.

fied me, by the production of the Registrar's Certificate, that he has passed the B.Sc. Examination of the University of Allahabad; that he has during

the last year regularly attended a course of instruction in....; that I know nothing against his character which ought to debar him from graduating as a Doctor of Science; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

The.....190

^{*}The fee must be paid in Cash or Bank Notes. Half notes and Postage Stamps will not be received.

N.B.—This application, with the Examination-fee, must be sent in the same cover, registered or presented by hand,

(Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate.)

Name.

Age, in years and months.

Name of father or guardian.

Date of passing the Entrance Examination.

Date of passing the Intermediate Examination in Arts.

Date of passing the B.Sc. Examination.

District and town or village where resident.

Race (i.e., nation, tribe, &c., &c.).

Religion.

Caste, if any.

Whether he has appeared at the First D.Sc. Examination of any previous year.

(Signature of Candidate.)

SECOND D.Sc. EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To

The Registrar of the University of Allahabad.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Second Examination for the Degree of D.Sc. in

The fee* of 30 Rupees is paid herewith.

I am, &c.

^{*} The fee must be paid in Cash or Bank Notes. Half Notes and Postage Stamps will not be received.

N.B.—This application, with the Examination-fee, must be sent in the same cover, registered or presented by hand.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of the affiliated institution at which the candidate has studied me, by the production of the Registrar's Certificate, that he has passed the First Examination for the D.Sc. Degree of the University of Allahabad; that he has

during the past year regularly attended a course of instruction in——; that I know nothing against his character which ought to debar him from graduating as a Doctor of Science; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

The_____190.

(Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate.)

Name.

Age, in years and months.

Name of father or guardian.

Date of passing the B.Sc. Examination.

Date of passing the First D.Sc. Examination.

District and town or village where resident. Race (i.e., nation, tribe, &c., &c.).

Religion.

Caste, if any.

Whether he has appeared at the Second D.Sc. Examination of any previous year.

(Signature of Candidate.)

THIRD D.Sc. EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To

The Registrar of the University of Allahabad.

SIR.

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Third Examination for the Degree of D.Sc.

The fee* of 50 Rupees is paid herewith.

I am, &c.

CERTIFICATE.

This certificate is to

be signed by the Principal of the affiliated institution at which candidate the studied.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied me, by the production of the Registrar's Certificate, that he has passed the Second Examination for the D.Sc. Degree of the University of Allahabad;

that he has during the past year regularly attended a course of instruction in _____; that I know nothing against his character which ought to debar him from graduating as a Doctor of Science; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

The____ _190 .

^{*} The fee must be paid in Cash or Bank Notes. Half Notes and Postage Stamps will not be received.

N.B.-This application, with the Examination-fee, must be sent in the same cover, registered or presented by hand.

(Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate.)

Name.

Age, in years and months.

Name of father or guardian.

Date of passing the B.Sc. Examination.

Date of passing the Second D.Sc. Examination.

District and town or village where resident.

Race (i.e., nation, tribe, &c., &c.).

Religion.

Caste, if any.

Whether he has appeared at the Third D.Sc. Examination of any previous year.

(Signature of candidate.)

LL.B. EXAMINATION.

Application.

To

The Registrar of the University of Allahabad.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws.

The fee* of 50 Rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.

^{*} The fee must be paid in Cash or Bank Notes. Half Notes and Postage Stamps will not be received,

N.B.—This application, with the Examination-fee, must be sent in the same cover, registered or presented by hand.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has fulfilled the requirements contemplated

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of the affiliated institution at which the candidate has studied. the requirements contemplated under Regulation 2 of the Regulations in Law; that I know nothing against his character which ought to debar him from

graduating as a Bachelor of Laws; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

The_____190

(Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate.)

Name.

Age, in years and months.

Name of father or guardian.

Date of passing the Entrance Examination.

Date of passing the B.A. or B.Sc. Degree Examination.

District and town or village where resident.

Race (i.e., nation, tribe, &c., &c.).

Religion.

Caste, if any.

Whether he has appeared at the LL.B. Examination of any previous year.

(Signature of candidate.)

HONOURS IN LAW.

APPLICATION.

To The Registrar of the University of Allahabad. Sir.

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for Honours in Law.

The fee* of 100 Rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.

DOCTOR OF LAWS.

APPLICATION.

To The Registrar of the University of Allahabad.

Sir,
I request to be admitted to the Degree of Doctor of Laws.

The fee* of 200 Rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that	-	has	fulfilled	the
This certificate is to	conditions 1	laid do	wn in Reg	ula-
be signed by the President of the Faculty of	tion 19 of	the R	egulations	in
Law.	Law.			

The______190 .

^{*} The fee must be paid in Cash or Bank Notes. Half Notes and Postage Stamps will not be received.

N.B.—This application, with the Examination-fee, must be sent in the same cover, registered or presented by hand.

(2) FORMS OF CERTIFICATES OF PASSING EXAMINATIONS.

ENTRANCE.*

I certify that	, aged	, passed the
Entrance Examination* he	eld in the mor	ath of
190 , and was placed i	n the	Division.
UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABA	D: }	
The190	.}	Registrar.
SCHOOL FINAL	-Examinatio	n.†
I certify that	, ag	ed
passed the School Final-Ex		
of190	and was	placed in the
Division.		
The subjects in which h	ne was exami	ned are English,
History and Geography,	Mathematics,	and
University of Allahab	(: a)	
	}	
The190	.)	Registrar.
* From 1906 to be called the	Matriculation 1	Evamination
A Tom 1900 to be called the		

[†] From 1906 to be called the School Final Certificate Examination.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

This is to certify that	obtained the Degree
of Bachelor of Arts in this Un	iversity in the Examina-
tion of 190; and that he was	
Division.	
The subjects in which he wa	as examined are English
Literature,a	nd
University of Allahabad:	
The190 .	Registrar.
Bachelor of Arts w	UTH HONOURS.
This is to certify that	obtained the
Degree of Bachelor of Arts in	
Examination of 190; with	
and that he was placed in the_	Division.
The subjects in which he was	s examined are English
Literature, and _	
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
University of Allahabad:)	
The190 .	Danista.
	Registrar.

176 APPENDIX A.
1/0 arrenus a.
MASTER OF ARTS.
This is to certify thatobtained the
Degree of Master of Arts in this University in the
Examination of 190, in; and that he was placed in theDivision.
University of Allahabad:
The190 . \int Registrar.
SPECIAL VERNACULAR.
I certify that
passed the Special Vernacular Examination held in the
month of 190, in Urdu or Hindi.
University of Allahabad:) .
The190 . Registrar.
ineind . j
Bachelor of Science.
This is to certify thatobtained the
Degree of Bachelor of Science in this University in the
Examination of 190, and that he was placed in
theDivision.
University of Allaharad:
The190 . Registrar.
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE, WITH HONOURS.
This is to certify thatobtained the
Degree of Bachelor of Science of this University in the
25. 그는 그는 사람들은 얼마나 하나를 하고 있는데 하는데 하는데 하는데 하다니다.

*

Examination of 190 , with Hono	
that he was placed in the	Division.
University of Allahabad:	
The190 .	Registrar.
n de la companya de Canada de la companya	
FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE	D.Sc. Degree.
I certify that	
passed the First Examination for	
of Science in the subject of	
held in the year 190, and was p	olaced in the
Division,	
University of Allahabad:)	
University of Allahabad:	70.4.
University of Allahabad:	Registrar.
	Registrar.
The190 .	
The190 .	E D.Sc. Degree.
The190 . SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE	E D.Sc. Degree.
The190 . SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE I certify thatpassed the Second Examination	E D.Sc. DEGREE.
The190 . SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE	E D.Sc. DEGREE. for the Degree of
SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE I certify that passed the Second Examination Doctor of Science in the subjection	E D.Sc. DEGREE. for the Degree of
SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE I certify that passed the Second Examination Doctor of Science in the subjected in the year 190, and	E D.Sc. DEGREE. for the Degree of
SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE I certify that passed the Second Examination Doctor of Science in the subjected in the year 190, and	E D.Sc. DEGREE. for the Degree of
SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE I certify that passed the Second Examination Doctor of Science in the subjected in the year 190, and Division.	E D.Sc. DEGREE. for the Degree of

178 API	PENDIX A.	
FINAL EXAMINATI	ON FOR TH	E D.Sc. DEGREE
This is to certify the Degree of Doctor in the Examination of Division	of Science 190 , an	in this Unive
University of Allaha	BAD:)	
The		Regist
Docr	or of Scie	NCE.
This is to certify tha		na:
admitted to the Dagre	o of That	
admitted to the Degree University at the Convo		or of Science i
admitted to the Degre University at the Convo		or of Science i
University at the Convo	ocation of	or of Science i 190 .
University at the Convo	ocation of	or of Science i 190 .
University at the Convo	ocation of	or of Science i 190 .
University at the Convo	ocation of	or of Science i 190 .
University at the Convo	ocation of	or of Science i 190 . Chancellor or Vice-Chancell
University at the Convo	CABAD:	or of Science in 190 . Chancellor or Vice-Chancell LAWS.
University at the Convolution of Allah The Bace This is to certify to Degree of Bachelor of	AABAD: } ABAD: ABAD: } ABAD: ABA	or of Science in 190 . Chancellor or Vice-Chancell LAWS. obtainst this University
University at the Convolution of Allah The Bace This is to certify to Degree of Bachelor of Examination of 190,	AABAD: } ABAD: ABAD: } ABAD: ABA	or of Science in 190 . Chancellor or Vice-Chancell LAWS. obtainst this University
University at the Convolution of Allah The Bace This is to certify to Degree of Bachelor of	AABAD: } ABAD: ABAD: } ABAD: ABA	or of Science in 190 . Chancellor or Vice-Chancell LAWS. obtainst this University
University at the Convolution of Allah The Back This is to certify to Degree of Bachelor of Examination of 190, Class.	MABAD: } 190 . } HELOR OF I hat Laws in and that	or of Science in 190 . Chancellor or Vice-Chancell LAWS. obtainst this University
University at the Convolution of Allah The Bace This is to certify to Degree of Bachelor of Examination of 190,	MABAD:	or of Science in 190 . Chancellor or Vice-Chancell LAWS. obtainst this University

HONOURS IN LAW

This is to certify that xamination for Honours in Law held by in 190.	by this Univere
NIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD:	
he190 .}	Registrar.
Doctor of Laws.	
This is to certify that	has been
dmitted to the Degre of Doctor of Law	
ersity at the Convocation of 190.	
INITERSITY OF ALLAHABAD . 4 C.	hancellor
ALL ELECTION OF TREMAILED BY	or
The190 . Vice-	Chancellor.
Honorary Degree of Doctor of	of Laws.
This is to certify that the Honor	ary Degree of
Octor of Laws in this University has	been conferred
rponat the	Convocation of
90.	
JNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD:	
	Chancellor.
The190 .}	



IX.

APPENDIX B.

TEXT BOOKS FOR THE EXAMINATIONS OF 1903.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1903.

I.—English.

II.—History and Geography.

III. - Mathematics,

IV.—A Classical Language, viz., one of the following:—

Sanskrit.

Latin.

Arabic.

Greek.

Persian.

Hebrew.

English.

Three papers will be set. One paper will be set from the course in Prose and Poetry prescribed below, together with a simple passage or passages of English from a book not prescribed. A second paper will be in English Grammar and Idiom; and a third paper in translation from an Indian vernacular (Urdu, Hindi, Mahrati, Gujrati, Bengali) or other modern language (French, German or Italian) into English; but for such translation there will be substituted English Composition in the case of any candidate whose mother-tongue is English.

GREEN: Readings from English History, Part II.

SCOTT: Mary Queen of Scots (from the Abbot).

(Blackie and Sons).

GOLDSMITH: Deserted Village.

MACAULAY: Horatius.

History and Geography.

One paper will be set in History, and one paper in Geography.

One question in Map-drawing will be included in the Question-paper in Geography.

History.

Dr. Collier's British Empire, Junior Class Book (T. Nelson and Sons).

LETHBRIDGE'S Indian History (without the Appendix).

LEE-WARNER: The Citizen of India.

Geography.

CLARKE'S Geographic Reader.

Mathematics,

In Mathematics, one paper will be set in Arithmetic and Algebra, and a second paper in Geometry and Mensuration.

The course in Arithmetic shall be the whole of Arithmetic, including Compound Interest, Present Worth, Discount and Stocks.

The course in Algebra includes the four Simple Rules, Fractions, Proportion, Simple Equations

Extraction of Square Root, Greatest Common Measure, and Least Common Multiple.

The course in Geometry includes the first four Books of Euclid, with easy deductions, and at least one-half the questions set shall be such as can be answered from the text-book of Euclid.

The course in Mensuration includes so much as presupposes a knowledge of the first four Books of Euclibe Course in Mensuration also includes the Fibook.

Classical Languages,

In Classical Languages, one paper will be set in a text-book and Grammar; and a second paper in the translation into English of easy passages from a book not prescribed, and in the translation into the Classical Languages from English of easy sentences illustrating grammatical principles.

Sanskrit.

ADITYA RAM BHATTACHARYA: Selections in Prose and Poetry. (Omitting Vakabadha and Andhamuniputrabadha.)

RAJ KRISHNA BANERJI: Opakramanika or any other elementary book in English or in Hindi covering the same ground.

(Sanskrit must be written in the Devanagri character only.)

ENTRANCE, 1903.

Arabic.

SYYAD AMJAD ALI: Selections in Arabic Prose and Poetry, together with the elements of Arabic Grammar as contained in Mizan Munsha'ib Sarf Mir and Nahy Mir.

Persian.

M. Muhammad Shibli: Selections in Persian Prose and Poetry.

Greek.

Xепорноп: Anabasis, Books I, II, III.

SMITH: Initia Græca, Vol. I.

Latin.

VIRGIL: Æneid, Books IV and V.

CESAR: De Bello Gallico, Books IV and V.

SMITH: Principia Latina, Part I.

Hebrew.

The Book of Genesis.

ARNOLD: First Hebrew Book.

French.

(For Female Candidates only.)

B. SAINTINE: Picciola (Deighton, Bell and Co., Cambridge).

Hindi.

(For Female Candidates only.)

Tulsidasa: Ramayana (Indian Press, Allahabad), Pages 208—213; 329—340.

Harishchandra: Harishchandra Nataka (Khadgavilas Press, Bankipur).

RAMPRASAD TEWARI: Nitisudha Tarangini (Government Press, Allahabad). Pages 1—97.

Bengali.

(For Female Candidates only.)

Pushpamala of Sivanath Sastri (Calcutta).

Prabandha Mala of Rajanikanta Gupta (Calcutta).

Urdu.

(For Female Candidates only.)

Tahzeeb Unneesa (Anwar-i-Ahmadi Press, Allahabad).

SCHOOL FINAL-EXAMINATION, 1903. English.

As in the Entrance Examination.

History and Geography.

As in the Entrance Examination.

Mathematics.

As in the Entrance Examination.

Urdu and Hindi.

As under Regulation (iv).

No books to be fixed.

RAI DURGA PRASAD: "Majmua Kaghazat Karrawai" for transliteration in Urdu.

Drawing.

Free-hand Drawing.—Light and Shade, as in Macmillan's Official Drawing-Books Nos. 10, 14, 19.

Geometrical Drawing.—Plane Geometry as in GILL's New School of Art Geometry to page 92.

Free-hand Model Drawing.—Rectilineal and curved forms in outline, and in addition simple every-day objects, such as tables, trestles, surahis, &c.

Elementary Physics and Chemistry.

ROSCOE: Primer of Chemistry.

BALFOUR STEWART: Primer of Physics.

Agriculture with Surveying.

Chain Surveying.

I. Measurement.—Structure and use of chains (Gunter's and 100-feet chains); Point to be kept in view in chaining; The duties of the leader and the follower; Rectangular and oblique offsets; use of offset rod (latha or gatha); Erecting perpendiculars with the chain only;

Description and use of cross staff and optical square; Methods of overcoming obstacles in the chain line, such as building, tank, swamp, &c.; Use of chain angles; Chaining on a slope; Finding distances of inaccessible points with the chain; Keeping field-book; Checking by tie-lines; Liability to errors in chain; Provision for error of chain; Maximum error allowed in lineal measurement; Testing chain's length by standard measuring-rods.

II. Plotting.—Plotting to scale; Conventional representations of ground and of objects on the ground; Construction and use of simple and diagonal scale; Use of compasses and parallel rulers; Representative fractions; Copying and reduction of plans by squares.

III. Finding areas.—Rules of Mensuration; Use of area-comb (talc square).

Agriculture.

First book of Agriculture for the use of Schools in Southern India, by Charles Benson and C. K. Subha Row (Addison & Co., Madras).

Book-keeping, Single and Double Entry.

DICKSEE: Book-keeping for Account-Students, Pt. I. (Gee & Co., London).

Political Economy.

Political Economy, by J. E. SYMES.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, 1903.

Every candidate will be examined in—

- (i) English and First Course of Mathematics,
- (ii) Deductive Logic, a Classical Language, and either History or the Second Course of Mathematics;

or (iii) The Second Course of Mathematics, and Physics and Chemistry.

English.

There will be one paper in Prose, set from the prescribed Course; and a second paper will be set half from the Poetry Course and half from unseen passages; and a third paper will be in Translation from a vernacular into English. The translation to be as literal as is compatible with correctness of idiom and expression. English Composition will be substituted for Translation in the case of any candidate whose mother-tongue is English.

Scott: The Lay of the Last Minstrel.

Longfellow: Evangeline.

TENNYSON: The Passing of Arthur.

Cowper's Letters. (Macmillan's Selections.)

Addison: The Coverley Papers, from the Spectator

(Macmillan and Co.)

Lubbock: The Pleasures of Life (Selections):—The Duty of Happiness; The Happiness of Duty; A Song of Books; The Blessing of Friends; The Value of Time; Science; Education; Ambition; Wealth; Poetry; The Beauties of Nature.

Note.—Grammatical questions will be asked, including Parsing, Analysis, the Sequence of Tenses, and Conversion of the Direct and Indirect Forms of Speech.

FIRST COURSE OF MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry.

Arithmetic.

- 1. Principles of Arithmetic—including scales of notation (H. Cox; Macmillan & Co.).
- 2. Arithmetic, General (including Commercial Arithmetic, i.e., Compound Interest, Present Worth, Discount and Stocks).
- 3. Mensuration of the Simpler Solids—Cylinders, parallelopipeds, prisms, pyramids, prismoids and spheres.

Algebra.

Quadratic equations; Theory of quadratic equations and expressions; Imaginary expressions; Arithmetical, geometrical and harmonical progressions; Permutations and combinations; Binomial and exponential theorems.

Geometry.

Euclid,—the definitions only of Book V, Book VI and the first 21 Propositions of Book XI, with easy deductions.

1228

SECOND COURSE OF MATHEMATICS.

Trigonometry and Geometrical Conic Sections.
Trigonometry.

Trigonometry, including Logarithms; Methods of measuring angles; Trigonometrical ratios and the simple relations connecting them; Relations between trigonometrical ratios of angles differing by multiples of right angles; Trigonometrical Transformations; Solution of triangles; Area of a circle; The properties of logarithms; The use of logarithmic tables; Properties of triangles; DeMoivre's Theorem; Expansions of Sine and Cosine.

Conic Sections.

Geometry of Conic Sections.

Equations to the straight line and circle.

Deductive Logic.

The following Syllabus is prescribed:

First Principles and Laws of Thought; Logical use of Language, Terms, Categories and Predicables: Formal Division and Definition; Propositions and their Import; Forms of Immediate Inference; Syllogism and other varieties of Formal Reasoning; Fallacies; Functions of Syllogism; Trains of Reasoning; Demonstration and Necessary Truth.

Ciassical Languages.

The Classical Language must be one of the following:—

Sanskrit. Latin.
Arabic. Greek.
Persian. Hebrew

Sentences will be given for translation from English into the Classical Language, and from the Classical Language into English. One paper in each such Language will also include questions on grammar and idiom.

Sanskrit.

KALIDASA: Raghuvansa, Cantos I and II.

Dasakumaracharita, pp. 1 to 37, edited by G. K. Ambardekar. (Nirnaya Sagara Press, Bombay.)

APTE: Guide to Sanskrit Composition, including illustrative sentences in large type.

Grammar as contained in MacDonell's abridged edition of Max Muller's Grammar or in any similar book.

(Sanshrit must be written in the Devanagri character only.)

Arabic.

SYYAD AMJAD ALI: Selections in Arabic Prose and Verse, omitting the following pieces:—

Zikrul Hawatif, Annawadir, the Extracts from Ibrahim Beg, Abbas Ibnul Ahuaf, and Aljawaeb.

Arabic Grammar as contained in Zariri,

Persian.

M. Muhammad Shibli's Selections in Persian Prose and Verse.

Latin.

Horace: Odes, Books I and II.

LIVY: Book XXI.

CICERO: De Amicitia.

Greek.

EURIPIDES: Hecuba.

PLATO: Apology, Crito.

Hebrew.

Genesis.

First Book of Samuel.

Psalms I—XVIII.

French.

DE SEVIGNE, MADAME: Selections from the Correspondence of, edited by G. Masson (Clarendon Press).

CORNEILLE: Cinna

Do. do.)

History.

Outlines of English History, by S. R. GARDINER; and either

(a) SANDERSON: Greece and Rome,

or

(b) LYALL: British Dominion in India.

Physics.

The following Syllabus is prescribed:-

Syllabus-

Measurements of length, area and volume.

Comparison of weights; The balance; Methods of weighing; Mass; Density; Density relative to water; Buoyancy of liquids; Pressure at any point of a liquid; Pressure of a gas; Boyle's Law; Atmospheric pressure; Barometer; Water-pump; Air-pump; U-tube manometer; Siphon.

Temperature; Thermometry; Quantity of Heat; Specific Heat; Fusion; Vaporization; Condensation; Solidification; Latent Heat; Melting point; Boiling point; Vapour tension; Distillation; Dilatation; Coefficients of expansion; CHARLES'S Law.

Rectilineal propagation of Light; Shadows; Pin-hole Camera.

Reflection of Light; Mirrors; Images.

Refraction of Light; Index of refraction; Prisms; Minimum deviation; Lenses; Focal lengths; Position and magnification of images; Telescope; Simple Microscope.

Dispersion; Spectroscope; Spectra.

Sound Waves; Vibration frequency; Pitch Intensity; Vibration of stretched strings; Monochord; Relation between frequency, length, mass and tension of stretched string; Tuning fork; Velocity of sound.

Velocity of a moving body; Uniform acceleration in direction of motion; Relation between force, mass and acceleration; Unit of force; Momentum; Energy; Work; Power; Units of Work and Power; Conversion of Energy into Heat.

Condition of equilibrium of two or more forces acting at a point; Triangle and polygon of forces; Resultant of two or more forces acting at a point; Parallelogram Law.

Parallel forces acting on a rigid body; Condition of equilibrium; Resultant; Centre of gravity; Couples.

Lever; Systems of pulleys; Screws; Mechanical advantage and efficiency of machines; Friction.

Magnets; Magnetic lines of force; Magnetization; Strength of pole; Magnetic moment; Magnetic field; Action of a magnetic field on a magnet; Earth's magnetic field.

Magnetic field due to electric currents; Unit current; Measurement of currents; Tangent Galvanometer.

Heating effect of current; Electric lighting.

Electro-chemical action of currents; Electroplating.

Electro-magnets; Electric Telegraph.

The following text-books are suggested:-

Wentworth and Hill: Text-book of Physics (Ginn & Co., Boston).

Schuster and Lees: Intermediate Course of Practical Physics.

EVERETT: Text-book of Physics.

Chemistry.

The following Syllabus is prescribed:-

Syllabus-

Measurements of length, volume and contents; The use of the balance, burette, thermometer, barometer; Boyle's Law; Charles's Law; Vapour tension, liquefaction and solidification; Determination of melting points and boiling points; Distillation and condensation.

Elementary and compound substances; Mixtures; Solution; Chemical action; The laws of definite and

multiple proportion; The determination of equivalent weights, atoms, molecules, atomic and molecular weights; Vapour; Density; The atomic theory and Avogadro's hypothesis; Combination of gases by volume; Valency; Diffusion.

Relation between equivalent and atomic weights; Determination of atomic weights; Dulong and Petit's Law.

Chemical symbols, formulæ and equations; Calculations of an easy nature; Chemical change and physical change; Combination, decomposition, double decomposition.

The chief physical and chemical characters, preparation and properties of the following elements and compounds, with (as far as possible) proofs of the composition of the compounds: Hydrogen, oxygen, water, natural waters, ozone, hydrogen dioxide.

Nitrogen, the atmosphere, the effects of animal and vegetable life upon its composition, ammonia, nitric acid and nitrates, nitrous acid and nitrites, the oxides of nitrogen.

Carbon, marshgas, ethylene, acetylene, carbon-dioxide, carbon-monoxide, carbonic acid, combustion, structure of flame, coal gas, Davy lamp.

Chlorine, hydrochloric acid, the chlorides, oxides and oxyacids of chlorine.

Bromine, iodine, their hydracids and oxyacids.

Sulphur, sulphuretted hydrogen, the oxides of sulphur, sulphuric acid and the sulphates, sulphurous acid and the sulphites.

Phosphorus, phosphoretted hydrogen, oxides of phosphorus, phosphoric acid.

Silica and silicates; Glass.

Sodium and its hydrate, chloride, nitrate, carbonate;

Potassium and its nitrate, carbonate and hydrate.

Calcium and its oxide, carbonate, sulphate and

Iron, the outlines of its metallurgy, its sulphates, chlorides and oxides.

Steel, cast-iron, wrought-iron.

Copper, the outlines of its metallurgy and its sulphate, nitrate and oxide; Brass.

Lead, the outlines of its metallurgy, and its chloride, sulphate and acetate.

The common uses of zinc and tin.

The following text-books are suggested:-

PERKIN and LEAN: Introduction to the Study of Chemistry

ROSCOE and LUNT: Inorganic Chemistry for Beginners.

Jago: Inorganic Chemistry (Longmans' Elementary Science Manual).

REMSEN: Inorganic Chemistry (Macmillan's Manual for Students).

PARRISH and FORSYTH: Chemistry for organized Schools of Science.

B.A. EXAMINATION, 1903.

Every candidate for the B.A. Degree will be required to show a competent knowledge of at least three distinct branches of study. The branches now recognised are—

GROUP I.

English.

GROUP II.

Philosophy, Political Economy with Political Science, Mathematics and Physics.

GROUP III.

History, a Classical Language and Chemistry.

Every candidate must take (a) Group I; (b) a subject in Group II; and (c) a third subject which may be chosen from either Group II or Group III.

English.

A. 1st or General Section:-

(2 papers and a vivâ voce Examination.)

1st paper: Unseen passages from modern books, or magazines, or newspapers, on History, Biography, Travel, &c., with grammatical questions.

2nd paper: An Essay, on a subject of General Interest.

Vivâ voce: Conversational; based on unseen passages similar to those set in the 1st paper; with grammatical questions.

B. 2ND OR SPECIAL SECTION:

(2 papers.)

1st paper: Questions on set books of Prose Literature, and on prescribed portions of the Literary History of English Prose.

2nd paper: Questions on set books of Poetry, and on prescribed portions of the History of English Poetry.

SHAKESPEARE: Hamlet; Richard II; The Merchant of Venice.

MILTON: Paradise Lost, I, II.

KEATS (Selections): Hyperion; Ode to a Nightingale; Ode on a Grecian Urn; Ode (Bards of Passion and of Mirth); To Autumn; Ode on Melancholy.

TENNYSON: The Last Tournament; Guinevere.

CARLYLE: Heroes and Hero Worship—Lectures I, IV, V, VI.

NEWMAN: Idea of a University, V, VI, VII.

GEORGE ELIOT: Silas Marner.

Dowden: Shakespeare Primer.

Abbott: Shakespearian Grammar.

The Literary History of the Periods of Shakespeare and Milton, as in Shaw's Manual of English Literature or any similar hand-book.

198

Philosophy.

Mental and Moral Science.

CROOM ROBERTSON: Psychology (University Extension Series).

Berkeley: Dialogues of Hylas and Philonous.

Hume: Inquiry concerning Human Understanding (Ward, Lock and Bowden's edition).

BUTLER: Fifteen Sermons and Dissertation on Virtue.

MILL: Utilitarianism.

MUIRHEAD: Ethics. (University Extension Series—3rd edition, revised and enlarged.)

FLINT: Theism, Chapters I-IX;

or

SIDGWICK: Outlines of the History of Ethics.

Classical Languages.

Sanskrit.

KALIDASA: Sakuntala (omitting Act 3rd).

BHAVABHUTI: Uttararama Charita,

Grammar as contained in Max Muller's larger Grammar or in Whitney's Sanskrit Grammar, or in Kale's Higher Sanskrit Grammar. (Bombay.)

APTE'S Guide to Sanskrit Composition, including the illustrative sentences in smaller type.

(Sanskrit must be written in the Devanagri character only.)

Arabic.

SYYAD AMJAD ALI: Selections in Arabic Prose and Poetry.

In place of the following four pieces included in the above Selections—Tarikhe Abul Feda, Kashful Mukhabha, Al-Jawaib and An-Nahla—candidates may optionally take up the first 50 pages of Ibn Khaldun's Muqaddamat.

Persian.

- 1. Siássat Námah, by Nizám-ul-Mulk.
- 2. Firdausi: Sháh Namah:
 - (I) The episodes of Rustam and Suhrab, and of Rustam and Ashkabus.
 - (II) The Sāsānid Period.
- 3. Selection from Qā'aní.
- 4. Selection from Manuchihri.
- 5. A'in-i-Akbari, Selections.

The candidates will be expected to write an Essay in Persian; and to answer questions on the subject-matter of the prescribed text-books.

Latin.

Horace: Epistles, Books I and II, and Ars Poetica.

CICERO: De Oratore, Book I.

TACITUS: Annals, Book I.

NOTE.—The B.A. Latin Examination-papers will contain passages for translation from English into Latin, and unseen passages for translation from Latin into English, and one-third of the total marks will be assigned to such passages.

Greek.

SOPHOCLES: Philoctetes; Ajax.

PLATO: Phædo.

THUCYDIDES: Book I.

Hebrew.

Psalms.

Proverbs.

Isaiah.

History.

(A)-European History.

FREEMAN: General Sketch of European History.

BRYCE: Holy Roman Empire

SEELEY: Growth of British Policy.

GUIZOT: History of Civilization in Europe.*

(B)-(1) The Administration of Warren Hastings.

LYALL: Warren Hastings.

FORREST: The Administration of Warren Hastings.

STRACHEY: The Robilla War.

Or (2) The Crusades.

CONDER: Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem.

Cox: The Crusades.

COTTER MORISON: Life and Times of St. Bernard.

Political Economy and Political Science.

(1)—Political Economy.

WALKER: Political Economy.

PRICE: Political Economy in England.

^{*} Questions will not be set from the "History of Civilization in France."

(2)—Political Science.

SEELEY'S Introduction to Political Science.

Woodrow Wilson's Historical and Practical Politics (omitting Chapters 4, 6, 7, 9 and 11); and

either

STRACHEY: India (New and Revised Edition): Chapters III—XV, and XVIII—XXI;

or

ARISTOTLE'S Politics.

Mathematics.

As in B.Sc.

Physics and Chemistry.

As in B.Sc.

B.Sc. EXAMINATION, 1903.

At the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science, every candidate will be examined in—

I.—English.

II.—Mathematics.

III.—Physics.

IV.—Chemistry.

English.

(A) GENERAL SECTION:-

(Two papers and a vivâ voce Examination.)

1st paper:—Unseen Passages from modern books, or magazines, or newspapers; with grammatical questions.

2nd paper:—An Essay, on a subject of General Interest.

Vivâ voce:—Conversational, based on unseen passages similar to those set in the 1st paper; with grammatical questions.

Mathematics.

Algebra: Convergence and Divergence of series, Continued fractions, Partial fractions, Inequalities, Determinants.

Trigonometry: Inverse trigonometrical functions, DeMoivre's theorem, Summation of trigonometrical series, Hyperbolic functions, Expansion of trigonometrical functions.

Analytical Geometry: The straight line, circle, parabola, ellipse, hyperbola, and the general equation of the second degree, treated by means of rectangular, oblique and polar co-ordinates.

Differential Calculus: Differentiation, successive Differentiation, development of functions, indeterminate forms, partial differential co-efficients, maxima and minima for a single variable, tangents and normals to curves, asymptotes, multiple points on curves, envelopes, convexity, concavity, points of inflexion, radius of curvature, evolutes, curve tracing.

Integral Calculus: General methods of integration, standard forms, integration by parts, formulæ of reduction, rectification of curves, quadrature, surfaces and volumes of solids of revolution.

Dynamics: Motion in a straight line, mass momentum, collision, force, work, energy, power, composition of velocities and accelerations, coplanar forces point, forces on a rigid body, parallel forces, centre of gravity, machines, friction, oblique impact, projectiles, motion in a circle under central force simple harmonic motion, pendulum.

Hydrostatics: Fluid pressure, pressure on immersed surfaces, specific gravity, properties of gases, machines depending upon fluid pressure.

There will be three Question-papers.

Physics.

The Examination in Physics shall consist of two papers and a practical examination.

The following Syllabus is prescribed:

General Properties of matter-

Law of Gravitation. Elementary cases of attraction, e.g., attractions of a sphere and spherical shell on internal and external points, attraction of a disc and attraction of any closed surface on a point just outside. Definition of Potential and its determination in simple cases. Definition of Equipotential surface and lines of force, and elementary propositions connected therewith. Definition of Elasticity. Hooke's Law, and determination of Young's Modulus. Definition of Moments of Inertia and Radius of Gyration. Calculation of Moments of Inertia of a sphere about any axis,

and of a cylinder about axis perpendicular to or parallel to axis of cylinder. BOYLE'S Law. Air pump. Vibration of simple pendulum and simple harmonic motion.

Sound-

Nature of sound waves. Determination of velocity of sound and its connection with the elasticity and density of the medium. Doppler's principle. Reflection and refraction of sound. Methods of determining the frequency and wave-lengths of notes. Interference of sound waves. Vibrations of strings and columns of air. Experimental methods of analysing complex sounds. Lissajou's figures. Application of the equation $y = a \cos \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} (vt - x)$ to problems in interference.

Heat-

Construction and theory of thermometers. Co-efficients of expansion and their variation with temperature. Unit of heat and calorimetry. Specific heat. Latent heat. Vapour pressures and their determina-Radiant heat. Its reflection, refraction, absorption and emission. Conductivity. Determination of co-efficients of conductivity. Indicator diagrams. CARNOT'S Heat engine. First and second laws of Thermo-dynamics. CARNOT'S function and THOMSON'S scale of temperature. Determination of mechanical equivalent of heat.

Light-

Determination of the velocity of Light. Elementary mathematical formulæ relating to the reflection and refraction of light. Mirrors. Lenses.

sion and spectrum analyses. The construction of achromatic lenses. Undulatory theory of light. Rectilineal propagation of light. Deduction of the laws of reflection and refraction. Interference of light. Newton's rings and colours of thin plates. Diffraction. Double refraction in uniaxal crystals. Plane, circularly and elliptically polarised light. Interference of polarised light. Rotation of plane of polarisation.

Magnetism-

Method of drawing lines of magnetic force. Magnetic potential. Action of one magnet on another placed broadside or endways. Determination of magnetic moments, horizontal component of Earth's magnetic force, and the dip. Magnetic induction. Co-efficients of magnetisation and induction. Permeability. Diamagnetism.

Electricity-

Proof of the law of Electrical repulsion. Specific inductive capacity. Thomson's quadrant and absolute electrometers. Calculation of potential capacity and energy in simple cases. Frictional and inductive machines. The Electric current. Galvanometer. Determination of resistances. Ohm's Law. Joule's Law. Determination of electromotive force and internal resistance of batteries. Properties of a conjugate system of conductors. Electrolysis and electro-chemical equivalents. Thermo-electrical currents. Peltier and Thomson's effects. Electro-magnetism. Electromotive force produced in conductors by altering the

magnetic field surrounding them. Co-efficients of mutual and self-induction. RUHMKORFF's coil: Elementary theory of dynamo. Units. Electrostatic and electro-magnetic. Definitions of Coulomb, Ampère, Volt, Farad, Ohm, Watt and Joule.

The practical examination will be in the following experiments from GLAZEBROOK and SHAW'S Practical Physics:—Nos. 1, 3, 4, 7—10, 12, 13, 15—17, 20, 22, 24, 26, 27, 29, 30, 32—34, 36—40, 48, 49, 51—54, 56, 57, 62, 69—78, 80.

The following books may be consulted:-

MAXWELL: Matter and Motion.

DANIELL: Principles of Physics.

DESCHANEL: Natural Philosophy.

GANOT: Natural Philosophy.

MAXWELL: Theory of Heat.

PRESTON: Theory of Heat.

DRAPER: Heat.

GLAZEBROOK: Heat and Light.

EVERETT: Vibratory Motion and Sound.

BARNES'S Practical Acoustics.

EMTAGE: Light.

GLAZEBROOK: Physical Optics.

PRESTON: Theory of Light.

S. P. THOMPSON: Electricity and Magnetism.

FOSTER and ATKINSON: Electricity and Magnetism.

J. J. THOMSON: Elements of the Mathematical Theory of Electricity and Magnetism.

GLAZEBROOK and SHAW: Practical Physics.

Chemistry.

The Examination in Chemistry shall consist of two papers and a practical examination.

The following Syllabus is prescribed:-

A.—Elements, compounds, mixtures, solutions, chemical action, symbols, formulæ, nomenclature, laws of chemical combination, equivalents.

Outline of elementary crystallography.

The Atomic Theory, GAY LUSSAC'S LAW, AVOGADRO'S LAW, DULONG and PETIT'S LAW. Determination of Atomic and Molecular weights, Isomorphism, Dimorphism, Isodimorphism, &c. Chemical notation, Valency, Graphic formulæ, chemical equations, calculation of formulæ, and percentage composition. Compound radicals. Theories of dissociation in gases and liquids. Chemical affinity. Influence of heat and light on Chemical affinity. Allotropy, Isomerism, Electrolysis FARADAY'S LAW, Diffusion, Dialysis, Catalysis, Combustion, Flame, Luminosity, Elements of Thermochemistry, Outlines of spectrum analysis.

Distinction between metals and non-metals, alloys, acids, bases, salts and anhydrides. The constitution of salts. The Periodic Law and the study of the elements on the periodic system.

A fairly complete knowledge of the modes of occurrence, methods of preparation, properties, uses, and general characters of the following non-metals, their allotropic modifications, and their principal compounds:—Hydrogen, Chlorine, Fluorine, Bromine, Iodine, Oxygen, Sulphur, Boron, Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Arsenic, Carbon, Silicon and Argon; also Selenium, Tellurium, Gallium, Rubidium, Cæsium, so far as to determine their location in Lothar Meyer's or Mendeljeff's tables.

A general knowledge of the methods of preparation, properties and uses of the following metals and their principal salts:—Sodium, Potassium, Ammonium, Lithium, Silver, Calcium, Barium, Strontium, Magnesium, Zinc, Copper, Mercury, Cadmium, Gold, Lead, Tin, Platinum, Aluminium, Antimony, Bismuth, Chromium, Manganese, Iron, Nickel, Cobalt.

A knowledge of the methods used in the preparation of the more important acids, salts, &c., employed in arts and manufactures; and also of the metallurgy of Iron, Copper, Lead, Silver, Gold, Mercury and Platinum.

B. PRACTICAL WORK:-

1. Analysis by wet and dry processes. The substance to be analysed may contain two bases and two acids, and shall be confined to the following metals and acid radicals:—Silver, Mercury, Lead, Copper, Arsenic, Antimony, Bismuth, Tin, Cadmium, Zinc, Iron, Manganese, Aluminium, Chromium, Nickel,

Cobalt, Strontium, Barium, Calcium, Magnesium, Sodium, Potassium, Ammonium, Hydrogen, Chlorides, Iodides, Bromides, Fluorides, Sulphides, Nitrites, Sulphites, Cyanides, Acetates, Oxalates, Phosphates, Chlorates, Sulphates, Nitrates, Carbonates, Borates, Chromates.

2. The preparation of and the recognition of Oxygen, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Chlorine, Allotropic modifications of Sulphur, Carbon-monoxide, Carbon-dioxide, Marshgas, Ammonia, Hydrochloric acid, Nitric acid, Sulphur-dioxide, Sulphuretted Hydrogen, Nitrous oxide, Nitric oxide.

Preparation of simple salts involving no special difficulty, and use of no special apparatus.

The following books may be consulted:-

NEWTH: Inorganic Chemistry.

ROSCOE and SCHORLEMMER: Treatise on Chemistry, Vol. I and Vol. II (Parts I and II).

WATT: Inorganic Chemistry.

WURTZ: Chemical Theory.

REMSEN: Principles of Chemical Theory.

HILL: Practical Chemistry.

THORPE and MUIR: Qualitative Analysis.

FENTON: Notes on Qualitative Analysis.

Jones: Junior Course of Practical Chemistry.

CHAPMAN JONES: Practical Inorganic Chemistry for advanced students.

Muir College Tables for Qualitative Analysis.

Rescee and Harden: Inorganic Chemistry for advanced students.

PATTISON MUIR and SLATER: Elementary Chemistry.

WHITELY: Chemical Calculations.

SHENSTONE: Inorganic Chemistry.

FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE D.Sc., 1903.

Mathematics.

The subjects of Examination are:

Analytical Solid Geometry.

The following text-books are suggested:—

SMITH'S Solid Geometry or the corresponding portions of Frost's Solid Geometry.

Elementary Differential Equations, including equations of the first order, similar equations with constant co-efficients of any order and partial differential equations of the first order and first degree.

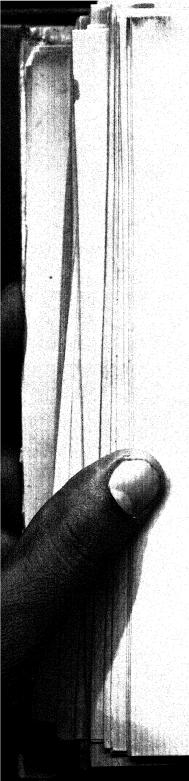
Edwards' Integral Calculus and Forsyth's Differential Equations may be consulted.

Dynamics of a Particle.

Tair and Steele or Williamson and Tarleton may be consulted.

Rigid Dynamics in two Dimensions.

As in the first four Chapters of ROUTH.



The Examination will consist of two papers as follows:—

- 1. Solid Geometry and Elementary Differential Equations.
- 2. Dynamics of a Particle and Rigid Dynamics in two Dimensions.

Physics.

The subjects of Examination are:-

Properties of Matter.

Heat.

Sound.

The scope of the Examination is approximately indicated by the following text-books:—

TAIT: Properties of Matter.

MAXWELL: Theory of Heat.

PRESTON: Theory of Heat.

GANOT: Physics (part relating to Sound);

or

DESCHANEL: Physics (do. do.).

BARNES'S Practical Acoustics.

The following may also be consulted:-

KELVIN: Popular Lectures and Addresses, Vol. I.

FOURIER: Theory of Heat.

STONE: On Sound.

DONKIN: Acoustics.

HELMHOLTZ: Sensations of Tone, Parts I and II.

Papers bearing on the subjects of the Examination given in *Nature*, the *Philosophical Magazine*, or the Transactions of the Royal Society.

Practical Examination.

Quantitative Demonstrations of the subjects of the Examination as in—

STEWART and GEE: Elementary Practical Physics, Vol. I.

SHAW: Practical work at the Cavendish Laboratory; Heat.

Barnes's Practical Acoustics.

The following may also be consulted:-

PICKERING: Physical Manipulation.

GLAZEBROOK and SHAW: Practical Physics.

Loudon and McLennan: Experimental Physics.

NICHOLS: Laboratory Manual of Physics, Vol. II.

OSTWALD: Physico-Chemical Measurements.

KOHLRAUSCH: Physical Measurements.

Papers in Scientific Publications as above.

Two papers as follows:---

I.-Heat.

II.—Properties of Matter and Sound.

Chemistry.

The subjects of Examination are:-

Inorganic Chemistry.

The following may be consulted:—

NEWTH: Inorganic Chemistry.

RAMSAY: A system of Inorganic Chemistry.

ROSCOE and SCHORLEMMER: Treatise on Chemistry,

Vol. I and Vol. II (Parts I and II).

Organic Chemistry.

The following may be consulted:-

REMSEN: Organic Chemistry.

BERNTHSEN: Organic Chemistry.

Theoretical and Historical Chemistry, as in-

REMSEN: Principles of Chemical Theory.

MEYER: Modern Theories of Chemistry.

WURTZ: Atomic Theory.

WURTZ: History of Chemical Theory.

Practical Chemistry—Inorganic, Qualitative and Quantitative.

The following may be consulted:-

VALENTIN: Qualitative Analysis,

CLOWES and COLEMAN: Quantitative Analysis.

Two papers as follows:-

I.—Inorganic Chemistry.

II.—Organic Chemistry.

SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE D.Sc., 1903. Mathematics.

The subjects of Examination are:-

Algebra and Trigonometry with Elements of Theory of Functions, as in Chrystal's Algebra and Hobson's Trigonometry.

Analytical Statics.

Either ROUTH'S Statics or MINCHIN'S Statics is recommended.

Dynamics of a Particle.

Tait and Steele's Dynamics of a Particle or Williamson and Tarleton's Dynamics may be consulted.

Rigid Dynamics.

As in the first volume of ROUTH'S Rigid Dynamics. MACH'S Science of Mechanics is also recommended:

Differential Calculus.

Integral Calculus.

Differential Equations.

Elements of the Calculus of Variations.

Analytical Plane Geometry.

Analytical Solid Geometry.

A more thorough knowledge of those subjects which have been taken in previous Examinations will now be required,

The examination will consist of five papers as follows:—

- 1. Algebra and Trigonometry with elements of Theory of Functions of a complex variable.
 - 2. Analytical Statics and Dynamics of a Particle.
 - 3. Rigid Dynamics.
- 4. Differential and Integral Calculus and Differential Equations with Elements of the Calculus of Variations.
- 5. Co-ordinate Geometry of two and three Dimensions

Physics.

The subjects of Examination are :-

Light.

Magnetism.

Electricity.

The scope of the Examination is approximately indicated by the following text-books:—

PRESTON: Theory of Light.

FOSTER and ATKINSON: Elementary Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism.

J. J. THOMSON: Elements of the Mathematical Theory of Electricity and Magnetism;

The corresponding parts of Gray's Theory and . Practice of Absolute Measurements in Electricity and Magnetism.

The following may also be consulted:-

GORDON: Electricity and Magnetism.

J. J. Thomson: Recent Researches in Electricity and Magnetism.

HERTZ: Electric Waves.

Papers in Scientific Publications as for the First D.Sc.

Four papers as follows:---

I.—Light.

II.—Electricity and Magnetism.

III.—Electricity and Magnetism.

IV.—General paper on the more advanced parts of the subjects prescribed for the First and Second D.Sc. Examinations.

Practical Examination.

Quantitative Demonstrations of the subjects of the Examination as in—

GLAZEBROOK: Physical Optics.

STEWART and GEE: Elementary Practical Physics, Vol. II.

The following may also be consulted:-

HENDERSON: Practical Electricity and Magnetism.

MASCART and JOUBERT: Electricity and Magnetism, Vol. II.

NICHOLS: Laboratory Manual of Physics, Vol. II.

Papers in Scientific Publications as above.

Chemistry.

The subjects of Examination are: -

Inorganic Chemistry.

Special attention should be paid to recent work.

Organic Chemistry.

The following may be consulted:-

BERNTHSEN: Organic Chemistry.

RICHTER: Organic Chemistry.

Theoretical and Historical Chemistry.

The following may be consulted: -

OSTWALD: Outlines of General Chemistry.

NERNST: Theoretical Chemistry.

E. VON MEYER: History of Chemistry.

TILDEN: A short history of the Progress of Scientific Chemistry.

LADENBURG: History of Chemistry (Translated by Dobbin).

LEHFELDT: Theoretical and Physical Chemistry.

WALKER: Introduction to Physical Chemistry.

SCHORLEMMER: Rise and Development of Organic Chemistry.

Watt's Dictionary of Chemistry (new edition). Four papers as follows:—

I.—Advanced Inorganic and General Chemistry.

II.—Organic Chemistry.

III.—Organic Chemistry.

IV.—Theoretical and Historical Chemistry.

Practical Chemistry.

Qualitative and Quantitative Analyses, with Organic Analysis and Preparations involving no special difficulty.

The following may be consulted:-

LASSAR COHN: Organic Chemistry.

BERNTHSEN: Organic Chemistry.

RICHTER: Organic Chemistry.

GEORGE: Practical Organic Chemistry.

VALENTIN: Qualitative Analysis.

CLOWES and COLEMAN: Quantitative Analysis.

COHEN: Practical Organic Chemistry.

Some knowledge of the more important papers to be found in the Journal of the Chemical Society or the Transactions of the Royal Society will also be required.

THIRD EXAMINATION FOR THE D.Sc., 1903. Mathematics.

The Examination will be in one of the following groups of subjects:—

I .- Elliptic Functions and Differential Equations.

II.—Geometrical Optics, Descriptive Astronomy, Lunar and Planetary Theory.

III.—Higher Rigid Dynamics, Hydrostatics and Hydro-Dynamics.

IV.—Theory of Potential with application to Electricity and Magnetism, Fourier's Series and Spherical Harmonics.

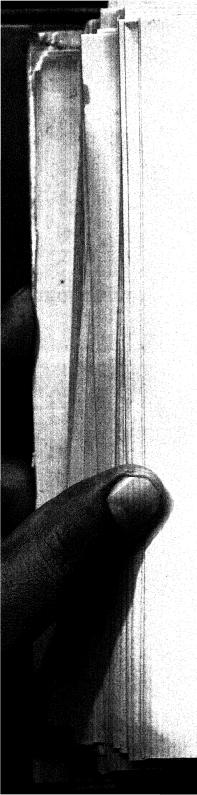
V.—Theory of Elasticity and Physical Optics.

The Examination will consist of two papers. The candidate will also be required to submit a dissertation embodying original work in some portion of the selected group.

The group selected by the candidate must be notified to the Registrar, at least nine months before the date of the Examination.

Physics,

The Examination will be in one of the subjects prescribed for the First and Second D.Sc. Examinations.



The Examination will consist of two papers. The candidate will also be required to submit a dissertation embodying original work in some portion of the selected subject, at least three months before the date of the Examination.

The subject selected by the candidate must be notified to the Registrar, at least nine months before the date of the Examination.

Chemistry.

The Examination will be in one of the subjects prescribed for the First and Second D.Sc. Examinations.

The Examination will consist of two papers. The candidate will also be required to submit a dissertation embodying original work in some portion of the selected subject, at least three months before the date of the Examination.

The subject selected by the candidate must be notified to the Registrar, at least nine months before the date of the Examination.

M.A. EXAMINATION, 1903.

The subjects of Examination are: -

- I.—Languages :—Any one of the following, viz., English, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew.
- II.-Mental and Moral Science.
- III. Mathematics.

Sanskrit.

Rigveda, Peterson's University Selections.

Chhandogya Upanishad.

Bhagavadgita, text only.

Sudraka: Mrichchhakatika.

Внауавнити: Malatimadhava.

VISAKHADATTA: Mudrarakshasa.

VANABHATTA: Kadambari-Purvabhaga.

Mammata: Kavyaprakasa.

Sahityadarpana, Chapter VI.

VYASA and SANKARA: Vedanta Sutras with Sankara's

Bhashya, Adhy. I, Pada I, Sutras 1-4 inclusive,

and Adhy. II, Padas 1 and 2.

PRASASTAPADA: Padarthadharmasamgraha, commonly

known as Vaiseshikabhashya Mula only.

VACHASPATI MISRA: Samkhyatattva Kaumudi.

Naishadha: Canto 17.

Muir: Sanskrit Texts, Vols. I and II.

The Outlines of the History of Sanskrit Literature as in Weber or in the Introduction to Lanman's Sanskrit Reader or any similar work.

As an alternative to the Samkhyatattva Kaumudi and the Padarthadharmasamgraha, candidates may offer Cunningham's Corpus Inscriptionum.

(Sanskrit must be written in the Devanagri character only.)

Arabic.

Maqámáte Haríri.

Muqaddamat-ul-Qamús.

Divane Hamása.

Divane Mutanabbi.

Sabae Muallaqát.

Qasidæ Banate Suad.

Kafia and Shafia.

Mukhtasar-ul-Maáni.

Muhit-ud-Dair.

A general knowledge of the literary history of Arabia down to the time of Mutanabbi.

Persian.

Ain Akbari—Description of India and the Emperor

Akbar's Precepts.

Vaqaya Nemat Khan Ali.

Akhláqe Náseri.

Se Nasre Zuhuri.

Abul Fazal.

Shahnamae Firdausi.

Qasaed Zahir Faryabi.

آئين اکبري_بيان

هندوستان و دلاوين

گفتار شهنشاهي *

وقائع نعمت خان عالي *

اخلاق ناصري *

مه نثر ظهوري *

ابوالفضل .

شاير نامه فوروسي *

قصائد ظهير فاريابي *

in blue or, Imperf. b. Memogram or, Same as b. I a clive or, Imperf.

a red (monogo violet) a. laperi. a yellow

Monogram vid 2. 24 sydne 1. Impect. Marie va a. Imp Same as b. 100 violet

Same as a far Same as a far Without mean Without chara brown with Dropert. Managert.

"R. N. S. violet.

Pin Po

violet , longerf , Same same m rose , Same se se m blue grand

a blue a langerf., is rose) a olive

> row yellow csq rase) Makastesa

Imp

ed "R.N. ble a

a brown h green in rose Pert lei a vermilio

s. I's perf.
a vermilie
s. I's perf.
b. Managra
s. Monogra
g orange

viole
s gray
a claret

Divane Hafiz.

ديوان حافظ *

Qasaed Khaqani.

قصائد خاقاني ،

Hadaequl Balaghat.

حدائق البلاغت ،

Meyarul Ashăar.

معيارالأشعار *

Intermediate and B.A. Arabic Courses.

Persian history and general literature, and Arabic as far as is necessary for understanding Arabic quotations and allusions.

Latin.

PLAUTUS: Trinummus; Aulularia.

CATULLUS.

LUCRETIUS: De Rerum Natura.

VIRGIL: Georgics, Æneid.

HORACE: Satires and Epistles and Ars Poetica.

JUVENAL: Satires.

SALLUST: Bellum Catilinarium.

CICERO: The Letters; De Finibus; De Oratore; The

Orations against Verres.

TACITUS: The Annals.

QUINTILIAN: Institutio Oratoria.

History.

Mommsen: Roman History. (Translated by W. P. Dickson).

Greek

Homer: Iliad, Books I-VI: Odyssey, Books I-IV.

PINDAR: The Olympian and Pythian Odes.

ÆSCHYLUS: Prometheus Vinctus; Agamemnon; Persæ.

SOPHOCLES: Œdipus Tyrannus; Electra; Philoctetes.

EURIPIDES: Medea; Hecuba; Iphigenia in Aulide.

ARISTOPHANES: Clouds; Frogs; Birds.

THEOCRITUS: Idyls.

HERODOTUS: Books I. II and VII.

THUCYDIDES: Books I, IV and VI.

Demosthenes: Philippie Orations; Orations against

Leptines and Meidias.

PLATO: Gorgias; Protagoras; Symposium; Republic,

Books I-IV.

ARISTOTLE'S Ethics

History.

CURTIUS: History of Greece.

Hebrew.

Psalms. Judges. Proverbs. Nehemiah. Ezra. Isaiah. Esther. Jeremiah. Ecclesiastes. Ezekiel. Job. Daniel.

a blue es. Imperi. Sc. Monogram viola es. Same as b. incpe in office a sure. m. Imperf. a red (nonagra violet)

Managram vid in order impert. r testine brown vicies

Imperf. Memogram ris Seeme se h. ing R. N. S. vlotet.

Pin Per

m, Imperf. Te. Sarae se a.

Righted his in little blue green blue . Imperfo (m)

ellow ran

Syriac.

The Gospel according to St. Luke and the Acts of the Apostles in the Peshito version.

History.

ROBERTSON SMITH: Old Testament in the Jewish Church.

EWALD: History and Antiquities of Israel.

Philosophy.*

Mental and Moral Science.

PLATO: Republic (in an English translation, either Jowett's or Davies and Vaughan's).

ARISTOTLE: Nicomachean Ethics. (Translated by Peters or Williams.)

KANT: Critique of Pure Reason. (Translated by MAX MULLER.)

BERKELEY: Principles of Human Knowledge.

HUME: Inquiry concerning Human Understanding and Inquiry concerning the Principles of Morals.

GREEN: Prolegomena to Ethics.

SETH: Scottish Philosophy.

Ward: Psychology. (Reprint of article "Psychology" from Encyc. Brit.)

SIGWART: Logic. (Translated by DENDY, 2 Vols.) Parts prescribed are:—

Vol. I.—Introduction, and pages 1—175, 245—374.

Vol. II.—Introduction, and pages 181-418.

WEBER: History of Philosophy. (Translated by THILLY.)

^{*}A fifth paper will be set on some philosophical question.

a. Impert. b. Monogram viel a. Sams as 5, impoa plive

a. Imperf. a red (monogn violet)

> Moreograss of the eather the part.

Name of a finite with the second without the second second

Imperf.
Mesogram vis
Same se h. 201

" R. N. S.

violet

blace Imperf, (m)

Fore

ellow grad

rose) Imperf. Without con

violet. **Pin Pe**

brown viole

impart, yellow

History,

There will be six papers set:

(1) Political Philosophy—

ARISTOTLE'S Politics.

Hobbes's Leviathan.

LOCKE'S Essays on Civil Government.

J. S. MILL's Liberty.

(2) Political Economy and Economic History— MILL's Political Economy.

MARSHALL'S Principles of Economics (Book V, Chapters 2 to 5 inclusive; Book VI, Chapters 1 to 8 inclusive).

THOROLD ROGERS' Six Centuries of Work and Wages.

- (3) English Constitutional History—
 Taswell-Langmead's Constitutional History.
 - *(4) Either A.—Greek History to 146 B.C.;

or B.—Medieval European History, from 476 A.D. to 1453 A.D.

or C .-- Indian History: The Moghul Period.

- *(5) Either A.—Roman History up to 476 A.D.;
 - or B.—Modern European History, from 1453 A.D.;
 - or C.—Indian History: The Mahratta Period.

^{*} See below for lists of books recommended.

- *(6) Either A.—(One of the following special subjects):—
 - (a) The Roman Provinces; Mommsen's Roman Provinces; Arnold's Government of the Roman Provinces; Cicero's Verrine Orations. (Translation in Bohn's Library.)
 - (b) The French Revolution: TAINE.
 - (c) The Economic History of the N.-W.P. in the 19th Century.

or B .- An original Thesis.

N.B.—The following books are recommended for papers (4) (5), and (6) (c).

(4) A.—Greek History to 146 B.C.

OMAN'S History of Greece.

Bury's History of Greece to the death of Alexander.

GREENIDGE'S Greek Constitutional History.

The following also may be consulted:—GROTE'S History of Greece.

HERODOTUS: Books V-IX (BOHN'S edition).

THUCYDIDES: (translated by Jowett).

MAHAFFY'S Survey of Greek Civilisation.

WARDE FOWLER'S City-State of the Greeks and Romans.

BECKER'S Charicles.

Gow's Companion to School Classics.

^{*} See below for lists of books recommended.

(4) B.—Medieval History, 476—1453. GIBBON'S Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire. BRYCE'S Holy Roman Empire. THATCHER and SCHWILL: Europe in the Middle Ages. MAITLAND'S Dark Ages.

The following also may be consulted:-MILMAN'S Latin Christianity. HALLAM'S Middle Ages. CHURCH'S Beginning of the Middle Ages.

(4) C.—Indian History, Moghul Period. ELPHINSTONE'S History of India, Books VI-XI. LANE POOLE'S Aurungzebe (Rulers of India). The following also may be consulted: -Elliot's Historians, Vol. IV, pp. 218-287. Vol. V, pp. 177-476. Vol. VII.

FERISHTAH: Vol. I, p. 189 to end. (Translated by BRIGGS.) AIN-I-AKBARI.

(5) A.—Roman History to 476 A.D. MERIVALE'S General History of Rome. IHNE'S Early Rome. BARING-GOULD'S Tragedy of the Cæsars.

a blue er. Imperf. B. Monogram with e. Same as b. imper a olive Import.
red (monegra violet) Meangreet vid 2a mbre Without meno brown violed Imperf.
Monogram via "R. N. S. Pin Pr len perf. blue ellow and vermilion

violet:

The following also may be consulted: -

GIBBON'S Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire (ed. BURY).

Bury's Later Roman Empire.

TACITUS: Annals and Histories (translated by CHURCH and BRODRIBB).

WARDE FOWLER'S City-State.

BECKER'S Gallus.

Gow's Companion to School Classics.

(5) B.-Modern European History, from 1453.

Lodge's Modern Europe.

SEEBOHM'S Protestant Revolution.

BRYCE: Holy Roman Empire.

SEELEY'S Growth of British Policy.

The following also may be consulted :-

SEELEY'S Short Life of Napoleon I.

GARDINER'S Thirty Years' War.

Fyffe's Modern Europe.

(5) C.—History of India, Mahratta Period.

GRANT-DUFF'S History of the Mahrattas.

KEENE'S Fall of the Moghul Empire.

KEENE'S Madhava Rao Sindhia.

The following also may be consulted :-

Owen's Wellesley and Wellington's Indian Despatches.

The Cornwallis Correspondence.

WILKS' Mysore.

Malleson's French in India.

ia blue

a olive a. Import. red (monegr

er. Impert. b. Monogram wick c. mane as b. Julie

violet! imper.

Service has \$ 170

Seattle say to make Thirt Without man

h brown viole Menogram of Same se for in

"R. N. S. violet

violet

imperf.

wellow in

Innin

" R. N. I ble g

rose) Impert

olive Import. Bane te

Pin P

yellow Monagram in echie imperi.

(6) A (c). - Economic History of the N.-W. P. * in the 19th Century.

Prices and Wages in British India (Issue of the current year), Government Printing Office, Calcutta.

The Census Report (N.-W. P. and Oudh * only).

Statistical Abstract relating to British India (Issue of the current year), Eyre and Spottiswoode, London.

Report on the Famine of 1860-61 in the N.-W. P., * by Colonel BAIRD SMITH.

Report of the Indian Famine Commission, 1880.

Report on the Famine of 1896-97, published in N.-W. P. * Government Gazette, November 27th, 1897.

Report of the Indian Law Commissioners relating to Slavery (1841).

Land Revenue in British India, by B. H. BADEN-Powell, Clarendon Press, Oxon.

Settlement Reports (especially those published between 1860 and 1880) should be consulted. Also Memoirs on special districts, e.g., Statistical Report of the District of Budaon (1852). Also the Imperial Gazetteer of India.

Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry.

The Examinations in Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry for the Degree of M.A. to be the same as the First and Second Examinations for the D.Sc.

^{*} Or, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

EXAMINATIONS OF 1904.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1904.

I.—English.

II.—History and Geography.

III. - Mathematics.

IV.—A Classical Language, viz., one of the following:—

Sanskrit, Arabic. Persian. Latin. Greek.

Hebrew.

English.

Three papers will be set. One paper will be set from the course in Prose and Poetry prescribed below, together with a simple passage or passages of English from a book not prescribed. A second paper will be in English Grammar and Idiom; and a third paper in translation from an Indian vernacular (Urdu, Hindi, Mahratti, Gujrati, Bengali, Parbatia) or other modern language (French, German or Italian) into English; but for such translation there will be substituted English Composition in the case of any candidate whose mother-tongue is English.

ed (monogr

IRVING: Selections from Sketch Book—Rip Van Winkle (without the Introduction and Note); The Spectre Bridegroom; Stratford-on-Avon; Sleepy Hollow; Roscoe; The Wife; Rural Life in England.

DEFOE: Robinson Crusoe (George Bell's Edition, 1897).

GOLDSMITH: Deserted Village.

MACAULAY: Horatius.

History and Geography.

One paper will be set in History, and one paper in Geography.

One question in Map-drawing will be included in the Question-paper in Geography.

English History.—Gardiner's Outlines of English History.

Indian History.—Letheridge's Indian History
(without the Appendix).

LEE-WARNER: The Citizen of India.

Geography.—CLARKE'S Geographic Reader.

Mathematics.

In Mathematics, one paper will be set in Arithmetic and Algebra, and a second paper in Geometry and Mensuration.

The course in Arithmetic shall be the whole of Arithmetic, including Compound Interest, Present Worth, Discount and Stocks.

The course in Algebra includes the four Simple Rules, Fractions, Proportion, Simple Equations,

Extraction of Square Root, Greatest Common Measure, and Least Common Multiple.

The course in Geometry includes the first four Books of Euclid, with easy deductions, and at least one-half the questions set shall be such as can be answered from the text-book of Euclid.

The course in Mensuration includes so much as presupposes a knowledge of the first four Books of Euclid. The course in Mensuration also includes the Field Book.

Classical Languages.

In Classical Languages, one paper will be set in a text-book and Grammar; and a second paper in the translation into English of easy passages from a book not prescribed, and in the translation into the Classical Languages from English of easy sentences illustrating grammatical principles.

Sanskrit.

ADITYA RAM BHATTACHARYA: Selections in Prose and Poetry. (Omitting Vakabadha and Andhamuniputrabadha.)

RAJ KRISHNA BANERJI: Opakramanika or any other elementary book in English or in Hindi covering the same ground.

(Sanskrit must be written in the Devanagri character only.)

Arabic.

SYYAD AMJAD ALI: Selections in Arabic Prose and Poetry, together with the elements of Arabic Grammar as contained in Mizan Munsha'ib Sarf Mir and Nahv Mir.

Persian.

M. MUHAMMAD SHIBLI: Selections in Persian Prose and Poetry.

Greek.

XENOPHON: Anabasis, Books I, II, III.

SMITH: Initia Græca, Vol. I.

Latin.

VIRGIL: Æneid, Books IV and V.

CÆSAR: De Bello Gallico, Books IV and V.

SMITH: Principia Latina, Part I.

Hebrew.

The Book of Genesis.

ARNOLD: First Hebrew Book.

French.

(For Female Candidates only.)

LA FONTAINE: Selections.

Souvestre: Un Philosophe sous les Toits.

Hindi.

(For Female Candidates only.)

Tulsidasa: Ramayana (Indian Press, Allahabad) Pages 208—213; 329—340.

HARISHCHANDRA: Harishchandra Nataka (Khadgavilas Press, Bankipur).

RAMPRASAD TEWARI: Nitisudha Tarangini (Government Press, Allahabad.) Pages 1-97.

Bengali.

(For Female Candidates only.)

Pushpamala of Sivanath Sastri (Calcutta). Prabandha Mala of Rajanikanta Gupta (Calcutta).

Urdu.

(For Female Candidates only.)

Tahzeeb Unneesa (Anwar-i-Ahmadi Press, Allahabad).

SCHOOL FINAL EXAMINATION, 1904.

English,

As in the Entrance Examination.

History and Geography.

As in the Entrance Examination.

Mathematics.

As in the Entrance Examination.

Urdu and Hindi.

As under Regulation (iv).

No books to be fixed.

RAI DURGA PRASAD: "Majmua Kaghazat Karrawai" for transliteration in Urdu.

Drawing.

Free-hand Drawing.—Light and Shade, as in MACMILLAN'S Official Drawing Books Nos. 10, 14, 19.

Geometrical Drawing.—Plane Geometry as in GILL'S New School of Art Geometry to page 92.

Free-hand Model Drawing.—Rectilineal and curved forms in outline, and in addition simple every-day objects, such as tables, trestles, surahis, &c.

Elementary Physics and Chemistry.

GREGORY and SIMMONS: Elementary Physics and Chemistry, first stage, to end of page 132 (omitting the subsequent Chapters, i.e., XXXIV and XXXV).

Agriculture with Surveying,

Chain Surveying.

- I. Measurement.—Structure and use of chains (Gunter's and 100-feet chains); Point to be kept in view in chaining; the duties of the leader and the follower; rectangular and oblique offsets; use of offset rod (latha or gatha); erecting perpendiculars with the chain only; description and use of cross staff and optical square; methods of overcoming obstacles in the chain line, such as building, tank, swamp, &c.; use of chain angles; chaining on a slope; finding distances of inaccessible points with the chain; keeping field-book; checking by tie-lines; liability to error in chain; provision for error of chain; maximum error allowed in lineal measurement; testing chain's length by standard measuring-rods.
- II. Plotting.—Plotting to scale; conventional representations of ground and of objects on the ground; construction and use of simple and diagonal scale; use of compasses and parallel rulers; representative fractions; copying and reduction of plans by squares.
- III. Finding areas.—Rules of mensuration; use of area-comb (talc square).

a blue

a. imperf.

b. Monogram vio

a. name as is, imp

a. langerf.

a. red (monog)

violet)

a. violet,

b. Ya ochre

e. Imperf.

d. Same as is,

violet,

same as is,

same as is,

violet,

same as is,

same as i

Pin I a violet a, Imperi b, Same

Agriculture.

First Book of Agriculture for the use of Schools in Southern India, by Charles Benson and C. K. Subha Row (Addison & Co., Madras).

Book-keeping, Single and Double Entry.

DICKSEE: Book-keeping for Account-students, Pt. I. (Gee & Co., London).

Political Economy.

Political Economy, by J. E. SYMES.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, 1904.

Every candidate will be examined in-

- (i) English and First Course of Mathematics,
- (ii) Deductive Logic, a Classical Language, and either History or the Second Course of Mathematics; or
 - (iii) The Second Course of Mathematics, and Physics and Chemistry.

English.

There will be one paper in Prose, set from the prescribed course; and a second paper will be set half from the Poetry course and half from unseen passages; and a third paper will be in Translation from a vernacular into English. The translation is to be as literal as is compatible with correctness of idiom and expression. English Composition will be substituted for Translation in the case of any candidate whose mother-tongue is English.

es, Impert. S. Monogram

violet)
toperf.
vellow

brown wied

. olive 5 Impert. . red (monog)

SCOTT: The Lay of the Last Minstrel.

TENNYSON: The Passing of Arthur; Enoch Arden.

Addison: The Coverley Papers, from the Spectator (Macmillan & Co.)

CHARLOTTE YONGE: The Dove in the Eagle's Nest.

NOTE.—Grammatical questions will be asked, including Parsing, Analysis, the Sequence of Tenses, and conversion of the Direct and Indirect Forms of Speech.

FIRST COURSE OF MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry,

Arithmetic:

- 1. Principles of Arithmetic, including scales of notation (H. Cox: Macmillan & Co.).
- 2. Arithmetic, General (including Commercial Arithmetic, *i.e.*, Compound Interest, Present Worth, Discount and Stocks).
- 3. Mensuration of the Simpler Solids—Cylinders, parallelopipeds, prisms, pyramids, prismoids and spheres.

Algebra :

Quadratic equations; theory of quadratic equations and expressions; imaginary expressions, arithmetical, geometrical and harmonical progressions; permutations and combinations; binomial and exponential theorems.

Geometry:

Euclid,—the definitions only of Book V, Book VI and the first 21 Propositions of Book XI, with easy deductions.

SECOND COURSE OF MATHEMATICS.

Trigonometry and Geometrical Conic Sections:

Trigonometry:

Trigonometry including logarithms; methods of measuring angles; trigonometrical ratios and the simple relations connecting them; relations between trigonometrical ratios of angles differing by multiples of right angles; trigonometrical transformations; solution of triangles; area of a circle; the properties of logarithms; the use of logarithmic tables; properties of triangles; DeMoivre's Theorem; Expansions of Sine and Cosine.

Conic Sections.

Geometry of Conic Sections.

Equations to the straight line and circle.

Deductive Logic.

The following Syllabus is prescribed:-

First Principles and Laws of Thought; Logical use of Language, Terms, Categories and Predicables; Formal Division and Definition; Propositions and their Import; Forms of Immediate Inference; Syllogism and other varieties of Formal Reasoning; Fallacies; Functions of Syllogism; Trains of Reasoning; Demonstration and Necessary Truth.

Classical Language.

The Classical Language must be one of the following:—

Sanskrit.

Latin.

Arabic.

Greek.

Persian.

Hebrew.

Sentences will be given for translation from English into the Classical Language, and from the Classical Language into English. One paper in each such language will also include questions on grammar and idiom.

a bine w. imperf. b. Monogrous sig w. Sanne av b. herk

> red (monogi violet)

yellow Menograpi c 7a ochre

Imperf.

Without che

Sanskrit.

KALIDASA: Raghuvansa, Cantos I and II.

Dasakumaracharita, pp. 1 to 37, edited by G. K. Ambardekar. (Nirnaya Sagara Press, Bombay.)

APTE: Guide to Sanskrit Composition, including illustrative sentences in larger type.

Grammar as contained in MacDonell's abridged edition of Max Muller's Grammar or in any similar book.

(Sanskrit must be written in the Devanagri character only,)

Arabic.

SYYAD AMJAD ALI: Selections in Arabic Prose and Verse, omitting the following pieces:—

Zikrul Hawatif, Annawadir, the Extracts from Ibrahim Beg, Abbas Ibnul Ahuaf, and Aljawaeb.

Arabic Grammar as contained in Zariri.

Persian.

M. Muhammad Shibli's Selections in Persian Prose and Verse.

Latin.

HORACE: Odes, Books I and II.

LIVY: Book XXI.

CICERO: De Amicitia.

Greek.

EURIPIDES: Hecuba.

PLATO: Apology, Crito.

Hebrew.

Genesis.

First Book of Samuel.

Psalms I-XVIII.

French.

Prose-

MERIMEE: Colomba.

COFFEE: Contes Choisies.

Poetry-

CORNEILLE: Cinna.

CH. MERIVALE, D.D.: General History of Rome.

C. A. FYFFE: Greece (History Primer).

Physics.

The following Syllabus is prescribed :-

Syllabus-

Measurements of length, area and volume.

The balance. Methods Comparison of weights. of weighing. Mass. Density. Density relative to Buoyancy of liquids. Pressure at any point of a liquid. Pressure of a gas. Boyle's Law. Atmospheric pressure. Barometer. Water-pump. Air-pump. U-tube manometer. Siphon.

a blue . Impert. . Monograph via

s. Imperf. a red (monog) violet)

R yellow B. Managrazza vs b. Pa zachte

Same as is, or

without near h. Without chara brown vicia

Imperf. Menogram v

"R. N. S."

e. Same as b. b. p a clive

Temperature, Thermometry. Quantity of Heat. Specific Heat. Fusion. Vaporization. Condensation. Solidification. Latent Heat. Melting point. Boiling point. Vapour tension. Distillation. Dilatation. Coefficients of expansion. Charles' Law.

Rectilineal propagation of Light. Shadows. Pin-hole Camera.

Reflection of Light. Mirrors. Images.

Refraction of Light. Index of refraction. Prisms. Minimum deviation. Lenses. Focal lengths. Position and magnification of images. Telescope. Simple Microscope.

Dispersion. Spectroscope. Spectra.

Sound Waves. Vibration frequency. Pitch, Intensity. Vibration of stretched strings. Monochord. Relation between frequency, length, mass and tension of stretched string. Tuning fork. Velocity of sound.

Velocity of a moving body. Uniform acceleration in direction of motion. Relation between force, mass and acceleration. Unit of force. Momentum. Energy. Work. Power. Units of Work and Power. Conversion of Energy into Heat.

Condition of equilibrium of two or more forces acting at a point. Triangle and polygon of forces. Resultant of two or more forces acting at a point. Parallelogram Law.

Parallel forces acting on a rigid body. Condition of equilibrium. Resultant. Centre of gravity. Couples.

Lever. Systems of Pulleys. Screws, Mechanical advantage and efficiency of machines. Friction.

Magnets. Magnetic lines of force. Magnetization. Strength of pole. Magnetic moment. Magnetic field. Action of a magnetic field on a magnet. Earth's magnetic field.

Frictional Electricity including its production, the nature and properties of a charge, conductors and non-conductors, the Leyden Jar, principles of simple condensers. Frictional machines, induction electrophones, electroscopes. The production of current electricity, the electro-chemical changes taking place if the commoner forms of cell, the methods of connecting cells in a battery in parallel series. Elementary idea as to the nature of resistance, potential, and quantit of a current.

Magnetic field due to electric currents. Unit current. Measurement of currents. Static and Tangent Galvanometer.

Heating effect of currents. Electric lighting.

Electro-chemical action of currents. Electroplating.

Electro-magnets. Electric Telegraph.

The following text-books are suggested:-

WENTWORTH and HILL: Text-book of Physics (Ginn & Co., Boston).

Jones: Heat, Light and Sound.

SANDERSON: Electricity and Magnetism.

BALFOUR STEWART: Elementary Physics.

. imperf.

ed (moneg violet)

yellow Monograz 2a ochre

Robinson: Mechanies

GLAZEBROOK: Statics, Dynamics and Hydrostatics.

Chemistry.

The following Syllabus is prescribed:-

Syllabus-

Measurements of length, volume and contents; the use of the balance, burette, thermometer, barometer, Boyle's Law, Charles' Law, vapour tension, liquefaction and solidification, determination of melting points and boiling points, distillation and condensation.

Elementary and compound substances, mixtures, solution, chemical action, the laws of definite and multiple proportion, the determination of equivalent eights, atoms, molecules, atomic and molecular eights, vapour, density, the atomic theory and Avo-ADRO'S hypothesis, combination of gases by volume, valency, diffusion.

Relation between equivalent and atomic weights, determination of atomic weights, Dulong and Petit's Law.

Chemical symbols, formulæ and equations; calculations of an easy nature. Chemical change and physical change, combination, decomposition, double decomposition.

The chief physical and chemical characters, preparation and properties of the following elements and compounds, with (as far as possible) proofs of the composition of the compounds: Hydrogen, oxygen, water, natural waters, ozone, hydrogen dioxide.

Nitrogen, the atmosphere, the effects of animal and vegetable life upon its composition, ammonia, nitric

acid and nitrates, nitrous acid and nitrites, the oxides of nitrogen.

Carbon, marshgas, ethylene, acetylene, carbon-dioxide, carbon-monoxide, carbonic acid, combustion, structure of flame, coal gas, Davy lamp.

Chlorine, hydrochloric acid, the chlorides, oxides and oxyacids of chlorine.

Bromine, Iodine, their hydracids and oxyacids.

Sulphur, sulphuretted hydrogen, the oxides of sulphur, sulphuric acid and the sulphates, sulphurous acid and the sulphites.

Phosphorus, phosphoretted hydrogen, oxides of phosphorus, phosphoric acid.

Silica and silicates, Glass.

Sodium and its hydrate, chloride, nitrate, carbonate, Borax.

Potassium and its nitrate, carbonate and hydrate.

Calcium and its oxide, carbonate, sulphate and

Iron, the outlines of its metallurgy, its sulphates, chlorides and oxides.

Steel, cast-iron, wrought-iron.

Copper, the outlines of its metallurgy and its sulphate, nitrate and oxide, brass.

Lead, the outlines of its metallurgy, and its chloride, sulphate and acetate.

The common uses of Zinc and Tin.

The following text-books are suggested:-

PERKIN and LEAN: Introduction to the Study of Chemistry.

ROSCOE and LUNT: Inorganic Chemistry for Beginners.

Jago: Inorganic Chemistry (Longmans' Elementary Science Manual).

REMSEN: Inorganic Chemistry (Macmillan's Manual for Students).

PARRISH and FORSYTH: Chemistry for Organized Schools of Science.

REYNOLDS: Chemistry, Vol. I.

B.A. EXAMINATION, 1904.

Every candidate for the B.A. Degree will be required to show a competent knowledge of at least three distinct branches of study. The branches now recognised are—

GROUP I.

English.

GROUP II.

Philosophy, Political Economy, Mathematics and Physics.

GROUP III.

History, a Classical Language and Chemistry.

Every candidate must take (a) Group I; (b) a subject in Group II; and (c) a third subject which may be chosen from either Group II or Group III.

a blue a. Imperi. b. Monogra e. rame as

> m. Imped. la red (mor violet) m. Imped. la yellow

ingerf.
Monogram
Same as h.

"R. N. S. Viole

violet Limpert Bassa bass 198 Sand bass

Per la

Pie peri Monogra Monogra Grange Viole gray

English.

A. 1ST OR GENERAL SECTION :-

(Two papers and a vivâ voce Examination.)

1st paper: Unseen Passages from modern books or magazines, or newspapers, on History, Biography, Travel, &c., with grammatical questions.

2nd paper: An Essay, on a subject of General Interest.

Vivâ voce: Conversational; based on unseen passages similar to those set in the 1st paper; with grammatical questions.

B. 2ND OR SPECIAL SECTION:

(2 papers.)

1st paper: Questions on set books of Prose Literature, and on prescribed portions of the Literary History of English Prose.

2nd paper: Questions on set books of Poetry, and on prescribed portions of the History of English Poetry:

SHAKESPEARE: Hamlet, Coriolanus, The Merchant of Venice.

MILTON: Paradise Lost, I, II.

TENNYSON: The Last Tournament, Guinevere.

NEWMAN: Idea of a University, V, VI, VII.

/ _ Burke: Reflections on the Revolution in France.

3 - George Eliot: Silas Marner.

Downer: Shakespeare Primer. 1985 and Abbit h

Those portions of Saintsbury's History of English Literature which deal with the authors prescribed.

e. laperi. b. Monogram viol c. name as b. impe

a red (monogn violet)

Wishout obers

brown viole

a plive

yellow Manogram sid

Philosophy.

MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE.

CROOM ROBERTSON: Psychology (University Extension Series).

BERKELEY: Dialogues of Hylas and Philonous.

HUME: Inquiry concerning Human Understanding (WARD, LOCK and BOWDEN'S edition).

BUTLER: Fifteen Sermons and Dissertation on Virtue.

MILL: Utilitarianism.

MUIRHEAD: Ethics. (University Extension Series—3rd edition, revised and enlarged.)

FLINT: Theism, Chapters I-IX;

or

SIDGWICK: Outlines of the History of Ethics.

Sanskrit.

KALIDASA: Sakuntala (omitting Act 3rd).

BHAVABHUTI: Uttararama Charita.

Grammar as contained in Max Müller's larger Grammar or in Whitney's Sanskrit Grammar, or in Kale's Higher Sanskrit Grammar. (Bombay.)

APTE'S Guide to Sanskrit Composition, including the illustrative sentences in smaller type.

(Sanskrit must be written in the Devanagri character only.)

Arabic.

SYYAD AMJAD ALI: Selections in Arabic Prose and Poetry.

In place of the following four pieces included in the above Selections—Tarikhe Abul Feda, Kashful Mukhabha, Al-Jawaib and An-Nahla—candidates may optionally take up the first 50 pages of Ibn Khaldun's Muqaddamat.

Persian.

- 1. Siassat Namah, by NIZAM-UL-MULK.
- 2. Firdausi; Shah Namah.
 - (I) The episodes of Rustam and Suhrab, and of Rustam and Ashkabus.
 - (II) The Sasanid Period.
- 3. Selection from Qa'ani.
- 4. Selection from Manuchihri.
- 5. A'in-i-Akbari, Selections.

Candidates will be expected to write an Essay in Persian, and to answer questions on the subject-matter of the prescribed text-books.

Latin.

Horace: Epistles, Books I and II, and Ars Poetica.

CICERO: De Oratore, Book I.

TACITUS: Annals, Book I.

Note.—The B.A. Latin Examination-papers will contain passages for translation from English into Latin, and unseen passages for translation from Latin into English; and one-third of the total marks will be assigned to such passages.

Greek.

SOPHOCLES: Philoctetes; Ajax.

PLATO: Phædo.

THUCYDIDES: Book I.

Hebrew.

Psalms.

Proverbs.

Isaiah.

History.

A.-Modern European History-

FREEMAN: General Sketch of European History (from 1453 A.D).

MICHELET: Précis de l'Histoire Moderne (Translation).

SEELEY: Growth of British Policy.

C. W. OMAN: England in the 19th Century.

B.—Either (1) Medieval European History—

FREEMAN: General Sketch of European History (from 476 A.D. to 1453 A.D).

GUIZOT: History of Civilization in Europe.*

THATCHER and SCHWILL: Europe in the Middle Ages.

^{*} Questions will not be set from the "History of Civilization in France."

Or (2) Political Science-

SEELEY: Introduction to Political Science.

Woodrow Wilson: Historical and Practical Politics (omitting Chapters 4, 6, 7, 9 and 11).

STRACHEY: India (New and Revised Edition), Chapters III—XV and XVIII—XXI.

Or (3) Indian History-

J. C. OMAN: Great Indian Epics.

VINCENT SMITH: Asoka (Rulers of India Series).

H. G. KEENE: A Short History of Hindustan.

LYALL: Rise of the British Dominion in India.

STRACHEY: India.

Political Economy.

J. S. MILL: Principles of Political Economy.

A. MARSHALL: Principles of Economics (Books I, II, III, IV, and V.)

L. L. PRICE: A Short History of English Commerce and Industry.

J. N. KEYNES: Scope and Method of Political Economy.

Mathematics.

As in B.Sc.

Physics and Chemistry.

As in B.Sc.

B.Sc. EXAMINATION, 1904.

At the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science, every candidate will be examined in—

I.—English.

II.—Mathematics.

III.—Physics.

IV.—Chemistry.

English.

A. GENERAL SECTION:

(Two papers and a vivâ voce Examination).

1st paper: Unseen Passages from modern books, or magazines, or newspapers; with grammatical questions.

2nd paper: An Essay, on a subject of General Interest.

Vivâ voce: Conversational; based on unseen passages similar to those set in the 1st paper; with grammatical questions.

Mathematics.

Algebra: Convergence and Divergence of series, Continued fractions, Partial fractions, Inequalities, Determinants.

Trigonometry: Inverse trigonometrical functions
DeMoivre's theorem, Summation of trigonometrical
series, Hyperbolic functions, Expansion of trigonometrical functions.

Analytical Geometry: The straight line, circle, parabola, ellipse, hyperbola, and the general equation of the second degree, treated by means of rectangular, oblique and polar co-ordinates.

Differential Calculus: Differentiation, successive differentiation, development of functions, indeterminate forms, partial differential co-efficients, maxima and minima for a single variable, tangents and normals to curves, asymptotes, multiple points on curves, envelopes, convexity, concavity, points of inflexion, radius of curvature, evolutes, curve tracing.

Integral Calculus: General methods of integration, standard forms, integration by parts, formulæ of reduction, rectification of curves, quadrature, surface, and volumes of solids of revolution.

Dynamics: Motion in a straight line, mass momentum, collision, force, work, energy, power, composition of velocities and accelerations, coplanar forces, point, forces on a rigid body, parallel forces, centre of gravity, machines, friction, oblique impact, projectiles, motion in a circle under central force, simple harmonic motion, pendulum.

Hydrostatics: Fluid pressure, pressure on immersed surfaces, specific gravity, properties of gases, machines depending upon fluid pressure.

There will be three Question-papers.

Physics.

The Examination in Physics shall consist of two papers and a practical examination.

The following Syllabus is prescribed:

General Properties of matter-

Law of Gravitation. Elementary cases of attraction, e.g., attractions of a sphere and spherical shell on internal and external points, attraction of a disc and attraction of any closed surface on a point just outside. Definition of Potential and its determination in simple cases. Definition of Equipotential surface and lines of force, and elementary propositions connected therewith. Definition of Elasticity. Hooke's Law and determination of Young's Modulus. Definition of Moments of Inertia and Radius of Gyration. Calculation of Moments of Inertia of sphere about any axis, and of a cylinder about axis perpendicular to or parallel to axis of cylinder. Boyle's Law. Air-pump. Vibration of simple pendulum and simple harmonic motion.

Sound-

Nature of sound waves. Determination of velocity of sound and its connection with the elasticity and density of the medium. Doppler's principle. Reflection and refraction of sound. Methods of determining the frequency and wave-lengths of notes. Interference of sound waves. Vibrations of strings and columns of air. Experimental methods of analysing complex sounds. Lissajou's figures. Application of the equation $y=a\cos\frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$ (vt—x) to problems in interference.

Heat-

Construction and theory of thermometers. Co-efficients of expansion and their variation with temperature. Unit of heat and calorimetry. Specific heat. Latent heat. Vapour pressures and their determination. Radiant heat. Its reflection, refraction, absorption and emission. Conductivity. Determination of co-efficients of conductivity. Indicator diagrams. Carnot's Heat engine. First and second laws of Thermo-dynamics. Carnot's function and Thomson's scale of temperature. Determination of mechanical equivalent of heat.

Light-

Determination of the velocity of light. Elementary mathematical formulæ relating to the reflection and refraction of light. Mirrors. Lenses. Dispersion and spectrum analyses. The construction of achromatic lenses. Undulatory theory of light. Rectilineal propagation of light. Deduction of the laws of reflection and refraction. Interference of light. Newton's rings, and colours of thin plates. Diffraction. Double refraction in uniaxal crystals. Plane, circularly and elliptically polarised light. Interference of polarised light. Rotation of plane of polarisation.

Magnetism-

Method of drawing lines of magnetic force. Magnetic potential. Action of one magnet on another placed broadside or endways. Determination of magnetic moments, horizontal component of Earth's

b. Monogra

red (mon

magnetic force, and the dip. Magnetic induction. Co-efficients of magnetisation and induction. Permeability. Diamagnetism.

Electricity-

Proof of the law of Electrical repulsion. Specific inductive capacity. Thomson's quadrant and absolute electrometers. Calculation of potential, capacity and energy in simple cases. Frictional and inductive machines. The Electric current. Galvanometer. Determination of resistances. OHM's Law. JOULE'S Law. Determination of electromotive force and internal resistance of batteries. Properties of a conjugate system of conductors. Electrolysis and electro-chemical equivalents. Thermo-electrical currents. Electroand Thomson's effects. Electro-magnetism motive force produced in conductors by altering the magnetic field surrounding them. Co-efficients of mutual and self-induction. RUHMKORFF'S coil: Elementary theory of dynamo. Units. Electrostatic and electro-magnetic. Definitions of COULOMB, AMPERE, VOLT, FARAD, OHM, WATT and Joule.

The Practical Examination will be in the following experiments from GLAZEBROOK and SHAW'S Practical Physics:—Nos. 1, 3, 4, 7—10, 12, 13, 15—17, 20, 22, 24, 26, 27, 29, 30, 32—34, 36—40, 48, 49, 51—54, 56, 57, 62, 69—78, 80.

The following books may be consulted:

MAXWELL: Matter and Motion.

DANIELL: Principles of Physics.

DESCHANEL: Natural Philosophy.

GANOT: Natural Philosophy.
MAXWELL: Theory of Heat.
PRESTON: Theory of Heat.

DRAPER: Heat.

GLAZEBROOK: Heat and Light.

EVERETT: Vibratory Motion and Sound.

BARNES'S Practical Acoustics.

EMTAGE: Light.

GLAZEBROOK: Physical Optics. PRESTON: Theory of Light.

S. P. THOMPSON: Electricity and Magnetism.

FOSTER and ATKINSON: Electricity and Magnetism.

J. J. Thomson: Elements of the Mathematical Theory of Electricity and Magnetism.

GLAZEBROOK and SHAW: Practical Physics.

Chemistry.

The Examination in Chemistry shall consist of two papers and a practical examination.

The following Syllabus is prescribed:-

A.—Elements, compounds, mixtures, solutions, chemical action, symbols, formulæ, nomenclature, law of chemical combination, equivalents.

Outline of elementary crystallography.

The Atomic Theory, GAY LUSSAC'S Law, AVOGADRO'S Law, Dulong and Petit's Law. Determination of Atomic and Molecular weights, Isomorphism, Dimorphism, Isodimorphism, &c. Chemical notation, Valency, Graphic formulæ, chemical equations, calculation of

formulæ, and percentage composition. Compound radicals. Theories of dissociation in gases and liquids. Chemical affinity. Influence of heat and light on Chemical affinity, Allotropy, Isomerism, Electrolysis. FARADAY'S Law, Diffusion, Dialysis, Catalysis, Combustion, Flame, Luminosity, Elements of Thermochemistry, Outlines of spectrum analysis.

Distinction between metals and non-metals, alloys, acids, bases, salts and anhydrides. The constitution of salts. The Periodic Law and the study of the elements on the periodic system.

A fairly complete knowledge of the modes of occurrence, methods of preparation, properties, uses, and general characters of the following non-metals, their allotropic modifications, and their principal compounds:—Hydrogen, Chlorine, Fluorine, Bromine, Iodine, Oxygen, Sulphur, Boron, Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Arsenic, Carbon, Silicon and Argon; also Selenium, Tellurium, Gallium, Rubidium, Cæsium, so far as to determine their location in Lothar Meyer's or Mendeljeff's tables.

A general knowledge of the methods of preparation, properties and uses of the following metals and their principal salts:—Sodium, Potassium, Ammonium, Lithium, Silver, Calcium, Barium, Strontium, Magnesium, Zinc, Copper, Mercury, Cadmium, Gold, Lead, Tin, Platinum, Aluminium, Antimony, Bismuth, Chromium, Manganese, Iron, Nickel, Cobalt.

A knowledge of the methods used in the preparation of the more important acids, salts, &c., employed in arts and manufactures; and also of the metallurgy of Iron, Copper, Lead, Silver, Gold, Mercury, and Platinum.

B.—Practical work.

- 1. Analysis by wet and dry processes. The substance to be analysed may contain two bases and two acids, and shall be confined to the following metals and acid radicals:—Silver, Mercury, Lead, Copper, Arsenic, Antimony, Bismuth, Tin, Cadmium, Zinc, Iron, Manganese, Aluminium, Chromium, Nickel, Cobalt, Strontium, Barium, Calcium, Magnesium, Sodium, Potassium, Ammonium, Hydrogen. Chlorides, Iodides, Bromides, Fluorides, Sulphides, Nitrites, Sulphites, Cyanides, Acetates, Oxalates, Phosphates, Chlorates, Sulphates, Nitrates, Carbonates, Borates, Chromates.
- 2. The preparation of and the recognition of Oxygen, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Chlorine, Allotropic modifications of Sulphur, Carbon-monoxide, Carbon-dioxide, Marshgas, Ammonia, Hydrochloric acid, Nitric acid, Sulphur-dioxide, Sulphuretted Hydrogen, Nitrous oxide, Nitric oxide.

Preparation of simple salts involving no special difficulty, and use of no special apparatus.

The following books may be consulted:-

NEWTH: Inorganic Chemistry.

ROSCOE and SCHORLEMMER: Treatise on Chemistry, Vol. I and Vol. II (Parts I and II).

WATT: Inorganic Chemistry.

WURTZ: Chemical Theory.

REMSEN: Principles of Chemical Theory.

HILL: Practical Chemistry.

THORPE and MUIR: Qualitative Analysis. Fenton: Notes on Qualitative Analysis.

Jones: Junior Course of Practical Chemistry.

CHAPMAN JONES: Practical Inorganic Chemistry for advanced Students.

Muir College Tables for Qualitative Analysis.

ROSCOE and HARDEN: Inorganic Chemistry for advanced Students.

PATTISON MUIR and SLATER: Elementary Chemistry.

WHITELY: Chemical Calculations.

SHENSTONE: Inorganic Chemistry.

FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE D.Sc., 1904. Mathematics.

The subjects of Examination are: -

Analytical Solid Geometry.

The following text-books are suggested:-

SMITH'S Solid Geometry or the corresponding portions of Frost's Solid Geometry.

Elementary Differential Equations, including equations of the first order, similar equations with constant co-efficients of any order and partial differential equations of the first order and first degree.

Edward's Integral Calculus and Forsyth's Differential Equations may be consulted.

Dynamics of a Particle.

TAIT and STEELE or WILLIAMSON and TARLETON may be consulted.

Rigid Dynamics in two Dimensions.

As in the first four Chapters of ROUTH.

The Examination will consist of two papers as follows:—

- 1. Solid Geometry and Elementary Differential Equations.
- 2. Dynamics of a Particle and Rigid Dynamics in two Dimensions.

Physics.

The subjects of Examination are:-

Properties of Matter.

Heat.

Sound.

The scope of the Examination is approximately indicated by the following text-books:—

TAIT: Properties of Matter.

MAXWELL: Theory of Heat.

PRESTON: Theory of Heat.

GANOT: Physics (part relating to Sound);

or

DESCHANEL: Physics (do. do.),

BARNES'S Practical Acoustics.

The following may also be consulted:-

KELVIN: Popular Lectures and Addresses, Vol. I.

FOURIER: Theory of Heat.

STONE: On Sound.

DONKIN: Acoustics.

HELMHOLTZ: Sensations of Tone, Parts I and II.

Papers bearing on the subjects of the Examination given in *Nature*, the *Philosophical Magazine* or the Transactions of the Royal Society.

Practical Examination.

Quantitative Demonstrations of the subjects of the Examination as in—

STEWART and GEE: Elementary Practical Physics, Vol. I.

SHAW: Practical Work at the Cavendish Laboratory ; Heat.

Barnes's Practical Acoustics.

The following may also be consulted:-

PICKERING: Physical Manipulation.

GLAZEBROOK and SHAW: Practical Physics.

Loudon and McLennan: Experimental Physics.

NICHOLS: Laboratory Manual of Physics, Vol. II.

OSTWALD: Physico-Chemical Measurements.

KOHLRAUSCH: Physical Measurements.

Papers in Scientific Publications as above.

Two papers as follows:-

I.-Heat.

II.—Properties of Matter and Sound.

Chemistry.

The subjects of Examination are:-

Inorganic Chemistry.

The following may be consulted:-

NEWTH: Inorganic Chemistry.

RAMSAY: A system of Inorganic Chemistry.

ROSCOE and SCHORLEMMER: Treatise on Chemistry,

Vol. I and Vol. II (Parts I and II).

Organic Chemistry.

The following may be consulted:-

REMSEN: Organic Chemistry.

BERNTHSEN: Organic Chemistry.

Theoretical and Historical Chemistry, as in-

REMSEN: Principles of Chemical Theory.

MEYER: Modern Theories of Chemistry.

WURTZ: Atomic Theory; History of Chemical Theory.

Practical Chemistry—Inorganic, Qualitative and Quantitative.

The following may be consulted:-

VALENTIN: Qualitative Analysis.

CLOWES and COLEMAN: Quantitative Analysis.

Two papers as follows:--

I.—Inorganic Chemistry.

II.—Organic Chemistry.

SECOND EXAMINATION FOR THE D.Sc., 1904.

Mathematics.

The subjects of Examination are:

Algebra and Trigonometry with Elements of Theory of Functions, as in Chrystal's Algebra and Hobson's Trigonometry.

Analytical Statics.

Either ROUTE'S Statics or MINCHIN'S Statics is re-

Dynamics of a Particle.

TAIT and STEELE'S Dynamics of a Particle or Williamson and Tarleton's Dynamics may be consulted.

Rigid Dynamics.

As in the first volume of ROUTH'S Rigid Dynamics. MACH'S Science of Mechanics is also recommended.

Differential Calculus.

Integral Calculus.

Differential Equations.

Elements of the Calculus of Variations.

Analytical Plane Geometry.

Analytical Solid Geometry.

A more thorough knowledge of those subjects which have been taken in previous Examinations will now be required.

The Examination will consist of five papers as follows:—

- 1. Algebra and Trigonometry, with Elements of Theory of Functions of a Complex variable.
 - 2. Analytical Statics and Dynamics of a Particle.
 - 3. Rigid Dynamics.
- 4. Differential and Integral Calculus and Differential Equations with Elements of the Calculus of Variations.
- 5. Co-ordinate Geometry of two and three Dimensions.

Physics.

The subjects of Examination are:-

Light.

Magnetism.

Electricity.

The scope of the Examination is approximately indicated by the following text-books:—

PRESTON: Theory of Light.

FOSTER and ATKINSON: Elementary Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism;

J. J. THOMSON: Elements of the Mathematical Theory, Electricity and Magnetism;

or,

the corresponding parts of GRAY'S Theory and Practice, of Absolute Measurements in Electricity and Magnetism.

The following may also be consulted:-

GORDON: Electricity and Magnetism.

J. J. Thomson: Recent Researches in Electricity and Magnetism.

HERTZ: Electric Waves.

Papers in Scientific Publications as for the First D.Sc.

Four papers as follows :-

I.—Light.

II.-Electricity and Magnetism.

III.-Electricity and Magnetism.

IV.—General paper on the more advanced parts of the subjects prescribed for the First and Second D.Sc. Examinations.

Practical Examination.

Quantitative Demonstrations of the subjects of the Examination, as in—

GLAZEBROOK: Physical Optics.

STEWART and GEE: Elementary Practical Physics, Vol. II.

The following may also be consulted:-

HENDERSON: Practical Electricity and Magnetism.

MASCART and JOUBERT: Electricity and Magnetism, Vol. II.

NICHOLS: Laboratory Manual of Physics, Vol. II.

Papers in Scientific Publications as above.

Chemistry.

The subjects of Examination are:-

Inorganic Chemistry.

Special attention should be paid to recent work.

Organic Chemistry.

The following may be consulted:-

BERNTHSEN: Organic Chemistry.

RICHTER: Organic Chemistry.

Theoretical and Historical Chemistry.

The following may be consulted :-

OSTWALD: Outlines of General Chemistry,

NERNST: Theoretical Chemistry.

E. Von MEYER: History of Chemistry.

TILDEN: A short history of the Progress of Scientific Chemistry.

LADENBURG: History of Chemistry (Translated by Dobbin).

LEHFELDT: Theoretical and Physical Chemistry.

WALKER: Introduction to Physical Chemistry.

SCHORLEMMER: Rise and Development of Organic Chemistry.

WATT'S Dictionary of Chemistry (new edition).

Four papers as follows:—

I.—Advanced Inorganic and General Chemistry.

II.—Organic Chemistry.

III. - Organic Chemistry.

IV.—Theoretical and Historical Chemistry.

Practical Chemistry.

Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis, with Organic Analysis and Preparations involving no special difficulty.

The following may be consulted:-

LASSAR COHN: Organic Chemistry.

BERNTHSEN: Organic Chemistry.

RICHTER: Organic Chemistry.

GEORGE: Practical Organic Chemistry.

VALENTIN: Qualitative Analysis.

CLOWES and COLEMAN: Quantitative Analysis.

COHEN: Practical Organic Chemistry.

Some knowledge of the more important papers to be found in the Journal of the Chemical Society or the Transactions of the Royal Society will also be required.

THIRD EXAMINATION FOR THE D.Sc., 1904. Mathematics.

The Examination will be in one of the following groups of subjects:—

I.—Elliptic Functions and Differential Equations.

II.—Geometrical Optics, Descriptive Astronomy, Lunar and Planetary Theory.

III.—Higher Rigid Dynamics, Hydrostatics and Hydro-Dynamics.

IV.—Theory of Potential with application to Electricity and Magnetism, Fourier's Series and Spherical Harmonics.

V.—Theory of Elasticity and Physical Optics.

The Examination will consist of two papers. The candidate will also be required to submit a dissertation embodying original work in some portion of the selected group.

The group selected by the candidate must be notified to the Registrar at least nine months before the date of the Examination.

Physics.

The Examination will be in one of the subjects prescribed for the First and Second D.Sc. Examinations.

The Examination will consist of two papers. The candidate will also be required to submit a dissertation embodying original work in some portion of the selected subject, at least three months before the date of the Examination.

The subject selected by the candidate must be notified to the Registrar at least nine months before the date of the Examination.

Chemistry.

The Examination will be in one of the subjects prescribed for the First and Second D.Sc. Examinations.

The Examination will consist of two papers. The candidate will also be required to submit a dissertation embodying original work in some portion of the selected subject, at least three months before the date of the Examination.

The subject selected by the candidate must be notified to the Registrar at least nine months before the date of the Examination.

M.A. EXAMINATION, 1904.

The subjects of Examination are:-

I.—Languages. Any one of the following, viz., English, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew. II.-Mental and Moral Science.

III.—Mathematics

IV.—Physics.

V.—Chemistry.

VI.—History, Political Economy, and Jurisprudence.

English.

2 married There will be eight papers set.

N.B.—Candidates must take up groups I, II, III, IV and either Va and VIa, or Vb and VIb.

1 .- General Section: Poetry (Chaucer to the death of Wordsworth):-

CHAUCER: Prologue.

Spenser: Faërie Queene, Book I.

DRYDEN: Absalom and Achitophel, 2 parts.

POPE: Essay on Man.

WORDSWORTH: Selection in Ward's English Poets, Vol. IV.

II. - General Section: Prose (Tudor to Early Victorian) :--

More: Utopia.

BACON: Essays.

Addison: Spectator Papers (Selection, Clarendon Press.)

SHERIDAN: Rivals.

LAMB: Essays of Elia (Selection, Macmillan & Co.).

III .- General Section: Shakespeare and Milton:-

SHAKESPEARE: Hamlet, Antony and Cleopatra,
As You Like It.

MILTON: Samson Agonistes, Comus, and Sonnets.

IV .- Special Subject: Tennyson:-

The Princess, In Memoriam, The Idylls, and Selection in Vol. IV of Ward's English Poets.

Memoir of Alfred Lord Tennyson, by his Son.

STOPFORD BROOKE: Tennyson.

BRADLEY: In Memoriam.

Va.—Nineteenth Century Prose (to be studied in connexion with the Special Subject specified in IV):—

CARLYLE: Heroes.

THACKERAY: Vanity Fair.

Ruskin: Sesame and Lilies.

MATTHEW ARNOLD: Literature and Dogma.

or Vb.—Historical Grammar of the English Language.

N.B.—Candidates offering ∇b must also offer ∇lb .

VIa.—Nineteenth Century Poetry (to be studied in connexion with the Special Subject specified in IV):—

WARD: English Poets, Vol. IV (Selection as in 1903).

or V1b .- Anglo-Saxon.

N.B.—Candidates offering VIb must also offer Vb.

Candidates must show a competent knowledge of the History of English Literature in all periods covered

above, both in the General and in the Special Sections. The following works are recommended as indicating the standard of knowledge required.

TAINE: History of English Literature (Introduction only).

Hamilton Thompson: History of English Literature (Chapter II only: Chaucer).

SAINTSBURY: Elizabethan Literature.

Gosse: Eighteenth Century Literature.

SAINTSBURY: Nineteenth Century Literature.

Sanskrit.

Rigveda, Peterson's University Selections.

Chhandogya Upanishad.

Bhagavadgita, text only.

SUDRAKA: Mrichchhakatika.

Вначавнити: Malatimadhava.

VISAKHADATTA: Mudrarakshasa.

VANABHATTA: Kadambari-Purvabhaga,

Mammata: Kavyaprakasa.

Sahityadarpana, Chapter VI.

VYASA and SANKARA: Vedanta Sutras with Sankara's Bhashya, Adhy. I, Pada I, Sutras 1—4 inclusive, and Adhy. II, Padas 1 and 2.

PRASASTAPADA: Padarthadharmasamgraha, commonly

known as Vaiseshikabhashya, Müla only.

VACHASPATI MISRA: Samkhyatattva Kaumudi.

Naishadha: Canto 17.

Muir: Sanskrit Texts, Vols. I and II.

The Outlines of the History of Sanskrit Literature as in Weber or in the Introduction to Lanman's Sanskrit Reader, or any similar work.

As an alternative to the Samkhyatattva Kaumudi and the Padarthadharmasamgraha, candidates may offer Cunningham's Corpus Inscriptionum.

(Sanskrit must be written in the Devanagri character only.)

Arabic.

Magámáte Harírí.

Muqaddamat-ul-Qamús.

Divane Hamása.

Divane Mutanabbi.

Sabae Muallaqát.

Qasidæ Banate Suád.

Kafia and Shafia.

Mukhtasar-ul-Maáni.

Muhit-ud-Dair.

A general knowledge of the literary history of Arabia down to the time of Mutanabbi.

Persian.

Ain Akbari—Description of
India and the Emperor
Akbar's Precepts.

Vaqáya Nemat Khan Ali.
Akhláqe Náseri.
Se Nasre Zuhuri.
Abul Fazal.
Shahnamae Firdausi.
Qasaed Zahir Faryabi
Divane Hafiz.
Qasaed Khaqani.
Hadaequl Balaghat.
Meyarul Ashaar.

ائين اكبري-بيان هندوستان ودلايز هندوستان ودلايز وقائع نعبت خان عالي « اخلاق ناصري * سه نثر ظهوري « ابوالفضل « قصائد ظهير قار يابي * قصائد خا قاني « قصائد خا قاني « حدائق البلاغت * معيار الاشعار»

Intermediate and B.A. Arabic Courses.

Persian history and general literature, and Arabic as far as is necessary for understanding Arabic quotations and allusions.

Latin.

PLAUTUS: Trinummus; Aulularia.

CATULLUS:

Lucretius: De Rerum Natura.

VIRGIL: Georgics, Æneid.

HORACE: Satires and Epistles and Ars Poetica.

JUVENAL: Satires.

SALLUST: Bellum Catilinarium.

CICERO: The Letters; De Finibus; De Oratore; The

Orations against Verres.

TACITUS: The Annals.

QUINTILIAN: Institutio Oratoria.

History.

Mommsen: Roman History, translated by W.P. Dickson.

Greek.

Homer: Iliad, Books I-VI.: Odyssey, Books I-IV.

PINDAR: The Olympian and Pythian Odes.

ÆSCHYLUS: Prometheus Vinctus; Agamemnon; Persæ.

SOPHOCLES: Œdipus Tyrannus; Electra; Philoctetes.

EURIPIDES: Medea; Hecuba; Iphigenia in Aulide.

ARISTOPHANES: Clouds; Frogs; Birds.

THEOCRITUS: Idyls.

HERODOTUS: Books I, II, and VII. THUCYDIDES: Books I, IV, and VI.

DEMOSTHENES: Philippic Orations; Orations against

Leptines and Meidias.

PLATO: Gorgias; Protagoras; Symposium; Republic, Books I—IV.

ARISTOTLE: Ethics.

History.

CURTIUS: History of Greece.

Mebrew.

Judges.Psalms.Nehemiah.Proverbs.Ezra.Isaiah.Esther.Jeremiah.Ecclesiastes.Ezekiel.Job.Daniel.

Syriac.

The Gospel according to St. Luke and the Acts of the Apostles in the Peshito version.

History.

ROBERTSON SMITH: Old Testament in the Jewish Church.

EWALD: History and Antiquities of Israel.

Philosophy.*

Mental and Moral Science.

PLATO: Republic (in an English translation, either JOWETT'S or DAVIES and VAUGHAN'S).

Aristotle: Nicomachean Ethics. (Translated by Peters or Williams.)

KANT: Critique of Pure Reason. (Translated by MAX MULLER.)

BERKELEY: Principles of Human Knowledge.

Hume: Inquiry concerning Human Understanding and Inquiry concerning the Principles of Morals.

GREEN: Prolegomena to Ethics.

SETH: Scottish Philosophy.

WARD: Psychology. (Reprint of article "Psychology from Encyc. Brit.")

SIGWART: Logic. (Translated by DENDY, 2 Vols.) Parts prescribed, are—

Vol. I.—Introduction and pages 1—175, 245—374. Vol. II.—Introduction and pages 181—418.

WEBER: History of Philosophy. (Translated by THILLY.)

[·] A fifth paper will be set on some philosophical question.

History.

There will be six papers set:-

(1) Political Philosophy—

ARISTOTLE'S Politics.

Hobbes's Leviathan.

LOCKE'S Essays on Civil Government.

J. S. MILL's Liberty.

(2) Political Economy and Economic History— MILL's Political Economy.

MARSHALL'S Principles of Economics (Book V, Chapters 2 to 5 inclusive; Book VI, Chapters 1 to 8 inclusive).

THOROLD ROGERS' Six Centuries of Work and Wages.

- (3) English Constitutional History—
 TASWELL-LANGMEAD'S Constitutional History.
- *(4) Either A.—Greek History to 146 B.C.;

or B.—Medieval European History (from 476 A.D. to 1453 A.D.);

or C.-Indian History: The Moghul Period.

- *(5) Either A.—Roman History up to 476 A.D.
 - or B.—Modern European History from 1453 A.D.;
 - or C.—Indian History: The Mahratta Period.

^{*} See below for lists of books recommended.

- * (6) Either A. (One of the following Special Subjects):—
 - (i) The Roman Provinces.
 - (ii) The Renaissance.
 - (iii) The French Revolution.
 - (iv) The Economic History of the N.-W. P.† in the 19th Century.

Or B.—An original Thesis.

N.B.—The following books are recommended for papers (4), (5) and (6).

(4) A.—Greek History to 146 B.C.

OMAN'S History of Greece.

Bury's History of Greece to the death of Alexander.

GREENIDGE'S Greek Constitutional History.

The following also may be consulted: -

GROTE'S History of Greece.

HERODOTUS: Books V-IX (Bohn's edition).

THUCYDIDES (translated by JOWETT).

MAHAFFY'S Survey of Greek Civilization.

WARDE FOWLER'S City-State of the Greeks and Romans.

BECKER'S Charicles.

Gow's Companion to School Classics.

(4) B.—Medieval History, 476—1453.

GIBBON'S Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire.

BRYCE'S Holy Roman Empire.

THATCHER and SCHWILL: Europe in the Middle Ages.

Maitland's Dark Ages.

^{*} See below for lists of books recommended.
† Or United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

The following also may be consulted:—
MILMAN'S Latin Christianity.
HALLAM'S Middle Ages.
CHURCH'S Beginning of the Middle Ages.

(4) C.—Indian History, Moghul Period.

ELFHINSTONE'S History of India (Books VI—XI).

LANE POOLE'S Aurungzebe (Rulers of India).

The following also may be consulted:—

ELLIOT'S Historians, Vol. IV, pp. 218—287.

Vol. V, pp. 177—476.

Vol. VII.

FERISHTAH (translated by BRIGGS), Vol. I, p. 189 to end.

AIN-I-AKBART.

(5) A.—Roman History to 476 A.D.

MERIVALE'S General History of Rome.

IHNE'S Early Rome.

BARING-GOULD'S Tragedy of the Cæsars.

The following also may be consulted:—
GIBBON'S Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire
(ed. BURY).

Bury's Later Roman Empire.

TACITUS: Annals and Histories (translated by Church and Brodribb).

WARDE FOWLER'S City-State.

BECKER'S Gallus.

Gow's Companion to School Classics.

(5) B.—Modern European History, from 1453 A.D. Lodge's Modern Europe. Seebohm's Protestant Revolution. Bryce's Holy Roman Empire. Seeley's Growth of British Policy.

The following also may be consulted:

SEELEY'S Short Life of Napoleon Ly

GARDINER'S Thirty Years' War.

FYFFE'S Modern Europe.

(5) C.—History of India, Mahratta Period.
GRANT-DUFF'S History of the Mahrattas.
KEENE'S Fall of the Moghul Empire.
KEENE'S Madhava Rao Sindhia.
The following also may be consulted:—
OWEN'S Wellesley and Wellington'S Indian Despatches.
The Cornwallis Correspondence.
WILKS'S Mysore.
Malleson's French in India.

(6) A(i). The Roman Provinces. The following books are recommended:—

Mommsen: The Roman Provinces.

ARNOLD: Government of the Roman Provinces.

CICERO: Verrine Orations (translation in Bohn's
Library).

(ii). The Renaissance. The following books are recommended:—

RANKE: Latin and Teutonic Nations.

BURCKHARDT: The Renaissance (Parts I to V inclusive).

Sismondi: The Italian Republics (Chapters XI to XV inclusive).

MACHIAVELLI: The Prince (BURD's edition).

SYMONDS: Age of the Despots.

Johnson: Europe in the Sixteenth Century (the portion covering the same period as Ranke).

The following also may be consulted: -

DRAPER: Intellectual Development of Europe, Vol. II (Chapters dealing with change of beliefs owing to geographical and astronomical discoveries, etc.).

VILLARI: Machiavelli, &c.

MACAULAY: Essay on Machiavelli.

MORLEY: Lecture on the Romans.

ROBERTSON: History of Charles V (introductory survey, etc., 3rd sect.)

CREIGHTON: History of the Papacy.

SYMONDS: Revival of Learning, Chapter I.

(iii). The French Revolution. The following books are recommended:—

DE TOCQUEVILLE: l'Ancien Régime.

TAINE: l'Ancien Régime.

A. Young: Travels in France.

Morse-Stephens: History of the French Revolution.

J. Morley: Essays on Turgot and Robespierre.

Burke: Reflections on the French Revolution.

MORSE-STEPHENS: Revolutionary Europe (to 1795).

The following also may be consulted:-

J. J. ROUSSEAU: Social Contract.

J. Morley: Rousseau, Diderot and the Encyclopedists, Voltaire.

MIGNET: The Revolution.

TAINE: French Revolution.

CARLYLE: The French Revolution.

MORSE-STEPHENS: The Orators of the French Revolution (Robespierre and Girondists).

(iv). Economic History of the N.-W. P.,* in the 19th . Century—

Prices and Wages in British India (Issue of the current year), Government Printing Office, Calcutta.

The Census Report (N.-W. P. and Oudh only).*

Statistical Abstract relating to British India (Issue of the current year), Eyre and Spottiswoode, London.

Report on the Famine of 1860-61 in the N.-W. P.,* by Colonel Baird Smith.

Report of the Indian Famine Commission, 1880.

Report on the Famine of 1896-97, published in N.-W. P. Government Gazette,* November 27th, 1897.

Report of the Indian Law Commissioners relating to Slavery, 1841.

^{*} Or United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Land Revenue in British India, by B. H. Baden-Powell, Clarendon Press, Oxon.

Settlement Reports (especially those published between 1860 and 1880) should be consulted. Also Memoirs on special districts, e.g., Statistical Report of the District of Budaun (1852). Also the Imperial Gazetteer of India.

Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry.

The Examinations in Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry for the Degree of M.A. are the same as the First and Second Examinations for the D.Sc.

LLB EXAMINATION.

The following Text-Books, Acts and Codes are recommended by the Faculty of Law under Regulation 7 of the Regulations in Law in connection with the subjects prescribed in Regulation 6:—

Text-Books.

- (1) HOLLAND'S Elements of Jurisprudence.
- (2) Cowell's Tagore Lectures.
- (3) The Indian Evidence Act.
- (4) The Introduction to Field's Law of Evidence in British India.
- (5) The rules and forms relating to pleadings, appeals and applications contained in the Code of Civil Procedure.
- (6) The Mitâkshara, Chapters I and II.
- (7) A Treatise on Hindu Law and Usage by J. D. MAYNE.

- (8) Tagore Lectures for 1873 (on Muhammadan Law, by Shama Charan Sircar), omitting Lectures IV and XVII.
- (9) Tagore Lectures for 1874 (on Muhammadan Law, by Shama Charan Sircar).
- (10) The Indian Contract Act.
- (11) The Negotiable Instruments Act.
- (12) The Transfer of Property Act.
- (13) The Indian Easements Act.
- (14) Innis's Digest of the Law of Easements.
- (15) The Indian Registration Act.
- (16) The Indian Succession Act.
- (17) Underhill on Torts.
- (18) Story's Equity (edited by GRIGSBY), the Chapters relating to Trusts and Mortgages.
- (19) The Law of Specific Relief in India, by CHARLES COLLETT.
- (20) The Indian Trusts Act.
- (21) The Code of Civil Procedure.
- (22) The Indian Penal Code.

Note.—Candidates will not be required to have a knowledge of the amount of punishment which can be inflicted for any offence.

(23) The Code of Criminal Procedure.

Note.-Except Schedules Nos. I and II.

- (24) The Acts and Regulations in force relating to the subjects mentioned in para. 8 of Regulation 6 of the Regulations in Law.
- Note.—Every Act mentioned in the above list should be understood to mean the Act with all subsequent amendments thereof.

(N.B.—The above list is suggestive only, and must not be taken to be exhaustive or exclusive.)

HONOURS IN LAW EXAMINATION.

No Text-Books are prescribed, but the Examination will be in the following subjects:—

- (1) Jurisprudence.
 - (2) Evidence, Limitation and Prescription.
 - (3) Hindu Law (as at present administered by the Courts in British India).
 - (4) Muhammadan Law (ditto ditto).
 - (5) The Law of Contract in all its branches.
 - (6) Law of Torts and Easements.
 - (7) Principles of Equity and their application.



x. ENDOWMENTS.

QUEEN-EMPRESS VICTORIA JUBILEE MEDAL.

In a letter from the Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. The Mestern Provinces and Secretary, 1888, a Government promissory note for Rs.1,000 was transferred to the University, being the gift of Mohan Lal Vishnu Lal Pandya, Member and Secretary of the State Council of Mewar, Odeypur; which sum of one thousand rupees was set aside by him to commemorate the Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, under the following conditions:—

- (1) That the sum of the Endowment be invested in Government promissory notes and placed under the protection of Government.
- (2) That from the interest of the Endowment, two silver medals, bearing the inscription "Queen-Empress Victoria Jubilee Medal" be given at the Convocation of Calcutta University for commemorating the Jubilee every year to the two most successful candidates of the Province of Agra who will appear from time to time for the M.A. and B.A. Examinations of Calcutta University.

- (3) That in case of a separate University having been granted, opened, and established for the Province of Agra by the Government of India, this endowment be transferred and allotted to that Local Government for the purpose specified above.
- (4) That the names of the medallists be printed in the University Calendar.

Rules.

For the B.A. (and B.Sc.) Medal.

1. The medal is to go in one year to the most successful student on the A side, and in the next year to the most successful candidate on the B side, and so on in future every year.

The B side shall include all students who go up either for the Degree of Bachelor of Science or for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, having taken up two of the subjects prescribed for the B.Sc. Degree.

The A side shall include all the rest of the candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

For the M.A. Medal.

- 2. The medal is to go in one year to the most successful student in one of the following subjects:
 - 1. English,
 - 2. Philosophy,
 - 3. History and Political Economy,

- 4. Sanskrit, and
- 5. Arabic,

and in the next year to the candidate most successful in the M.A. or D.Sc. Examination in one of the following subjects:—

- 1. Mathematics,
- 2. Physics,
- 3. Chemistry,
- Or such other subject or subjects as may be hereafter prescribed for the Degree of D.Sc.
- 3. Provided no medal shall be awarded to a student who does not take a first class, and that beginning from the second year in which these rules will be in force the medals shall be awarded to the student who is the most successful among the students of that year and the preceding year.
- 4. In the event of the University prescribing new rules or subjects for the Degree of M.A., D.Sc., B.A. or B.Sc., the Syndicate shall have full power to direct how the medals shall be awarded.
- 5. In the event of there being in any year no candidate entitled to the medal under the above rules the Syndicate may award the medal in such manner as they may think fit.

Medallist, 1889.—Muhammad Ahmad-ud-din, B.A., Muir Central College.

Medallists, 1890.—Brijnandan Prasad, M.A., LL.B., Muir Central College; and Ganga Nath Jha, B.A., Queen's College,

la red i

Medallists, 1891.—Satish Chandra Bandopadhya, M.A., Agra College; and Surendra Nath Sen, B.A., Canning College.

Medallists, 1892.—Alfred S. Jeremy, M.A., Teacher; and Raghubir Prasad, B.A., Muir Central College.

Medallists, 1893.—Surendra Nath Sen, M.A., Canning College; and Jwala Prasad, B.A., Muir Central College.

Medallists, 1894.—Hari Prasad Vidayant, M.A., Muir Central College; and Ghasi Ram, B.A., Agra College.

Medallists, 1895.—Syyad Muhammed Khalil, M.A., Queen's College; and Muhammad Wilayat Ullah, B.A., M.A.-O. College.

Medallists, 1896.—Jhumak Lal Saksena, M.A., Agra College; and Jwala Prasad, B.A., Muir Central College.

Medallist, 1897.—Maheshwar Prasad, B.A., Muir Central College.

Medallists, 1898.—Ram Prasad Balmukund Dube, M.A., Muir Central College; and Rup Narain, B.A., Muir Central College.

Medallists, 1899.—Muhammad Usman, M.A., Muir Central College; and Abhaya Charan Mukerji, B.A., Canning College.

Medallists, 1900.—Atul Chandra Chatterji, M.A., Muir Central College; and Jagat Prasad, B.A., B.Sc., Muir Central College.

Medallists, 1901.—Abhaya Charan Mukerji, M.A., Canning College; and Abu Mohammad Zia-ul-Husain, B.A., Canning College.

IKBAL MEDAL.

Syyad Ikbal Ali Khan, Judge, H. H. Nizam's High Court, placed Rs.1,500 to be invested in 4 per cent. (now reduced to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.) Government paper, at the disposal of the University of Allahabad, the interest of which should be spent in a gold medal to be annually awarded on the following conditions:—

- (1) The medal to be called the Ikbal Medal.
- (2) To be awarded to the Muhammadan who stands first in order of merit among his co-religionists at the B.A. Examination. But in case no Muhammadan student has been successful in passing the said Examination, the medal to be awarded to the student who

heads the list of successful candidates without regard to religion or creed.

Medallist, 1889.-Muhammad Ahmad-ud-din, B.A., Muir Central College.

Medallist, 1890.—Mirza Muhammad Askari, B.A., Canning

College. Medallist, 1891.—Syyad Muhammad Anwar-ul-Hasan, B.A., Canning College.

Medallist, 1892.—Nisar Ali, B.A., Bareilly College.

Medallist, 1893.—Khushi Muhammad, B.A., M A.-O. College. Medallist, 1894.—Qawar Ali, B.A., M. A.-O. College.

Medallist, 1895.—Muhammad Wilayat Ullah, B.A., M.A.-O.

Medallist, 1896.—Abul Hasan, B.A., Muir Central College. Medallists, 1897.—Sayyad Muhammad Raza Muswi, B.A., Muir Central College; and Sayyad Mufawaz Husain, B.A., Canning College.

Medallist, 1898.—Muhammad Ali, B.A., M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.

Medallist, 1899.—Maqsud Ali Khan, B.A., M. A.-O. College. Medallist, 1900.—Siraj-ud-din, B.A., M. A.-O. College. Medallist, 1901,-Abu Mohammad Zia-ul-Husain, B.A., Canning College.

SIR CHARLES ELLIOTT SCHOLARSHIP.

Sir Charles Elliott, K.C.S.I., Member of the Council of the Government of India, placed Rs.6,000 in the Debenture Debt of the North-Western Provinces* Club, Allahabad, twelve certificates of Rs. 500 each, bearing interest at 7 per cent. (may be reduced to 5 per cent.) with a view to create a scholarship in the gift of the University of Allahabad, to be tenable for one year, in the Muir Central College by a student of the Muir Central College, who has taken his B.A. degree in Physical Science or B.Sc. degree and intends to proceed to the M.A. degree in the same subject. Such graduate to be selected by proper office-holders in the University.

^{*} Or Province of Agra.

Scholar, 1889.—Phul Chand Rae, B.A., Canning College. Scholar, 1890.—Avadh Beheri Lal, B.A., Muir Central College.

Scholar, 1891.—Abinash Chandra Bandopadhaya, B.A., Muir Central College

Scholar, 1892.—Raghubir Prasad, B.A., Muir Central College. Scholar, 1893.—Abdul Karim Khan, B.A., Muir Central Col-

Scholar, 1894.—Lal Gopal Mukerji, B.A., Muir Central Col-

lege.

Scholar, 1895.—Ganesh Prasad Varma, B.A., Muir Central College.

Scholar, 1896.—Jwala Prasad, B.A., Muir Central College. Scholar, 1897.—Rup Narain, B.A., Muir Central College,

Scholar, 1898.—Birj Lal, B.A., Muir Central College.
Scholar, 1899.—Bhoora Lal Hiran, B.A., Muir Central Col-

Scholar, 1899.—Bhoora Lal Hiran, B.A., Muir Central College.

Scholar, 1900.—Jagat Prasad, B.A., B.Sc., Muir Central Col-

Scholar, 1901.—Kanhaiya Lal Nigam, B.A., Muir Central College.

GRIFFITH MEMORIAL FUND SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Griffith Memorial Fund was formed from contributions made by friends and pupils of Mr. R. T. H. Griffith, and it was determined that the income arising from the fund was to be expended entirely on the encouragement of Sanskrit learning, such encouragement being restricted to the students of the Sanskrit College at Benares.

The trust of the fund was accepted by the Syndicate of the University of Allahabad on the 6th November, 1888, and the following rules were finally laid down.

The "Griffith Memorial Fund" shall consist of the sum of Rs.6,329-4-11 already realized for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a memorial of Mr. R.T.H. Griffith, M.A., C.I.E., together with such further sum as may hereafter from time to time be collected for the said purpose.

The property in the fund shall be vested in the University of Allahabad in trust for the following purposes:—

The fund shall be invested in Government promissory notes, and the income accruing therefrom shall be applied annually to the bestowal of scholarships and prizes for the encouragement of and reward for proficiency in the study of Sanskrit learning at Benares.

The said scholarships and prizes shall be denominated the Griffith Memorial Scholarships and Prizes respectively, and shall be awarded to such students only as are actually pursuing their studies at the Sanskrit College, Benares.

The income of the fund shall be annually applied in the following manner:—

- (a) Two scholarships, not exceeding Rs.5 per mensem each.
 - (b) The surplus, if any, to prizes in money.

The scholarships and prizes shall be awarded by a Committee constituted as follows:—

- (a) The Registrar, for the time being, of the Allahabad University;
- (b) The Superintendent of Sanskrit Studies, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh;
 - (c) The Principal of the Sanskrit College, Benares;
- (d) A Pandit of the Sanskrit College, Benares, to be appointed annually by the Director of Public Instruction, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh;

(e) A competent person* to be nominated by the Syndicate of the Allahabad University, who may hold office for three years and be eligible for re-nomination.

The Committee shall award the scholarships and prizes in accordance with the results of the Annual Examinations held in the Sanskrit College, Benares:

Provided that the Committee shall award to any student of Sanskrit, whom Mr. R. T. H. Griffith may recommend, any scholarship for which he may be so recommended subject to the conditions contained in the preceding rules.

LUMSDEN MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIPS AND GOLD MEDAL

At a public meeting held at Benares on the 2nd August, 1891, it was resolved, in view of the approaching retirement of the Hon'ble J. J. F. Lumsden, C.S., Senior Member of the Board of Revenue, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, who, during his long connection with these Provinces, and more particularly with the Benares Division, had endeared himself to all classes, that in order to perpetuate his memory, a fund be raised for the purpose of founding a Medal and two Scholarships. This fund, amounting to Rs.7,000, has been vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. The interest is paid to the Registrar of the University of Allahabad, and is expended by the Syndicate in the following manner:—

(a) The Syndicate awards every second year a scholarship called the "Lumsden Sanskrit Scholarship" of

^{*} Under Syndicate Resolution No. 19, dated August 3rd, 1901, Mahamahopadhyaya Pt. A. R. Bhattacharya was appointed in the place of late Babu Pramoda Das Mittra.

the value of Rs.10 (now reduced to Rs.8—as 4 per cent. Government Promissory Notes are reduced to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.) per mensem and tenable for two years to the student who passes the Intermediate Examination of the Allahabad University and obtains the highest number of marks in Sanskrit among those who take up Sanskrit as their second language. The scholarship is awarded subject to the condition that the student continues his studies for the B.A. Examination in a College affiliated to the University of Allahabad.

- (b) The Syndicate also awards every second year a scholarship called the "Lumsden Arabic or Persian Scholarship" of the value of Rs.10 (now Rs.8 only) per mensem and tenable for two years to the student who passes the Intermediate Examination of the Allahabad University and obtains the highest number of marks in Arabic among those who take up Arabic as their second language. The scholarship is awarded subject to the condition that the student continues his studies for the B.A. Examination. If no student passes the Intermediate Examination with Arabic as his second language in the year in which the scholarship is awarded, the scholarship will be awarded on the same conditions to the student who passes the said Examination and obtains the highest number of marks in Persian as his second language.
- (c) The Syndicate also every year awards a gold medal of the value of not less than Rs.50 and not more than Rs.60, called the "Lumsden Medal," to the student

who stands highest in the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws of the Allahabad University.

- (d) If a student holding either of the scholarships discontinue his studies, die, or through misconduct or any other cause be considered by the Syndicate disqualified to hold the scholarship, it will be given for the rest of the term of two years to the next best student of the same year, who fulfils the requirements laid down in clauses (a) and (b) above.
- 2. The Syndicate awards one of the aforesaid scholarships alternately every year commencing with the "Lumsden Sanskrit Scholarship" in 1893 and the "Lumsden Arabic or Persian Scholarship" in 1894.
- 3. The Syndicate will, from time to time, invest in Government securities any surplus that may remain over annually, after meeting the cost of the scholarships, of the medal, and incidental charges, and will apply at their discretion the interest received from this source towards increasing the value or number of the scholarships.

Sanskrit Scholar, 1893.—Govind Sadashiva Apte, Madhava College.

Medallist, 1893.—Haribans Sahai, B.A., Muir Central College.

Arabic Scholar, 1894.—Syyad Jalal-ud-din Haidar, Muir Central College.

Medallist, 1894—Hari Har Lal, B.A., Agra College.

Sanskrit Scholar, 1895.—Hari Krishna Tailang, Lashkar College.

Medallist, 1895.—Ganga Sahai, Meerut College.

Arabic Scholar, 1896.—Fida Ali Khan, M. A.-O College.

Medallist, 1896.—Jotindra Mohan Chattarji, Canning College.

Medallist, 1897.—Pyare Lal Chaturvedi, Agra College.

Sanskrit Scholar, 1897.—Mulchand Tiwari, Jabalpur College Persian Scholar, 1898.—Syyad Hakim Ahmed, Lashkar College, Gwalior.

Medallist, 1898.-Noraton Mall, Muir Central College.

Sanskrit Scholar, 1899.—Jagannath Misra, Muir Central College.

Medallist, 1899.—Brij Narain Saksena, Christ Church College.
Medallist, 1900.—Har Prasad Bhargava, B.A., Jabalpur College.

Arabic Scholar, 1900.—Mazhar-ul Hasan, M. A.-O. College.

Sanskrit Scholar, 1901.—Nilambar Pant, Muir Central College.

SWARNAMAYI-UMA CHARAN PRIZE.

Dr. Avinas Chandra Banerji, in April 1900, placed Rupees one thousand by Government Promissory Note, bearing interest at three-and-a-half per cent., as an endowment for a Prize of Rs.35 (minus Bank and other attendant charges) to be awarded annually to the most successful candidate at the Examination held for the Degree of Bachelor of Science of this University, and for a parchment certificate to be also granted to the winner of the Prize.

Prize-holder, 1901.—Annoda Prasad Sircar, B.A., B.Sc., Muir Central College.

LALA SANWAL DASS STIPENDS.

Musammat Bhagwan Dai, widow of the late Lala Sanwal Dass, banker of Lucknow, made over a Government Promissory Note of the value of Rs.20,000, to found four stipends of the aggregate value of Rs.50 per mensem, in commemoration of the memory of her deceased husband, for the support of poor students of

the *Khattri*, and, in their absence, of the *Saraswat* Brahman castes. These stipends, which are styled "Lala Sanwal Dass Stipends." are awarded in accordance with the following terms:—

- 1. Four stipends shall be awarded every year, viz:—
 - (a) Two, tenable for two years, of the value of Rupees five (5) per mensem in the first year, and of Rupees six (6) per mensem in the second year.
 - (b) Two, tenable for two years, of the value of Rupees seven (7) per mensem in both years.
- 2. The two stipends first mentioned shall be awarded every year to the most successful candidates of the Khattri, and, in their absence, of the Suraswat Brahman castes, at the Entrance or the Matriculation Examination of the University, and the remaining two (of Rs. 7 per mensem), to the two most successful candidates of the same castes, in the same order, at the Intermediate Examination of the University, from among the successful candidates of the said castes, who may require the stipends to enable them to prosecute their studies further.
- 3. The applicants for these stipends shall, along with their application for the same, forward certificates signed by at least two respectable members of the *Khattri* or *Saraswat* communities, showing the pecuniary position in life of the applicant or his guardian. Such certificates must be signed only by persons who

can certify from their personal knowledge, and must also be countersigned by the Head Master of the School, or the Principal of the College from which the candidate appeared.

4. The holders of these stipends shall prosecute their studies for the next higher University Examination at a College affiliated to the University, and shall hold their stipends only so long as they prosecute their studies diligently. The Syndicate may, at its discretion, stop the stipend of a student who has not shown due diligence in the prosecution of his studies and may award it to another qualified student.

5. In the event of any change hereafter in the University Regulations as to the period of previous study necessary to qualify for admission to the Intermediate or the Degree Examinations, of the University, the Syndicate shall make such changes in the number, value, or tenure of the stipends as may be required: provided always that the stipends shall be held only by poor students of the aforesaid two castes, on terms as near as may be to those set forth above.

6. In the event of any stipend remaining un-awarded in any year or falling vacant for any reason, the Syndicate may at its discretion award it to any candidate qualified under Rule 3, and it may in its discretion increase the number of stipends allotted to candidates of each class under Rule 2 for such period and on such terms as it may consider necessary.

Stipend-holder, 1901.—Kanhaiya Lal Kapur, Second Year Class, Canning College, Lucknow.

STATE SCHOLARSHIPS TENABLE AT OXFORD OR CAMBRIDGE BY NATIVES OF INDIA.*

RESOLUTION.

In Home Department Resolution No. 360, date 30th June, 1868, a scheme was promulgated for the creation of a certain number of Government scholarships tenable in England by Natives of India. was explained that the object of creating the scholarships was to encourage Natives of India to resort more freely to England for the purpose of perfecting their education and of studying for the various learned professions or for the civil and other services in India. In a subsequent Resolution, dated 18th January, 1870, the circumstances were set forth under which it had been determined to hold this scheme in abeyance. For some time past the Government of India has been in communication with Her Majesty's Secretary of State regarding the re-establishment of a limited number of Government scholarships, tenable in England by Natives of India, and the Governor-General in Council is glad to be able now to announce that it has been decided to bring into immediate operation a scheme which, it is hoped, will have the effect of

^{*} These scholarships were instituted by Home Department Resolutions No. $\frac{1}{45\cdot57}$, dated the 12th February, 1886, No. $\frac{9}{269\cdot51}$, dated the 23rd August, 1886, and No. $\frac{3}{38\cdot49}$, dated 30th January, 1885.

offering a certain measure of encouragement to the youths of this country to proceed to England for the purpose of completing their education either at the University of Oxford or at the University of Cambridge.

2. Six scholarships, the cost of which will be defrayed by the Government of India, will be at once established, tenable in England by persons who are Natives of India within the meaning of Section 6 of the Statute 33 Vic., Cap. 3. The scholarships will be placed at the disposal of the Universities of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and the Punjab in rotation,* one scholarship being given to each of the first two Universities during the present year (1886), and one scholarship to each of the last two during next year (1887). In allotting the scholarships in future years the same order will be observed.

^{*} Under Resolution, dated 17th October, 1888, consequent upon the establishment of the Allahabad University, the Government of India has decided "that, with effect from the year 1889, each of the Universities concerned shall participate in the scholarships in the following sequence":—

Allahabad Madras	} 1894.	Calcutta Bombay } 1898.	Madras Punjab } 1902.
Punjab Calcutta	} 1895.	Allahabad } 1899.	Calcutta Bombay } 1903.
Bombay Allahabad	} 1896.	Punjab Calcutta } 1900.	Allahabad } 1904.
Madras Punjab	} 1897.	Bombay Allahabad } 1901.	Punjab Calcutta } 1905.

- 3. Each scholarship will entitle the holder to an allowance, not exceeding £200 per annum, payable from the date of his arrival in England, and will be tenable for three years. No candidate should be more than 21 years of age. Each candidate to whom a scholarship may be awarded will be required to proceed to England within a reasonable period from the date of his selection, and to reside there for a period of three years, unless compelled to return sooner by ill-health.
- 4. Each scholar will be entitled to receive a sum of £100* for passage-money, and a similar sum will be payable within one month before his actual return to India if he should complete the full period of *three* years' residence, or be compelled by sickness to return before the completion of that period.
- 5. It is intended to reserve to the scholars the power of selecting, once for all, the course of study to be followed by them in England. Each scholar will be required to bind himself by written engagement to submit to such regulations as may, from time to time be framed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the guidance of scholars.
- 6. If any scholar, not being disabled by sickness fails to complete a residence of three years in England, or is guilty of gross misconduct or disregard of the orders of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, he will, at

^{*} By resolution of Government of India, dated 2nd February, 1895, it is notified that, in future, Second Class accommodation only by Hailway in India, and on the Sea-voyage to London, will be allowed to persons selected to hold State Scholarships tenable in England.

the discretion of the Secretary of State, forfeit his scholarship and further be liable to refund the sum drawn by him as passage-money.

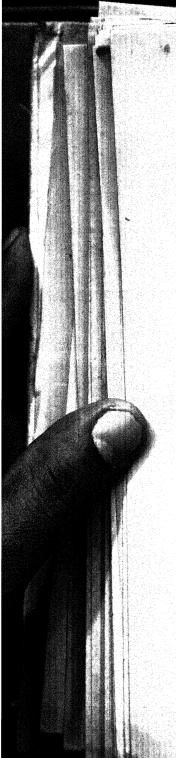
7. Scholars will be expected to reach England before the opening of the October term at the University of Oxford or Cambridge, to one of which Universities they will be required to proceed.

RULES FOR THE SELECTION OF CANDIDATES FOR THE STATE SCHOLARSHIPS TENABLE IN ENGLAND BY NATIVES OF INDIA.

- 1. The Syndicate shall in the year in which a State Scholarship tenable in England is placed at the disposal of the University, and as soon as may be reasonably practicable after the results of the Examination in such year for the Degree of B.A. have been ascertained by the Syndicate, and at any other time or times as occasion may arise, select for the scholarships a person who is qualified in the manner specified by Rule 2.
- 2. A person shall be deemed to be qualified for selection by the Syndicate who is (a) a Native of India within the meaning of Section 6 of the Statute 33 Vic., Cap. 3; (b) under the age of 22 years on the 31st day of March in the year in which the selection is made; (c) has qualified for the Degree of B.A. of the University of Allahabad; (d) has satisfied the Vice-Chancellor, or in case of his absence, the Syndicate, that he is of good moral character by the production of a certificate to that effect signed by the Principal of the College affiliated to the University at which he has studied, or by a

Director of Public Instruction, or by an officer employed in the civil administration not inferior in position to a Magistrate of a district, or by any other person whose certificate may be considered sufficient by the Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence, by the Syndicate; (e) has satisfied the Vice-Chancellor, or, in the case of his absence, the Syndicate, that he has a competent knowledge of the English language; (f) has produced to the Vice-Chancellor, or, in case of his absence, to the Syndicate, a certificate, signed by a medical officer not below the rank of a Civil Surgeon that he is physically capable of undergoing the course of life and study which he will have to follow in England; and (g) is willing, with the consent of his family, to proceed to England in order to complete a University education.

- 3. Any person desirous of being selected by the Syndicate should, at as early a date as possible in the year in which the selection may be made, forward to the Registrar of the University a signed notice to that effect, stating that, if selected, he will comply with such regulations relating to the scholarships and the holders thereof as the Secretary of State for India may at any time make, and shall forward to the Registrar such certificates as to his qualifications as he may have been able to obtain.
- 4. After the selection, the Registrar shall give to the person selected a copy of the regulations of the Secretary of State for India relating to the scholarships and the holders thereof.



306 RULES FOR INDIAN GOVT. SCHOLARS IN ENGLAND.

RULES FOR INDIAN GOVERNMENT SCHOLARS IN ENGLAND.

- 1. Every scholar shall on reaching England, at once present himself at the India Office and report his arrival in writing.
- 2. Every scholar shall, without any unnecessary delay, inform the Secretary of State to which University he intends to proceed, and shall at once take steps to enter himself at the College he has selected.
- 3. Every scholar shall within four weeks of reaching England, submit, for the approval of the Secretary of State, a statement showing the general course of study he proposes to follow; and the course approved shall not be changed without the sanction of the Secretary of State.
- 4. Every scholar shall, at the end of each term of residence at University, submit to the Secretary of State a certificate from the proper College or University authority, showing that his residence, conduct, and progress in study have been satisfactory during the term.
- 5. Every scholar shall, at all times, obey such instructions as he may receive from the Secretary of State.
- 6. Subject to a due compliance with the above conditions, the allowance, at the rate of £200 a year, for three years, will be paid quarterly in advance by the India Office, commencing from the date of the

scholar's reporting his arrival in England; but this allowance shall be reduced by the amount of any other sum which may become payable to him out of the revenues of India, in respect of residence at a University during the same period or any part of it.

- 7. Every scholar will forfeit his scholarship who, not being disabled by illness or prevented by any other cause which the Secretary of State may consider sufficient, fails to complete a residence of three years in England according to the terms and conditions approved by the Secretary of State under Rule 3, or who is guilty of misconduct or disregard of the orders of the Secretary of State. If a scholarship be forfeited, the scholar will lose his claim to a free return passage to India, and will further become liable to refund the cost of his free passage to England.
- 8. The scholars will be under the special supervision and charge of the Political Aide-de-Camp to the Secretary of State, through whom the necessary orders will be given, and to whom all reports and other communications respecting them should be sent.

SCHOLARS.

1889.—Mohammad Ahmad-ud-din, B.A., Muir Central College

1891.—G. E. Foy, B.A., Muir Central College,

1894.—Abdul Karim Khan, M.A., Muir Central College.

1896.—Bimal Chandra Ghosh, M.A., Teacher, Bareilly College.

1899.—Ganesh Prasad. D.Sc., Muir Central College.

1901.—Zia-Uddin Ahmad, D.Sc., Professor.

Affiliation of the University of Allahabad with the Oxford and Cambridge Universities.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

REGISTRAR OF THE UNIVERSITY'S OFFICE:

Broad Street, Oxford, December 1st, 1894.

SIR,

I HAVE to notify to you that in a Convocation of the University of Oxford on November the 20th, 1894, the following form of Decree was approved unanimously:—

"That the University of Allahabad be admitted to the privileges of a Colonial University, under the provisions of Statt. Tit. II. Section VII. on Colonial and Indian Universities."

I send herewith a copy of the Statute referred to.

I am, faithfully yours,

EDWARD T. TURNER.

Registrar of the University of Oxford.

C. DODD, Esq.,

Registrar of the University of Allahabad.

REGISTRAR OF THE UNIVERSITY'S OFFICE: Clarendon Building, Oxford, 7th March, 1899.

DEAR SIR.

I ENCLOSE a copy of a Statute passed on February 28th, and a copy of the Statute on Colonial and Indian Universities as thereby amended.

Clauses 3 and 4 of the Statute of February 28th apply to candidates who do not enjoy the privileges of the Statute on Colonial and Indian Universities.

Yours very truly, T. H. GROSE,

THE REGISTRAR OF ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

COLONIAL AND INDIAN UNIVERSITIES.

REGULATIONS.

Prescribed by the Delegates of Local Examinations.

The following Regulations have been framed by the Delegates of Local Examinations under the powers conferred upon them by Statt. Tit. II, Sect. VII. (See pp. 2, 3, 4, 5.)

1. The Delegates do not enter for examination the names of any candidates under this Statute (see clause II). Any application to the Delegates for a Certificate that a candidate has satisfied the provisions of clause 4 (a) must be made to the Secretary to the Delegates by the Head or Tutor of a College or Hall or by the Censor of Non-Collegiate Students; the documents from the Colonial or Indian University presented in support of such application must be left three clear days for examination, and a fee of two shillings must be paid to the Delegacy.

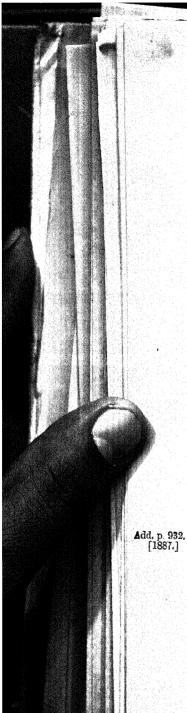
The Head or Tutor or the Censor, as the case may be, will forward a written statement from the candidates that he is not a matriculated member of the University, and that he bona fide intends to be matriculated as a member of the College or Hall, or as a Non-Collegiate Student.

2. Application for Certificates of status (under the provisions of clause 12) must be made on a Form (No 254), which may be obtained at the Office of the Delegacy, Merton Street.

HENRY T. GERRANS,

Secretary to the Delegacy.

November, 1900.



DELEGACY OF LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

Merton Street, Oxford, June 5th, 1902.

To

THE REGISTRAR.

ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

Sir,

I ENCLOSE for your information a copy of a Statute approved by Convocation on June 3rd, 1902, amending the Statute on Colonial and Indian Universities.

I also enclose a copy of the Statute which is thus amended.

You will note that the Delegates of Local Examinations are no longer charged with any duty under this Statute.

I am,
SIR,
Your obedient servant.

H. T. GERRANS.

Secretary to the Delegates.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY STATUTES.

STATT. TIT. II, SECT. VII.

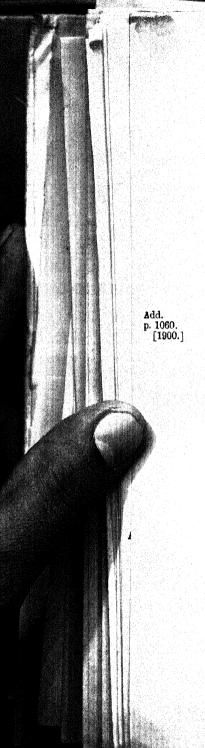
October 1900.

SECTIO VII.—ON COLONIAL AND INDIAN UNIVERSITIES.

- 1. Any University situated in any part of the British Dominions, other than the United Kingdom, may apply to this University to be admitted to the privileges of this section of the Statutes.
- 2. The application shall be addressed to the Vice-Chancellor, who shall report the same to the Hebdoma-dal Council.

[1898.]

- The Hebdomadal Council, after considering such application and after making such inquiry as it shall deem necessary, shall, if it think fit, propose to Convocation that the University so applying shall be admitted to the privileges of this section of the Statutes.
- 4. (a) Any person who shall have pursued during Add. two full years a course of study prescribed by a Univer- pp. 1024, sity which has been admitted to the privileges of this section, and shall have passed all the Examinations connected with the course, may, although he has not been matriculated, claim to be admitted to the examination in the Greek language only in Responsions.
- (b) Any such person, although he has not been matriculated, and although he has not satisfied the Masters of the Schools, either in Stated Subjects or in an Additional Subject, may claim to be admitted to any one or more of the following examinations, viz., any part of the First Public Examination, and any Preliminary Examination in the Second Public Examination.
- 5. Any such person may claim to be admitted on Add. matriculation to the status of a Colonial or Indian p. 1060. [1900.] Student.
- The status of such a Student shall be as follows :--
- The Term in which he is matriculated shall be reckoned for the purpose of any provisions respecting the standing of members of the University as the fifth Term from his matriculation.



- (b) He may claim to be admitted to the examination in the Greek language only in Responsions.
- (c) If he has not before matriculation passed the Examination in Holy Scripture or in a book statutably offered instead thereof in the First Public Examination, he may claim to be admitted to that examination and until he has passed that examination, he shall not be admitted to any part of the Second Public Examination other than the Preliminary Examinations in the Honour Schools of Natural Science and of Jurisprudence.
- (d) If he has not before matriculation either satisfied the Examiners or obtained Honours in one of the examinations enumerated below in Schedule B, or, if he desires to be admitted to the Examination in Animal Physiology, or in Zoology, or in Botany, or in Geology in the Honour School of Natural Science, in Schedule C, he may claim to be admitted to any one of these alternative examinations; and until he has either satisfied the Examiners or obtained Honours in one of them, he shall not be admitted to any part of the Second Public Examination other than the parts enumerated in these Schedules.
- (e) Subject to such other provisions of the Statutes as are not inconsistent with this section, and subject to the provisions of this section, he may claim to be admitted to any part of the Second Public Examination.
- (f) If he has passed the Second Public Examination, and has obtained Honours either in the First or in the Second Public Examination, he shall be entitled

to supplicate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, so soon as he shall have kept statutable residence for eight Terms. But if he has passed the Second Public Examination, and has not obtained Honours either in the First or in the Second Public Examination, he shall not be entitled to supplicate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts until he has kept statutable residence for twelve Terms.

- 7. A Colonial or Indian Student shall be deemed to have shown a sufficient knowledge of the Greek language, who has passed one of the examinations enumerated below in Schedule A, and subject to such conditions as are therein contained.
- 8. The following regulations shall apply to any Colo-Add. nial Student and to any Indian Student being a Euro-P. [1899.] pean British subject as defined in the Indian Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898*; provided that he has satisfied the Moderators in Holy Scripture or in a book statutably offered instead thereof:—
- (a) If he has obtained Honours in Greek and Latin Literature in the First Public Examination, he may claim to be admitted to any part of the Second Public Examination.

^{*} Part I, Preliminary, Chapter I, Sec. 4 (1), (i). 'European British subject' means:—

⁽¹⁾ Any subject of Her Majesty born, naturalized or domiciled in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or in any of the European, American or Australian Colonies or Possessions of Her Majesty, or in the Colony of New Zealand, or in the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope or Natal.

⁽²⁾ Any child or grandchild of any such person by legitimate descent.

- (b) If he has satisfied the Moderators in the Examination of Candidates not seeking Honours, he may claim to be admitted to any part of the Second Public Examination: provided that he shall not be admitted to the Final Examination in the Honour School of Natural Science, unless he has also satisfied the provisions of Statt. Tit. VI., Sect. I. C., § 5., cl. 6.
- (c) If he (1) has shown a sufficient knowledge of the Greek language, and (2) has obtained Honours in Mathematics in the First Public Examination, he may claim to be admitted to any part of the Second Public Examination, except the Examinations in the Honour School of English Language and Literature and in subjects C (!) and C (2) of the Examination of Candidates who do not seek Honours.
- (d) If he (1) has shown a sufficient knowledge of the Greek language, and (2) either has satisfied the Moderators in the Examination of Candidates for Honours in Mathematics in the subjects specified in Statt. Tit. VI. Sect. I. D., § 3., cl. 15 (ii), or has passed the Preliminary Examination in the Honour School of Jurisprudence, or has passed the Preliminary Examination in Mechanics and Physics and in Chemistry in the Honour School of Natural Science, he may claim to be admitted to any of the Final Honour Schools of the Second Public Examination, except the Examination in the Honour School of English Language and Literature: provided that he shall not be admitted to the Final Examination in the Honour School of Natural Science unless he has satisfied the provisions of Statt. Tit. VI., Sect. I. C., § 5. cl. 6: and if he has failed to obtain Honours in one of

these Final Schools, or being disqualified by standing from obtaining Honours, has failed in the judgment of the Examiners to show sufficient merit to entitle him but for such disqualification to a place in the Class List, he shall not be entitled to claim admission to the examination in any of the subjects of the Examination for Candidates who do not seek Honours in the Second Public Examination, until he has satisfied the Moderators in the Examination of Candidates not seeking Honours.

(e) If he (1) has shown a sufficient knowledge of the Greek language, and (2) has passed two of the examinations specified below in Schedule C, these subjects being so chosen as to be in conformity with the provisions of Statt. Tit. VI., Sect. I. C., § 5., cl. 6, and (3) has passed a third of these examinations, in case this is required by the provisions of the afore-mentioned cl. 6, he may claim to be admitted to the Examination in Animal Physiology or Zoology or Botany or Geology in the Honour School of Natural Science: and if he has failed to obtain Honours in one of these Final Schools, or, being disqualified by standing from obtaining Honours, has failed in the judgment of the Examiners to show sufficient merit to entitle him but for such disqualification to a place in the Class List, he shall not be entitled to claim admission to the examination in any of the subjects of the Examination for Candidates who do not seek Honours in the Second Public Examination, until he has satisfied the Moderators in the Examination of Candidates not seeking Honours.

(f) If he has obtained Honours in the Second Public Examination, he may claim to be admitted to the Examination in the Honour School of English Language and Literature.

Add. p. 1027. [1899.]

- 9. An Indian Student not being a European British subject as defined above*, who has satisfied the Moderators in Holy Scripture or in a book statutably offered instead thereof, shall be subject to regulations (a), (b), and (f) in the foregoing clause; and he shall also be subject to regulations (c), (d), and (e), with this exception, that he shall not be required to show knowledge of the Greek language.
- 10. A Colonial or Indian Student shall not be permitted to present himself again for any examination which he has passed before his matriculation, and no examination, with the exception of the examinations held by the Masters of the Schools, passed before matriculation under the provisions of this section, shall, in the case of any Student who has not been admitted to the status of a Colonial or Indian Student, be deemed to be one of the exercises required for the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

Add. p. 1025. [1898.] 11. The name of any Candidate from a Colonial or Indian University who, not having matriculated, and being statutably certified as desiring admission at a College or Hall or as a Non-Collegiate Student, desires to offer himself for examination either in Stated Subjects or in an additional Subject or in the Greek language only in Responsions, or who under the provisions of

^{*} See clause 8.

clause 4 (b), desires to be admitted to any of the examinations therein enumerated, shall be sent by the Head or a Tutor of the College or Hall or by the Censor of the Non-Collegiate Students, as the case may be, to the Secretary to the Boards of Faculties, together with (1) a certificate drawn up in a form approved by the Delegates of Local Examinations, and showing that the Candidate has satisfied the conditions prescribed in clause 4 (α), and (2) a list of the books and subjects offered for examinations, and (3) the appointed fee.

The name of any Candidate who under the provisions of clause 5, desires to claim the status of a Colonial or Indian Student at matriculation, shall be sent by the Head or the Tutor of the College or Hall or by the Censor of the Non-Collegiate Students, as the case may be, to the Delegates seven clear days before the Candidate is presented for matriculation, together with a Certificate drawn up in a form approved by the Delegates and showing that the Candidate has satisfied the conditions of the aforesaid clause, and signed by the Head or a Tutor of the College or Hall or by the Censor of the Non-Collegiate Students, as the case may be. The Delegates shall register this Certificate, and shall issue a Certificate stating that the Candidate is entitled to the status of a Colonial or Indian Student, and shall enter upon the Certificate the term which, for the purpose of clause 6 (a), is to be reckoned as the Term in which the Candidate was matriculated, and any examination of the University for which his name has at any time been entered before the granting of the

Certificate. The Candidate shall produce this Certificate to the Secretary to the Boards of Faculties on or before the giving in or transmitting of his name as a Candidate for examination after his matriculation, and shall at the same time pay to the University Chest, through the Secretary, the sum of five shillings. In case the Candidate, under the provisions of clause 4 (b), is admitted to any examination during the interval between the issue of the Certificate by the Delegates and his matriculation, the Delegates shall recall the Certificate which they have issued, and shall issue a new Certificate showing the examination for which the Candidate's name is entered.

The Delegates shall communicate to the Secretary the issue by them of any Certificate under the provisions of this clause.

13. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to the Boards of Faculties to see that the provisions of this section with reference to the admission of Candidates to Examinations are observed.

Add. p. 1026, [1898.]

· 14. Any University admitted to the privileges conferred by this section of the Statutes may at any time renounce such privileges, and this University may at any time withdraw the same by a vote of Convocation.

SCHEDULE A.

Add. p. 1026. [1898.] 1. The Examination in Stated Subjects in Responsions, or any examination which under Tit. VI., Sect. I., § 2, exempts a Candidate from Responsions.

- 2. The Examination in Additional Subjects in Responsions, the subject offered being a Greek book, or any examination including Greek which is accepted by the University as equivalent to this Examination.
- 3. The Examination of Candidates in the Greek language only at Responsions.
- 4. The Examination of Candidates not seeking Honours in the First Public Examination.
- 5. The Examination of Candidates for Honours in Greek and Latin Literature in the First Public Examination.
- 6. Preliminary Examination in the Honour School of Jurisprudence, provided that the Candidate satisfies the Examiners in a Greek book in that Examination.
- 7. Group A. 1 of the Examination of Candidates who do not seek Honours in the Second Public Examination.
- 8 and 9. The Honour Schools of Literæ Humaniores and of Theology in the same Examination.

SCHEDULE B.

- 1. The Examination of Candidates not seeking Honours in the First Public Examination.
- 2. The Examination of Candidates for Honours in Greek and Latin Literature in the First Public Examination.
- 3. The Examination of Candidates for Honours in Mathematics in the First Public Examination.

- 4. The Preliminary Examination in the School of Jurisprudence.
- 5. The Preliminary Examination in Mechanics and Physics and in Chemistry in the School of Natural Science.

SCHEDULE C.

The Preliminary Examination in Chemistry and in at least one other subject not being Mechanics and Physics in the School of Natural Science.

STATUTE ON COLONIAL AND INDIAN UNI-VERSITIES.

APPROVED BY CONVOCATION ON JUNE 3, 1902.

WHEREAS it is expedient (1) to provide for the making of regulations for carrying into effect the provisions of the Statute on Colonial and Indian Universities, (2) to enable Candidates from these Universities, under certain conditions to offer themselves for Examination in any Honour School of the Second Public Examination, and to supplicate for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts without having passed either Responsions or the first Public Examination, and (3) to confine the requirement of a sufficient knowledge of the Greek language to Canadates from Colonial Universities, and to determine the conditions under which Candidates shall be permitted to satisfy that requirement by passing approved examinations of such Universities, the University enacts as follows:—

1. In Statt. Tit. II., Sect. VII., cl. 3 (p. 23, ed. 1901), after the words "section of the Statutes," the following words shall be inserted: "A University admitted to

the privileges conferred by this Section of the Statutes, may at any time renounce such privileges: and this University may at any time by a vote of Convocation withdraw the same from any University."

- 2. Ibid., clauses 4 to 14 shall be struck out, and the following clauses shall be substituted:—
- 4. "Any member of a University so admitted, who shall have pursued a course of study prescribed by it and extending over two years, and who shall have passed all the examinations incident to the course, may be admitted to the status and privileges of a Junior Colonial or Indian Student.
- 5. Any member of a University so admitted, who shall have pursued a course of study prescribed by it and extending over three full years, and who shall have taken Honours in the final examination incident to the course, may be admitted to the status and privileges of a Senior Colonial or Indian Student.
- 6. It shall be the duty of the Hebdomadal Council to draw up and submit to Convocation a statement of the conditions under which a member of a University so admitted shall be deemed to have taken Honours as aforesaid. Every such statement, if approved by Convocation, shall have the force of regulations made by Statute.
- 7. The status and privileges of a Junior Student shall be as follows:—
 - (a) The term in which he is matriculated shall be reckoned, for the purposes of any

provisions respecting the standing of members of the University, as the fifth Term from his matriculation.

- (b) A Junior Student shall not be required to pass Responsions, or to pass in an Additional Subject at Responsions.
- (c) A Junior Student who has passed the Second Public Examination, and has obtained Honours either in the First or in the Second Public Examination, shall be entitled to supplicate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts so soon as he shall have kept statutable residence for eight Terms. Provided that, if he is a Colonial Student, he has shown a sufficient knowledge of the Greek language.
- (d) A Junior Student who has passed the Second Public Examination, but has not obtained Honours either in the First or in the Second Public Examination, shall be entitled to supplicate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts so soon as he shall have kept statutable residence for twelve Terms. Provided that, if he is a Colonial Student, he has shown a sufficient knowledge of the Greek language.
- 8. The status and privileges of a Senior Student shall be as follows:—
 - (a) The Term in which he is matriculated shall be reckoned, for the purposes of any provisions respecting the standing of members

of the University, as the fifth Term from his matriculation.

- (b) A Senior Student shall not be required to pass any part of Responsions or of the First Public Examination or any Preliminary Examination of the Second Public Examination.
- (c) A Senior Student who has obtained Honours in the Second Public Examination, shall be entitled to supplicate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts so soon as he shall have kept statutable residence for eight Terms. Provided that, if he is a Colonial Student, he has shown a sufficient knowledge of the Greek language.
- 9. Every person who, having been matriculated, desires to claim the status of a Junior or Senior Student, shall make his application through an officer of a College or Hall or the Non-Collegiate Body, to the Secretary to the Boards of Faculties, and shall at the same time pay to the University Chest through the Secretary, the sum of one pound or of two pounds, according as he is admitted as a Junior or a Senior Student. If he makes his application later than a week from matriculation, he shall pay an additional fee of one pound.
- 10. Any person qualified to become a Junior Student on matriculation, may be admitted to any part of Responsions, any part of the First Public Examination,

and any Preliminary Examination in the Second Public Examination.

- 11. Every person who being qualified to become a Junior or Senior Student on matriculation, desires to have his name entered for an examination before he has been matriculated, shall make his application to the Secretary through an officer of a College or Hall or of the Non-Collegiate Body, who shall send the name to the Secretary seven clear days before the day fixed for entering names for the Examination in question, together with
 - (a) The statutable fee and in addition thereto the sum of one pound or of two pounds according as the Candidate claims to be qualified to become a Junior or a Senior Student;
 - (b) A declaration that the Candidate in his opinion bonâ fide desires admission to his College or Hall or as a Non-Collegiate Student as the case may be, and
 - (c) Evidence showing that the Candidate is qualified as aforesaid.

Any Candidate whose name has been entered for an examination as aforesaid shall, so soon as he has been matriculated, become a Junior or a Senior Student, as the case may be.

12. A Colonial Student shall be deemed to have shown a sufficient knowledge of the Greek language if he has passed

- either (a) one of the examinations enumerated below in Schedule A;
- or (b) such examination or examinations of his University as shall satisfy the conditions laid down under the provisions of the next following clause. Provided that evidence of his having satisfied these conditions shall have been produced to the Secretary within one week from his matriculation, and that a registration fee of five shillings shall have been paid through the Secretary to the University Chest.
- 13. It shall be the duty of the Hebdomadal Council to draw up a statement of the conditions under which a member of a University which has been admitted to the privileges of this Statute shall be deemed to have shown a sufficient knowledge of the Greek language in the examinations of his University. Every such statement shall be submitted to Convocation, and if approved, shall have the force of regulations made by Statute.
- 14. The Secretary shall have power to make and vary from time to time regulations, for the admission of qualified persons to the status of a Junior or Senior Student, and for enabling Junior or Senior Students, or persons qualified to become Junior or Senior Students, to offer themselves for examination under the provisions of this section, provided that all such regulations and any variation in them shall be submitted to the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors for approval.

- 15. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep a sufficient record of the members of the University who have the status and privileges of a Junior or Senior Student respectively, and of the persons not yet matriculated whose names have been entered for an examination under the provisions of this section, and to see that no Candidate is admitted to examination or to any of the privileges of a Junior or Senior Student who has not satisfied the conditions of this section."
- 3. Ibid., p. 28, in Schedule A, the words "Group A. 1" shall be struck out and the words "Group A. 1 and D." shall be substituted.
- 4. Ibid., pp. 28, 29, Schedules B and C, shall be struck out.
- 5. In Statt. Tit. VI., Sect. I. A., § 6 (p. 125), the words "Candidates . . . Students" shall be struck out, and the words "Candidates admitted under the provisions of the Statute on Affiliated Colleges or of the Statute on Colonial and Indian Universities" shall be substituted.
- 6. In Statt. Tit. VI., Sect. 1. B., § 3 (p. 128), the words "A Candidate who has received" shall be struck out, and the words "A Candidate who is an Indian Student or is qualified to become an Indian Student or who has received" shall be substituted.
- 7. In Statt. Tit. VI., Sect. 1. B., § 4 (p. 128), the words "A Candidate who has received" shall be struck out, and the words "A Candidate who is an Indian Student or is qualified to become an Indian Student or who has received" shall be substituted.

- 8. In Statt. Tit. VI., Sect. 1. D., § 2., cl. 5 (p. 144), the words "is an Affiliated, Colonial or Indian Student" shall be struck out, and the words "is admitted under the provisions of the Statute on Affiliated Colleges or of the Statute on Colonial and Indian Universities" shall be substituted.
- 9. In Statt. Tit. XVII., Sect. IX., § 2., cl. 3 (p. 307), after the words "as are laid upon him by" the following words shall be inserted: "Statt. Tit. II., Sect. VII., On Colonial and Indian Universities, and by."

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

Report of the Council of the Senate on the Affiliation of University of Allahabad; confirmed by the Senate on 21st November, 1895, as per letter, dated Cambridge, 29th June, 1896.

21st October, 1895.

THE COUNCIL OF THE SENATE beg leave to report to the SENATE as follows:—

In course of last year the Vice-Chancellor received from the Registrar of the University of Allahabad an application for the affiliation of that University to the University of Cambridge.

The Council have found that the constitution and scheme of examinations of the University of Allahabad closely resemble those of the University of Calcutta, and that the two Universities recognise each other on equal terms, the Examinations and Degrees of the one being accepted as equivalent by the other. The Council therefore decided that they would be prepared to recommend to the Senate that the application for affiliation be granted on terms similar to those approved

by Grace 1 of 5th March, 1895, for the University of Calcutta; and they communicated with the authorities of the University of Allahabad to this effect. They have now received an acceptance on the part of that University of the terms proposed.

The Council accordingly recommend:-

1. That the University of Allahabad be adopted as an institution affiliated to the University of Cambridge.

2. That any matriculated student of the University of Allahabad be entitled to be admitted to the privileges of affiliation who has (1) in accordance with the regulations of that University studied for not less than two years at one or more Institutions for the education of adult students affiliated in Arts up to the B.A. standard: (2) passed the Entrance Examination, and also passed in the First Division in the Intermediate Examination in Arts or in the First or Second Division in the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts of that University: provided that in one of these Examinations or in some other Examination held by that University he has satisfied the Examiners in Greek, Latin, Sanskrit, Arabic or Persian.

CHARLES SMITH, Vice-Chancellor.
C, TAYLOR,
JOHN PEILE,
A. AUSTEN LEIGH.
A. F. KIRKPATRICK,
F. W. MAITLAND.
ALEX. MACALISTER.
H. SIDGWICK.
DONALD MACALISTER.
HENRY JACKSON.
A. R. FORSYPH.
J. N. KEYNES.
F. WHITTING.
RICHD. T. WRIGHT.
W. L. MOLLISON.

XI.

INSTITUTIONS AFFILIATED TO THE UNIVERSITY.

(I) IN ARTS.

A .- (Up to the M.A. Standard.)

- (1) Muir Central College, Allahabad.
- (2) Queen's College, Benares.
- (3) Canning College, Lucknow.
- (4) Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh.
- (5) Agra College, Agra.
- (6) St. John's College, Agra.
- (7) Christ-Church College, Cawnpore.
- (8) Maharaja's College, Jaipur.

B.—(Up to the B.A. Standards)

- (1) Government College, Aimer.
- (2) Bareilly College, Bareilly.
- (3) (Reid) Christian College, Lucknow.
- (4) Government College, Jabalpur.
- (5) Madhava College, Ujjain.
- (6) Lashkar (Victoria) College, Gwalior.
- (7) Meerut College, Meerut.
- (8) Woman's (Isabella Thoburn) College, Lucknow.
- (9) Jaswant College, Jodhpur.

C .- (Up to the Intermediate Examination.)

- (1) High School, Fyzabad.
- (2) Ramsay College, Almora.
- (3) St. George's College, Mussoorie.
- (4) St Peter's College, Agra.
- (5) Philander Smith Institute, Mussoorie.
- (6) European Girls' High School, Allahabad.
- (7) Kayastha Pathshala, Allahabad.
- (8) European Boys' High School, Allahabad.
- (9) Church Mission (St. Andrew's) College, Gorakhpur.
- (10) St. Joseph's Institute, Naini Tal.
- (11) Central Hindu College, Benares.
- (12) Boys' Diocesan School, Naini Tal.
- (13) Woodstock Girls' School, Landour, Mussoorie.

(II) IN SCIENCE.

A.—(Up to the D.Sc. Standard.)

(1) Muir Central College, Allahabad.

B.—(Up to the B.Sc. Standard.)

- (1) Queen's College, Benares,
- (2) Agra College, Agra.
- (3) Canning College, Lucknow.
- (4) Government College, Jabalpur.
- (5) Victoria College, Lashkar (Gwalior).

(III) IN LAW.

A .- (Up to all Standards.)

(1) Muir Central College, Allahabad.

B.—(Up to the LL.B. Standard.)

- (1) Canning College, Lucknow.
- (2) Bareilly College, Bareilly.
- (3) Government College, Jabalpur.
- (4) Agra College, Agra.

- (5) Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh.
- (6) St. John's College, Agra.
- (7) Meerut College, Meerut.
- (8) Christ-Church College, Cawnpore.

(IV) IN ENGINEERING.

(Up to the Highest Standard.)

Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee.

A.—(Up to the M.A. Standard.)

T

MUIR CENTRAL COLLEGE, ALLAHABAD.

Affiliated in Arts, 1888; in Science, 1896 and 1897; in Law, 1888.

In 1870-71, Sir William Muir, the Lieutenant-Governor, acceding to a generally-expressed wish, invited the co-operation of the Chiefs and Feudatories of the Province of Agra and the territories adjacent in founding a Central College at Allahabad, the Seat of Government. His proposal having been warmly responded to, the College was temporarily opened in a hired building on the 1st July, 1872. The foundation-stone of the Muir Central College was laid by Lord Northbrook in 1873, and the College was opened by Lord Dufferin on the 9th April, 1886. It is built in a modified Saracenic style, and cost nearly nine lakhs of rupees.

This institution admits all classes of students who have passed the University Entrance Examination, and is affiliated in Arts, Science, and Law. The Course of instruction embraces the University requirements for

degrees in those branches. The tuition fee is Rs.8 per mensem in the first and second year classes; Rs.9 in the B.A. and M.A. classes *; and Rs.5 in the Preliminary Law class, and Rs.8 in the Final Law class.

A fund of sixty-nine thousand rupees in Government 4 per cent. notes, the endowments of H. H. the Nawab of Rampur, the Maharajas of Vizianagram, Rewah, Panna, Chirkhari, and others, furnishes a number of local scholarships of various amounts. There are also minor stipends for the assistance of poor and deserving students.

The late Nawab Ali Asghar Khan, C.S.I., of Rampur, by a waqif-nama, dated 13th November, 1872, endowed scholarships to the value of Rs.50 monthly to be given to students who pass in Arabic.

There are also the two following Gold medals: The Peary Mohan Gold Medal for Science; and Nil Kamal Mittra's Gold Medal for Sanskrit; one awarded in every alternate year. Also a prize of Rs.40 is awarded annually to the best student in the first year class: and Chaudhri Dhyan Singh and Maulvi Hyder Husain's prize is awarded annually to the best Sanskrit and Persian student alternately.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

General Department.

Principal ... G. Thibaut, Ph.D.
Professor of English Literature ... J. G. Jennings, M.A.

^{*}The fees in the B.A. and M.A. classes will be raised to Rs.10 and Rs.12 respectively.

a biue

2a yello

Asst. Profr. of Eng. Literature ... B. Abhay Charan Mukerji, M.A.

Professor of Mathematics

ematics ... H. Cox, M.A.
do. ... Umesh Chandra Ghose, M.A.,
F.R.A.S.

Professor of Physics

Asst. Profr.

... J. Murray, M.A.

Profr. of Chemistry

... E. G. Hill, B.A.

Do. of Arabic and Persian

... Shams-ul-Ulama M. Syyad Amjad Ali, M.A.

Asst. Professor do.

... Maulvi Mohd. Muhi ud din.

Professor of Sanskrit

... Mahamahopadhyaya Pt. A. R. Bhattacharya, M.A.

Law Department.

Professor of Law Law Reader ... D. N. Banerji, Bar.-at-Law.

... Satish Chandra Banerji, M.A., LL.D.

Do.

... Syed Karamat Husain, Bar-at-Law.

II

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BENARES.

Affiliated in Arts, 1888; in Science, 1896; in Law, 1888.

Queen's College, Benares, is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. It is divided into College and School Departments, the former under the immediate charge, and the latter in Inder the supervision of the Principal.

ENGLISH COLLEGE.

This College, teaching Arts up to the M.A. Standard, and also affiliated in Science and in Law, has a School Department attached to it. The tuition fees vary from Rs.10 to Rs.8 per mensem in the College and from Rs.3 to 4 annas in the School Department. Each

class has its fixed rate of fee. The College and School are accessible to all classes on payment of an entrance fee of Rs 2 and Re.1-8 respectively. Government scholarships are awarded according to the results of the University and Departmental Examinations. There are also local scholarships, amounting to about Rs.150 per mensem, in the College Department.

Connected with this College is a Boarding-House for district students. The number of boarders at present is 96. Many of them get Government stipends.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

English College Department.

... A. Venis, M.A. Principal W. K. Johnson, M. A. Professor of Eng. Lit. & Logic C. M. Mulvany, M.A., B. Litt. Do. of Philosophy of Physical Science ... A. C. Sanyal, M.A., F.C.S. Do. Sardha Charan Chakravarti, B.A. Asst. Profr. do. ... B. Mahendra Nath Dutt, M.A. Professor of Mathematics ... Shams-ul-Ulma Muhammad Do. of Arabie ... Abdul Jalil.

Do. of Sanskrit Pt. Kesava Sastri. Head Master ... J. W. Becon, M.A.

Besides twenty English Teachers, one Writing Master, two Pandits two Maulvis, one Drawing Master and one Science Master.

III

CANNING COLLEGE, LUCKNOW.

Affiliated in Arts, 1888; in Science, 1896; in Law, 1888.

This College, founded by the Taluqdars of Oudh in memory of the late Earl Canning, was opened on the 1st

of May, 1864. The institution comprises three departments,—the College proper, a Law Department, and an Oriental Department, in which only Sanskrit, Persian, and Arabic are taught.

Canning College is supported by the Taluqdars of Oudh aided by Government. By a Sanad duly executed, the Taluqdars unanimously endowed the College in perpetuity with a percentage of the revenues of their taluks. This sum, amounting on an average to forty-one thousand rupees per annum, is collected by the officers of Government, and is deposited in the Government Treasury for the use of the College. A Government grant-in-aid to the amount of twenty-five thousand rupees is also enjoyed by the College. The total income from endowment, grant-in-aid, invested funds and fees aggregates eighty-one thousand rupees per annum.

The institution is open to all classes, and its object, as declared by the rules, is to impart instruction in the English Language and Literature, in Mathematics and Science, in Law and in the Oriental Classical Languages. Its management is vested in a Committee, consisting of the Commissioner of Lucknow, the Deputy Commissioner, the Inspector of Schools, Oudh Circle, District Judge, the Executive Engineer, the Principal, and the representatives of the Taluqdars. The fee for the College classes is—Rs.6 for the Intermediate class, Rs.7-8 for the B.A. class and Rs.9 for the M.A. class. The Committee reserve to themselves the right of admitting Oudh students to the

free list, or of admitting them on a modified fee. The fee for the Law classes is for Arts students Rs.4 for the first year and Rs.6 for the second year, and for outsiders Rs.5 for the first year and Rs.8 for the second year.

The admission fee is Rs.3 for all classes.

In addition to Government scholarships, there are local scholarships to the value of Rs.170 per mensem.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal		A. H. Pirie.
Profr. of Eng.	Lit. & History	(Vacant).

Do. of Science & Mathematics, A. W. Ward, M.A.

Do. of Eng. Lit. & Logic ... M. B. Cameron, M.A., B.Sc.

Do. of Law ... C. H. Cordeux, Bar.-at-Law.

Do. of Mathematics ... S. C. Mukerjee, M.A., B.L.

Do. of Science ... Kulu Bhushan Bhaduri, M.A.

Do, of Persian Munshi Ramkishen.

Do. of Sanskrit ... D. N. Chakravarti, M.A.

Oriental Department.

Sanskrit Teacher ... Pt. Ram Krishna Sastri. Ist Arabic do. ... Maulvi Ali Asghar.

2nd do. do. ... Maulvi Abdul Majid.

IV.

THE MUHAMMADAN ANGLO-ORIENTAL COLLEGE, ALIGARH.

Affiliated in Arts, 1888; in Law, 1889.

This institution has been established by the educated and more advanced portion of the Muhammadans of Upper India, under the leadership of Sir Syed Ahmad, Khan Bahadur, K.C.S.I., LL.D. The objects in view are to place the benefits of liberal education within the reach of the Muhammadan

community, who have markedly failed to avail themselves of Government educational institutions; and to reconcile the Muhammadans to the study of Western science and literature by founding a scheme adapted to meet the special educational wants of the Muhammadan community. However, the institution is catholic in its character, and is open to students of every creed and race.

This institution was first opened as a School in June, 1875, and in January, 1878, it was converted into a College, and was, from the beginning of that year, affiliated to the University of Calcutta up to the Standard of the First Arts Examination. In Arts the College has been affiliated to that University up to the B.A. Standard from the 1st of January, 1881, and in Law it has been affiliated up to the B.L. Standard from the 1st January, 1883.

In the College and School attached to it all subjects are taught in the English language, and Arabic, Persian or Sanskrit is taken as the classical language.

All the Muhammadan students are taught Theology in Persian or Arabic, according to their sect, i.e., Sunnis according to the Sunni sect, and Shias according to the Shia sect.

The College is governed by Trustees, for whose guidance laws and regulations have been passed on December 28th, 1889.

· Instructive Staff.

Principal	***	Theodore Morison, M.A., (on fur	-
# TIMO.Par		lough).	

Offg.	Princ	ipal	and I	rofess	or o	£
En	glish	Liter	rature	€,		• •
Office	A agt.	Prof	fr. of	Eng.	Lit.	&z -

Ong. Hood. 110	
History	***
Offg. Profr. of	Science
Professor of Ma	athematics
2 2020000	

Asst.	Profr. of	Mathema	atics	
Offg.	do.	do.		
Dunfa	to mone	Hictory	and I	oli-

Offg.	do,	do.	• •
Professo	r of	History	and Poli
tical	Scienc	e	• • •
			& Logic

Professor	of i	ersian and Ara
Do.		do.
Do.	of	Sanskrit
Head Ma	ster	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •

L. Tipping, B.A.

... A. W. Jose, M.A.
M. Abul Hai, B.A.
J. C. Chakravarti, M.A.

M. Zia-ud-din Ahmad, M.A., D.Sc. (on leave).

M. Abul Hasan, B.A.

gic... G. Gardner Brown, B.A.
bic... Maulvi Abbas Husain.
M. Khalil Ahmad,
C. Chia Sharka Tripot

skrit P. Shiva Shankar Tripathi.
J. R. Cornah, M.A.
and twelve Masters of the School.

V

AGRA COLLEGE, AGRA.

Affiliated in Arts, 1889; in Science, 1896; in Law, 1889.

In 1818 Ganga Dhar Shastri bequeathed to the East India Company the rents of certain lands in the districts of Aligarh and Muttra for the promotion of education. In accordance with the Shastri's will, Agra College was opened in 1823, the endowment then yielding over Rs.22,000 a year. Subsequently Government added to the income, and raised the College to its present status.

In 1883 the management was transferred to a Board of Trustees. The College now receives annual grants of Rs.12,000 from Government and Rs.2,500 from the Municipality of Agra, in addition to the original endowment. At the time of the transfer the trustees made an appeal to the noblemen and gentlemen of the Province of Agra and a lakh of rupees was added to the endowment, while the capital of the

Scholarship Fund was raised from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 45,000. 'The Maharajas of Gwalior and Bhartpur maintain additional scholarships.

The immediate control of the College is in the hands of a Committee, two of the members of which are official, the rest nominated by the Trustees.

The College consists of two Departments, viz., the College proper under a Principal, and the School under a Head Master. There are 700 schoolboys and students enrolled: of whom 122 are boarders in the College Boarding House, and 104 in the Caste Boarding Houses.

Instructive Staff. College Department.

Offg. Principal & Profr. of Mer	ntal	
Science	•••	T. C. Jones, B.A.
1st Profr. of Lit. and History	•••	(racant.)
2nd do. do.	•••	W. G. T. Mulligan, M.A.
Professor of Physics and Chemis	try	Nagendra Chandra Nag, M.A.
Do. of Mathematics		Surya K. Karforma, M.A.
Do. of Sanskrit		Krishn Lal Misra, M.A.
Do. of Arabic & Persian	•••	Syed Mohd. Ibn Ibrahim, M.A.
Do. of Law		Nilmani Dhar, B.A., B.L.
Head Master		J. B. Young, B.A.

With seventeen Assistant Masters.

VI

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, AGRA.

Affiliated in Arts, 1888, 1890, 1893; in Law, 1891.

This College was established in 1850, and its foundation was chiefly due to the efforts of an influential body of Civilians and Military Officers, who were at that time members of the Local Committee of the Church Missionary Society; the Hon'ble J. R. Colvin, Lieutenant-Governor of the N.-W.P., being the Patron, and Sir William Muir, the President.

Their desire was to found a College for the education of the higher classes of Indian youths upon strictly Christian principles, as they felt that such an institution was greatly needed in order to create a higher moral and spiritual tone among those classes.

In more recent years, owing to the rapid growth of the Indian Christian community, the object of the institution has become somewhat changed. Whilst welcoming, as before, all Hindus and Muhammadans desirous of receiving a liberal education under Christian influences, the College has become recognised more especially as an institution where the education of Indian Christian youth is made a matter of primary importance. The following High Schools of the Church Missionary Society are affiliated to St. John's College, viz:—

- 1. Robert Money Institution, Bombay,
- 2. St. John's Collegiate School, Agra.
- 3. Church Mission High School, Azamgarh.
- 4. ,, ,, , Basti.
- 5. , , , Jannpur.
- 6. " Jabalpur.
- 7. Lucknow,
- 8. , Meerut.
- 9. Jai Narain's College, Benares.

The Christian students of these schools are eligible for various scholarships and other concessions, according to merit and circumstances.

Ma biue

The buildings and conveniences have been considerably increased in recent years. They consist of the College; the School; Hostels for Christians and Hindus; a College-chapel; a Swimming-bath, &c.

The College consists of three sections, viz:-

I.—An unaided College Department, with classes in Arts, Science, and Law.

FEI	es.	*	B	s. As.	•
M.A. Class	···	444	•••	6 0	per month
B.A. ,,	·	•••		5 0	**
F.A. ,,		* ***	•••	4 0	91
Law Class	own stud	lents	•••		9) 19
Admission	Fee to all C	ourses		2 8	,,,

II.—A School Department, including a School Final Class, which receives a Grant-in-Aid of Rs.400 per month from Government.

The fees are according to the scale of the Education Department, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, for Aided Schools.

III.—A Business Department, with Classes in Shorthand, Type-writing, Drawing, Book-keeping, Précis, Composition, Drafting, Methods of Official Procedure, &c., with a view to practical training for Government and the Public Services.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal and Professor of Philosophy and Pol. Science ...

Vice-Principal and Professor of English Literature ...

Rev. J. P. Haythornthwaite, M.A. (on furlough).

Rev. H. B. Durrant, M.A. (on furlough).

Rev. W. H. K. Treanor, M.A.

Professor of Mathematics ... B. M. Sarkar, M.A.

Do. of History ... S. C. Roy, M.A.

Do. of Physical Science ... M. M. Ghosh, M.A.

Asst, Prof. of do. ... J. I. Cornelius, B.A.
Professor of Logic ... B. K. Dutt, B.A.

Do. of Sanskrit ... Pandit Ghanashyam Sharma.

Do. of Persian ... Maulvi Abdul Mabud.

Anglo-Vernacular Translator ... P. N. Banerji.

Head Master ... Samuel G. Thomas.

With twenty Assistant Masters.

Principals.

1850. Rev. T. Valpy French, M.A.

1858. .. H. W. Shackell, M.A.

1861. , J. Barton, M.A.

1863. .. C. Ellard Vines, M.A.

1878. ,, J. A. Loyd, M.A.

1883. ,, G. E. A. Pargieter, M.A.

1890. , J. P. Haythornthwaite, M.A.

VII

CHRIST-CHURCH COLLEGE, CAWNPORE.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1892 AND 1896; IN LAW, 1898.

The Christ-Church High School, in connection with the S. P. G. Mission, Cawnpore, was, on the request of the Board of Missions, Allahabad, affiliated to the University of Allahabad up to the Intermediate Standard in 1892. A First Year Class was opened from the middle of July.

A Hostel for non-Christian students was opened in 1896 and placed under the control of the Vice-Principal. In 1897 a separate building was erected for the College, and in the same year a second Hostel opened for Christian students.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal (also Profr. of English	
and Philosophy)	Rev. G. H. Westcott, M.A. (on
	furlough).
Vice-Principal (and Profr. of Eng-	
lish and Mathematics)	Rev. A. Crosthwaite, B.A.
Profr. of English, Philosophy and	
History	Rev. O. W. Stallard, M.A.
Do. of English & Maths	Rev. T. R. Underwood, M.A.
Do. of Mathematics	G. L. Moitra, B.A.
Do. of Law	Rae Debi Pershad, B.A., B.L.
Do. of Science	H. C. Chatterji, B.A.
Do. of Persian	Maulvi Muhammad Mirza Jan.
Do. of Sanskrit	Pandit Madho Ram.
Do. of History & Logic	Debi Pershad Sukla, B.A.
Readers in Law	M. Jwala Prasad, B.A., LL. B.
headers in haw	Jotindro Mohan Chatterji,
	B.A., LL. B.

VIII

MAHARAJA'S COLLEGE, JAIPUR.

Affiliated in Arts, 1888 and 1900.

The College, founded in 1844 and maintained entirely by the Durbar, is a free institution, no fees of any kind being charged to the pupils. It now comprises the usual five Arts Classes teaching up to the M.A. Standard, and nine classes in the School Department. Attached to it are a Gymnasium, a Library and a Laboratory.

All students of the College on passing a University Examination are awarded scholarships, varying from Rs.5 to Rs.20 a month, according to qualification, and tenable for two years.

A Silver Medal, founded by Lord Northbrook in commemoration of His Excellency's visit to Jaipur in 1876, is annually awarded to the candidate who stands first among the successful candidates from the College at the highest University Examination.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Director of	Public Ir	istruction	and				2.59%
Principal				Sanjib	an G	anguli,	M.A.
17: D		D					

Vice-Principal and Professor of Maths, and Science ... Meghnath Bhattacharya, B.A.

Professor of Philosophy and Logic (vacant.)

Do. of English Literature, History and Political Economy.

Navakrishna Roy, B.A.

Do, of English ... Surya Narain Sharma, M.A.
Do, of Sanskrit ... Vireshwar Shastri.

Do. of Sanskrit Vireshwar Shasti Do. of Persian Abdur Rahman,

Asst. Profr. of English Literature, Makhan Lal Bhargava, M. A.

Do. of Mathematics ... Bhuramal Sanghi, B.A.
Do. of Maths. and Science, Ram Ch. Mukerji, B.A.

Do. of Persian Muhammad Baqa.

And twelve Assistant Masters, three Pandits and two Maulvis in the School Department.

Principals.

1844. Pandit Shio Din.

1855. Munshi Kishen Sarup.

1865. Kanti Chander Mukherji.

1876. Krishna Vihari Sen, M.A.

1877. Dina Nath Mukerji, B.A. (Offg.)

1878. Chandra Nath Basu, M.A.

1879. Dina Nath Mukherji, B.A.

1886. Haridas Shastri, M.A.

1893. Kalipada Banerji (Offg.)

1894. Dorabji Hirjibhai Vachha, M.A.

1895. Kalipada Banerji.

1900. Sanjiban Ganguli, M.A.

B.—(Up to the B.A. Standard.)

Ι

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, AJMER-

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1888.

This Institution was opened originally as a School and after having been closed for several years, was

Ma blue

a. Impel

b. Monog

e. Same s

la olive

la red in

2a yellov

Same

4a brows 5. Imperior

re-established on a wider basis in the year 1851. On April, 1868, it was raised to the status of a College, the instructive staff being at the same time augmented and improved to meet its wants.

Until the 15th July, 1896, instruction up to the F.A. and Intermediate Standards was imparted, but from that date an increased staff has been entertained and now students are prepared for the B.A. degree.

Attached to the College are a well-supported Library, commodious Boarding Houses for the reception of pupils from the District Schools, and well-furnished Science Rooms for instruction in Physics and Chemistry.

Donations from Local Bodies, amounting to Rs.255 a month, contribute towards the maintenance of the B.A. Classes; and Rs.244 per mensem, including an annual donation of Rs.500 from His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur, is distributed into School and College Scholarships.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal F. L. Reid,
Head Master E. F. Harris, B.A.
Professor of Phil. and History, ... Balwant Rai K. Thakur, M.A.
Professor of Maths, and Science ... Krishna Rao, L. Ponaskar, M.A.
Professor of Mathematics ... Binod Lal Mukerji, M.A.
Asst. Profr. of Mathematics ... Jagdindra Chandra Sen, B.A.
Do. of English ... M. Ganeshi Lal, B.A.
Professor of Philosophy and History Raus Rustomji, M.A.
Professor of Sanskrit... ... P. Salig Ram Shastri.
Do. of Arabic and Persian... M. Tahsin Ali,
And six English and four Oriental Teachers.

Connected with the College is a Branch School in the City of Ajmer opened on the 1st of May, 1876.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master ... Pandit Nursingh Dass,
And twenty-one English and Vernacular Teachers.

II

BAREILLY COLLEGE, BAREILLY.

Affiliated in Arts, 1888; in Law, 1889.

The College consists of two Departments, viz:-

- 1. The College Department, which is an aided institution supported by public subscriptions, and is under the management of a Local Committee, with the Principal.
- 2. The School Department, which is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

The School has been in existence since 1836. The present College Department was opened in 1884, and there are classes preparing for the B.A. Examination.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Daim at	1				
Princi		•••	• • • •	G. S. Carey, M.A.	
Profes Do.	sor of Englis of Mathema	h	•••	F. W. Sudmersen, B.A.	
			•••	Syama Charan De, M.A.	
DO.	of History &	v Philoso	phy,	P. Ikbal Kishen, B.A.	
	or perence	***	***	B. Atul Chandra Chatterji,	35.
Do.	of Arabic	•••		M. Mahmud Hosein.	M.A.
Do.	of Sanskrit		•••	D. D. D. Hosein.	
	of Law	•••		P. Ram Dutt.	
D 0.	or haw	•••	•••	B. Ram Sarup, B.A., LL.B.	
			-		

III

(REID) CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, LUCKNOW.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1888, 1889.

This institution is the outgrowth of the Centennial High School, which was opened on the 1st February,

1877, under the designation of the Centennial High School: in 1888 it was affiliated to the University of Allahabad up to the Intermediate Standard in Arts. and in 1889 up to the B.A. Standard. It is under the special patronage of the North India Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The management is vested in a Board of Trustees (registered according to law) composed of eight ministers and three laymen. An agent is in America collecting money for the endowment of the institution. The new College building was completed in 1892, and formally opened by His Honour Sir Auckland Colvin, K.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chancellor of the University, on the 31st of October, 1892.

A number of scholarships, among them the Queen's Jubilee Scholarship, have been established, available for Hindus, Muhammadans, and specially for Native Christians. For the latter class a Boarding-House is attached, with accommodation for 80 boarders. The number of students on the roll is about three hundred.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principa	History	and	Rev. J. N. West, M.A., B.D.
Professo	r of Philosophy & Eng Literature	lish	
Do.	of English		Rev. P. S. Hyde, M.A.
Do.	of Science	•••	m . m
Do.	of Mathematics		Rudra Narain, B.A., B.Sc.
Do.	of Persian and Arabic		Mirza Mohammed Hadi, B.A.
Do.	of Sanskrit		Narain Datt Shastri.
Business	Department		Rev. J. N. West. M.A., B.D.

... Rev. J. N. West, M.A., B.D.

IV

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, JABALPUR.

Affiliated in Arts, 1891; in Science, 1896; in Law, 1889.

This institution is the gradual outgrowth of the Saugor High School, founded in 1836, to which College Classes were first added in 1860. It was removed to Jabalpur in 1873. Above the Intermediate Standard, the College is specially intended for the teaching of Science, and is supplied with Science Lecture-rooms and Laboratories, and a complete set of English Scientific apparatus. There is a commodious Boarding-House on the premises, where free accommodation is provided for students. There is likewise an extensive Library. A Law Class and an Engineering Class are attached to the College. During the past year (1897-98) scholarships were awarded in the College to the following amounts:-From private funds, Rs.531; from Government funds, Rs.,1,037. Two Prizes of Rs.14 and Rs.10 respectively are likewise annually awarded by the Ghantaya Trust Fund Committee.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal & Profr. of English

... Colin H. Browning, M.A. (Oxon.) Bar-at-Law.

Professor of Physical Science

Mahadeo Yeswant Dole, M.A., L.C.E.

Do. of Chemistry

... T. K. Bakshi, M.A.

Do. of Sanskrit ...

... Kailash Ch. Dutta, M.A.

Do. of Persian ...

... Dwarka Prasad, B.A.

Do. of English ...

... Hari Dhan Bandopadhya, M.A.

Professor of Mathematics

... A. C. Datta, B.A. (Cantab.).

Do. of Logic ...
Law Lecturer ...

... A. N. Shroute, B.A.

... B. N. Chandra, B.A., B.L.

V MADHAVA COLLEGE, UJJAIN.

Affiliated in Arts, 1890 and 1893.

This College owes its origin to the development of the Ujjain High School, founded by the Gwalior Darbar in 1888. The results shown by the School at the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University in 1890 encouraged the Darbar to raise it to the status of a College, which was affiliated to the Allahabad University in 1890, and it is now (1893) recognized by it for the purposes of the B.A. Examination. Subsequently, on the suggestion of the Director of Public Instruction, Malwa, supported by the Member of the Council of Regency, Gwalior, in charge of the Educational Department, the President of the Council requested His Highness Maharaja Madho Rao Scindia, the present Ruler of the Gwalior State, to allow this College to be named after him. The request was kindly granted by the Maharaja, and thus this institution came to be called the Madhava College.

The College at present works under the immediate control and supervision of J. W. D. Johnstone, Esq., F.R.G.S., Inspector-General of Education, Gwalior State.

Scholarships of the total value of Rs.200 are awarded to the students of this College every month.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal & Profr. of Maths. ...
Profr. of History and Economics,
Do. of English and Sanskrit
Asst. Profr. of Sanskrit
Do. of Logic & Philosophy
Asst. Profr. of Maths. ...
And ten Assistant Teachers,

VI

LASHKAR (VICTORIA) COLLEGE, GWALIOR.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1890 AND 1893, AND IN SCIENCE 1902.

This Institution is under the control and supervision of the Inspector-Genoral of Education, Gwalior State, and consists of two departments, English and Oriental. The English Department prepares students up to the B.A. Standard, the School Department is recognised for the School Final-Examination. Drawing and Surveying Classes are attached to the English Department. The Oriental Department, consisting of Sanskrit, Marathi, Hindi, Persian and Urdu Sections, prepares students for the Punjab University and Benares Sanskrit College Examinations.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

A.

Principal Professor of Science Do. of Mathematics Do. of Eng. & Philosophy Junior Profr. of English Honorary Professor of History and	Pran Nath, Janaki Nath Dutta, B. Gyan Dass, M.A. Manna Lel, M.A. Upendra Nath Mukerji
Asst. Profr. of Science & Maths. Professor of Persian & Arabic Do. of Sanskrit	Kailash Narain, B.A. G. S. Apte, B.A., B.Sc. Turab Ali. Somnath Shastri.

VII MEERUT COLLEGE, MEERUT.

Affiliated in Arts, 1892 and 1895; in Law, 1893.

This institution owes its origin to the liberality of the nobility and gentry of the Meerut Division, who created an Endowment Fund for the encouragement of Higher Education within the Division.

The College, which is aided by Government, consists of two departments, the College Proper, teaching up to the B.A., LLB. Standard, and a School Department, consisting of two High School Classes which prepares students for the Entrance and School Final-Examinations.

The institution was founded in 1892, and is governed by a Board of Management, but the immediate control of the College is in the hands of an Executive Committee, three members of which are ex-officio and the rest elected by the Board of Management.

The College receives an annual grant of Rs. 1,200 from the Meerut Municipality.

Connected with the College is a Boarding Establishment for the accommodation of district students.

The "Harington," the "Ganga Saran," and eight other scholarships granted by the Committee are competed for every half-year by the students of the College Department; and the "Rai Bahadur Nihal Chand" Scholarship is granted to the best Sanskrit student belonging to the Vaish community.

The "Wyer Gold Medal" is awarded annually to the best student in the Fourth Year B.A. Class, and the "Ganga Saran Silver Medal" to the best student in the Second Year Intermediate Class.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal
Profr. of Philosophy, Pol. Science,
Beconomics & History,
Do. of Mathematics
Do. of Physical Science
Do. of English, Logic & History,
Do. of Persian
Do. of Sanskrit
Senior English Teacher
Asst. Profr. of Mathematics
Do. of Persian
Do. of Persian
Do. of Persian
Do. of Sanskrit
Drawing Teacher
Profr. of Law

C.A. Andrews, M.A.
W.A. Hirst, B.A.
Nogendro Nath Sarnakar, M.A.
Jeuti Prasada Bejal, M.A.
Haricharan Mukerji, M.A.
Yaqub Ali, B.A.
Shitush Banerji, B.A.
Baij Nath, B.A.
E. Cline, B.A.
Alim-ud-din.
Sukhbuns Lal.
Praiz Mohammed.
Gurcharan Das, B.A., LL.B.

VIII

WOMAN'S (ISABELLA THOBURN) COLLEGE, LUCKNOW.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1892 AND 1895.

The School was opened in 1870. A High School Department was added in 1882; and the first candidate for the Entrance Examination sent up in 1884.

It was affiliated to the Calcutta University to the F.A. Standard in 1886, and in 1892 to the Intermediate Standard in Arts of the University of Allahabad.

The institution is under the patronage of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. This Society has endowed six scholarships for collegiate students.

One hundred and seventy pupils are enrolled. Of these 105 are boarders, the rates for whom vary, according to accommodation, from Rs.5 to Rs.16. There is a Training Class for Teachers connected with the School; and special facilities are offered to any who wish to prepare for Medical Schools.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

			- /0
Principal	Dunfu of Final		Miss F. L. Nichols, M.A.
Asstt. Prin. &	Lion. or wild:		300 7 60 7 30 4
Philosop			Miss L. Singh, M.A.
Profr. of Logic	& History	•••	Miss L. Mawson, B.A.
Do, of Latin	& do.		Miss R. Robinson.
Do. of Science	e & English		Miss M. P. Stearns, Ph.B.
Do. of Mathe		•••	Miss L. Sirkar,
Do, of Persia	n		M. N. Aziz, M.A.
Normal & Kin-	dergarten Trai	ning	
Dept.	•••		Miss L. Brouse.
~			

High School Department with ten Assistant Teachers.

IX

JASWANT COLLEGE, JODHPUR.

UALD HALLIA CO.		ACTIVITY OTH
Principal & Profr. of Science		Pandit Suraj Prakash, M.A.
Profr. of Eng. Lit. & History		K. Rambhatji, B.A.
Do. of Mathematics		Chaube Salig Ram Pathak, M.A.,
		LL.B.
Do. of Philosophy		Jadu Gopal Banerji, M.A.
Asst. Profr. of Eng. Literature	•••	K. Munjnath Bhatji, B.A.
Profr. of Sanskrit	• • •	Parsotam Dave, B.A.
Do. of Persian		M. Muzaffer Ali Shah.

C.—(Up to the Intermediate Examination in Arts.)

ı

HIGH SCHOOL, FYZABAD.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1888.

This institution was founded by the Talukdars of the district in 1860. It is now entirely supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. Instruction is given up to the Intermediate Examination in Arts, and there are a few local scholarships for students.

There is a Boarding-House attached to the School under the supervision of a Resident Master.

The Bishen Prakash Scholarships and a few Municipal and other local scholarships are available for students in the College Department. A special prize of Rs.20, called the Nesfield Prize, is annually awarded to the best student in the College Department from the interest of a sum of money subscribed by Rai Kakku Mal Bahadur and some other leading citizens of Fyzabad.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master and Principal

R N. Dey, M.A.

First Assistant Teacher Second do. Pt. Ramnath Jha, B.A. ... B. Mahabir Prasad, B.A.

Third do. ... Science Teacher ...

... M. Hanuman Prasad.
... Pt. Lakshmi Nath Shukla, B.A.

Besides Sanskrit, Persian and Drawing teachers, there are 12 other Assistant Teachers.

Π

RAMSAY COLLEGE, ALMORA.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1888.

This School was commenced in 1850 by the Rev. J. H. Budden on behalf of the London Missionary Society. In 1871 the large and handsome building now in use was first opened, and has since done most efficient service.

Students were first sent up to the Entrance Examination in 1872; and in 1885, owing to the strong

desire of many of the gentlemen of the town, College, Classes were opened up to the First Arts Examination.

Some branch schools are carried on in connection with the College Several scholarships have been endowed, one by Sir H. Ramsay, C.B., K.C.S.I., a warm supporter of the School from its commencement, and two by the Raja of Tehri and Garhwal. A number of scholarships are also given by the District Committee to poor village boys, to assist them in studying for Entrance into the College at Roorkee, Lahore, or Agra.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Princ	ipal & Profr	of Eng.	Lit.	
and	History	•••	• • • •	Rev. E. S. Oakley, M.A.
	of Logic			Chandra Ballabh Joshi, B.A
Do.	of Maths. & S	Science		Suraj Bali Rai, B.A.
Do.	of Sanskrit	•••		Debi Datt Pandey.
Do.	of Persian	•••	•••	Ghulam Hazrat Khan.
Head	Master	•••		Uttam S. Rawat.
	And sixteen	other Tea		in the School Department.

III ST. GEORGE'S COLLEGE, MUSSOORIE.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1890.

This College, generally known as the Manor House, was founded by Bishop Carli in 1853, and is under the control of the Archbishop of Agra. The institution, though under Catholic management, is open to Catholics and Protestants alike, and the religion of the latter is in no way interfered with.

The course of studies embraces the subjects for both departments of the Roorkee Engineering College,

the Survey Department, the Government Education Department, High Standard, the University of Allahabad and other public Examinations.

The College can accommodate 200 Boarders, and further extensive additions are being made to the present buildings.

The institution is under the control of the Local Government Education Department.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	and He	ad Master		Pev. I. P. Price.
Professor	•••	•••	•••	Rev. Haventy.
Do.	•••	•••		Rev. Mulcahy.
Do.	• • • •	•••		D. P. Lundy, B.A.
Do.		***		S. R. Kirkpatrick, B.A.
With a	iw Againt	ant 15-44		

With six Assistant Masters, one Urdu and one Persian Master.

IV

SI. PETER'S COLLEGE, AGRA.

Affiliated in Arts, 1890.

St. Peter's College, founded in 1842, and conducted by the Capuchin Fathers, is under the patronage of the Most. Rev. the Archbishop of Agra. It prepares students for the Entrance and Intermediate Examinations of the Allahabad University, for Roorkee, the Accounts Department, and the Subordinate Medical Department. Parlour boarders are admitted at Rs.27, and ordinary at Rs.20 each; the fee for day scholars is Rs.4 each per mensem. To the College is attached the Orphanage of St. Paul, for poorer children, who cannot afford the higher fees. Both institutions undergo the same course of instruction.

36a blue

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rector Rev. Fr. Raphael.

Prefect of Studies and Professor ... Rev. Fr. H. Norman.

Professor Rev. Fr. W. Smith.

Do. ... B. Paul.

And seven Assistant Masters.

v

PHILANDER SMITH INSTITUTE, MUSSOORIE.

Affiliated in Arts, 1891.

Principal ... Rev. F. S. Ditto, M.A., S.T.B.

Head Master ... R. C. Busher, M.A.

1st Assistant Master ... G. Moore.

2nd do. ... L. F. Otto, F.R.C.I.

And seven Assistant Teachers.

VI

EUROPEAN GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL, ALLAHABAD.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1891.

Founded in 1861 (affiliated in Arts up to the First Arts Standard of the Calcutta University in 1883) under the patronage of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Lucknow. Special training for Teachers. Scholarships tenable by pupils of the School only. The School is managed and controlled by a Committee of Residents in Allahabad. Special provision is made and special advantage offered to students for the Intermediate Standard in Arts of the University of Allahabad.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Lady Superintendent Miss Bailey.

First Assistant ... Miss Blanchett,

With eleven Assistant Teachers and two Urdu Teachers.

VII KAYASTHA PATHSHALA, ALLAHABAD.

Affiliated in Arts, 1895.

The Kayastha Pathshala was founded in 1872 by the late Munshi Kali Prasad, of the Lucknow Bar. In 1878 it was raised to the Middle English Standard, and in 1883 to the Entrance Standard of the Calcutta University. In 1894 it was included by the Allahabad University in the list of schools recognized for the purpose of the School Final-Examination. In 1895 it was affiliated to the same University up to the Intermediate Examination standard. The first year class was opened in July, 1895, and the second year in July, 1896.

The institution was registered in August 2nd, 1893, under Act XXI of 1860, the chief controlling authority being the President for the time being, assisted by a Committee of Management. Its income is derived from an endowment of property made mainly by the late Munshi Kali Prasad and partly by others, which was estimated to be worth Rs. 5,10,583-6-11 on the 30th of June, 1894.

The institution is divided into College and School Departments, the former under the immediate charge and the latter under the superintendence of the Principal.

In the College Department the scale of fees charged ordinarily is Rs.3 per mensem, payable during ten months in the session. There are 20 free scholarships, ten in the first year and ten in the second year class,

Ma bine

for poor students who have passed the Entrance or the School Final-Examination in the First Division. In the School Department the scale of fees is proportionate to the income of the guardians of boys, Chitragupta Vanshi Kayasthas paying lower fees than students belonging to other castes. There is a large number of free scholars in both the College and School Departments, belonging mainly to the Kayastha community. Kayastha students, moreover, receive monthly scholarships and aid, the total amount spent yearly for this purpose exceeding Rs. 2,500. There is a Boarding-House for Kayastha students, where the monthly fee charged is Rs.7 per head.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal and Profr. of English and Logic Ramananda Chatterji, M.A.

Profr. of Maths. and Science ... B. Dhanesh Parshad, M.A.

Do. of Maths. and History ... Surendra Nath Deva, M.A.

Do. of Sanskrit P. Balkrishna Bhatta.

Head Master ... Jwala Prasad, B.A.

Besides sixteen other Teachers and a Drawing Master.

VIII

EUROPEAN BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL, ALLAHABAD.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1897.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal

... C. H. Dixon, M.A.

IX

CHURCH MISSION ST. ANDREW'S COLLEGE. GORAKHPUR.

Affiliated in Arts, 1899.

Rev. R. J. Kennedy, B.A. Principal & Professor of English

Professor of Mathematics

B. Shashadhar Banerii, M.A.

Do. of Science ...

... B. Manoranjan Gupta, B.A.

Do. of History & Logic

... B. B. V. Mukerji, B.A.

Do. of Persian ...

... Maulvi Mohammad Abbas Ali.

Do. of Sanskrit ...

... Pandit Bansi Dhar Sharma.

\mathbf{X}

ST. JOSEPH'S SEMINARY, NAINI TAL.

Affiliated in Arts. 1899.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rev. Br. D. B. Holland.

" T. F. Kenneally. " " J. C. Dohoney.

" ", J. F. Lyons.

, J. B. Culhane.

" G. A. Cooney.

" J. B. Connolly.

" J. N. Lynch.

" D. P. O. Doherty.

" S. C. Carrall.

" T. D. Nugent.

With three Assistant Masters and a Munshi.

CENTRAL HINDU COLLEGE, BENARES.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1899.

The object of this institution is to impart religious teaching in Hinduism in conjunction with secular education. It was opened in July, 1898, and is under the control of a Managing Committee. At present the College teaches up to the F.A. Examination. In the Collegiate School attached, classes are opened for the Middle and Entrance Examinations.

Ma bine

es. Imperi

la milue es. Imper la red (n

2a yellow

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal and Professor of Science... A. Richardson, Ph.D., F.C.S. Professor of English ... James Scott, M.A. ... B. Banerji, M.A. Do. of History ... Do. of Mathematics ... K. C. De, M.A.

... H. K. Paranjapi, B.A. Do. of Sanskrit H. Banbery,

Head Master And seven Assistant Masters.

\mathbf{XII}

BOYS' DIOCESAN SCHOOL, NAINI TAL.

Affiliated in Arts, 1900.

XIII

WOODSTOCK LANDOUR GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL.

AFFILIATED IN ARTS, 1901.

II

IN SCIENCE.

A.—(Up to the D.Sc. Standard.)

Muir Central College, Allahabad.

B.—(Up to the B.Sc. Standard.)

Queen's College, Benares. Agra College, Agra.

(3) Canning College, Lucknew.
(4) Government College, Jabalpur.
(5) Victoria College, Lashkar (Gwalior).

III

In Law.

A.—(Up to all Standards.)

(1) Muir Central College, Allahabad.

B.—(Up to the LL.B. Standard.)

Canning College, Lucknow. Bareilly College, Bareilly. Government College, Jabalpur.

Agra College, Agra.

Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh.

St. John's College, Agra. Meerut College, Meerut.

Christ-Church College, Cawnpore.

IV

IN ENGINEERING.

(Up to the highest Standard.)

(1) Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

AFFILIATED, 1894.

The Thomason Civil Engineering College was founded in 1847 by H. H. James Thomason, Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, for the purpose of giving theoretical and practical instruction in Civil Engineering to Europeans and Natives with a view to their employment on the Public Works of India according to the requirements of the service and the qualifications of the candidates.

The College Sessions commence on the 1st November and last for nine months, the remaining three months of the year forming the annual vacation.

The following are the classes in the College: -

- 1. Engineer and Telegraph classes.
- 2. Upper Subordinate classes.
- 3. Lower Subordinate classes, including Draftsman and Computer's classes.
 - 4. Mechanical Apprentice classes.
 - 5. Industrial classes.
 - 6. British Military Survey class.
 - 7. Native Military Survey class.

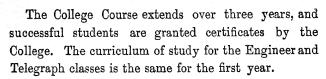
ENGINEERING AND TELEGRAPH CLASSES.

Admissions to these classes up to the number 20 are made through an annual Entrance Examination held in the following subjects:—

- 1. English Essay and Hindustani.
- 2. Physics, Chemistry and Physical Geography.
- 3. History of England and India.
- 4. Mathematics:—Arithmetic, Algebra, Euclid, Plane Trigonometry and Mensuration.
- 5. Drawing.
- 6. One of the Languages:—Latin, French, German, Sanskrit, Persian, or Arabic, or a further Course in Physics and Chemistry.

The Entrance Examination is open only to Statutory Natives of India other than pure Natives of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, under certain conditions as to age, health, education and moral conduct, and admitted candidates pay a fee of Rs.12 a month during the College Sessions.

An additional number of candidates are admitted without an Entrance Examination under certain conditions as to health, education and moral conduct. They pay a fee of Rs.40 a month during the College Sessions. If they are Statutory Natives of India and are within the prescribed limits of age, they may compete for second and third year scholarships: and further, if not pure Natives of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, they may compete for the guaranteed appointments.



There are ten scholarships, three of Rs.40 and seven of Rs.30 a month, tenable during the College Sessions and awarded on the result of the entrance and first and second year's examinations.

One cash prize of Rs.1,000; three of Rs.30 each; two Gold Medals and three Silver Medals open to all students, and one cash prize of Rs.250 and one Gold Medal open to Native students are awarded annually on the results of the Final Examination of the last year of the College Course.

Ten qualified Engineering students, in order of standing in the Final Examination list, are appointed as Apprentices in the Public Works Department for one year, subject to extension to two years more if necessary, on a salary of Rs.100 in case of Europeans and Eurasians and Rs.50 in case of Natives. On expiry of their practical training five students are selected, according to certain prescribed rules, for appointment as Assistant Engineers in the Public Works Department.

One or two appointments as Apprentices in the Telegraph Department are awarded to Telegraph students in order of standing on the Final Examination list of the last year of the College Course on a salary of Rs. 100 a month. They are appointed as Assistant Superintendents, Class VI, 2nd grade, on Rs. 225 a month, on proving their thorough fitness within three years.

Wa blue

UPPER SUBORDINATE CLASSES.

The Upper Subordinate classes consist of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd grades, intended for British Non-Commissioned Officers, European Civilians and Natives respectively. Admissions to the number of 12, 9 and 6 respectively are made on the results of an annual Entrance Examination in the following subjects:—

English Dictation.

Arithmetic.

Euclid.

Elementary Mensuration.

Hindustani.

Drawing.

The Entrance Examination of the 2nd and 3rd grades are open to candidates fulfilling certain conditions as to age, health, education and moral conduct. Pure Natives of Bengal, Madras and Bombay are excluded.

Should an insufficient number pass the Entrance Examination in any of the grades, the full number of vacancies (27) is made up by admission in the other grades. Students of the 2nd and 3rd grades pay a fee of Rs.3 a month during the College Sessions.

An additional number of candidates of the 2nd and 3rd grades who have passed the Entrance Examination are admitted on a fee of Rs.20 a month during the College Sessions if accommodation is available. These students may also compete for 2nd year scholarships and guaranteed appointments. The College Course extends over two years, and successful students are granted certificates by the College.

The following are the scholarships for these classes:—

First Grade... Scholarships of Rs.11 a month to each student.

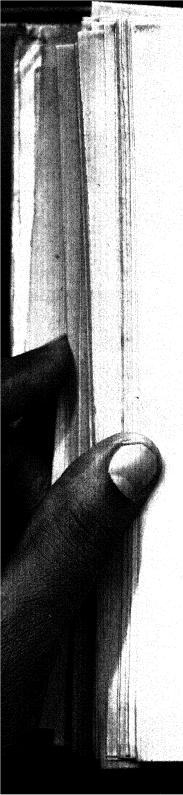
Second , ... Twelve scholarships of Rs.25 a month during the College Sessions, six for the 1st year and six for the 2nd year class.

Third ,, ... Six scholarships of Rs.10 a month, tenable during the College Sessions, three for the 1st year and three for the 2nd year class.

Five Silver Medals, two cash prizes of Rs.40 each, four of Rs.30 each, and one of Rs.20 open to all students, and a Silver Medal open to Native students are awarded annually on the results of the Final Examination of the last year of the College Course.

Seventeen appointments as Overseers in the Public Works Department are guaranteed to successful candidates, the preference being given to the first seven military men on the Final Examination list of the last year of the College Course, the remaining appointments being awarded indiscriminately to all three grades in order of standing on the list.

The students who have gained guaranteed appointments, spend their third year in practical training on



suitable works in India as Apprentices on the following salaries:—

First Grade... Pay brought up to Rs. 80 a month.

Second ,, ... Pay of Rs.60 a month.

Third ,, ... Pay of Rs.40 a month.

On proving their fitness during their apprenticeship they are appointed to the Public Works Department permanently as overseers, 1st, 2nd or 3rd grade, according to the grades of the class to which they belong.

LOWER SUBORDINATE CLASSES.

Admissions to these classes to the number 40 are made through an annual Entrance Examination in the following subjects:—

Arithmetic.

Printing as for Plans.

Euclid.

Mensuration of Plans.

History of India.

Elementary Geography.

English Dictation.

Colloquial English.

The Entrance Examination is open to candidates fulfilling certain conditions as to age, health, education and moral conduct. The College fee is Rs.2 a month during the College Sessions.

An additional number of candidates who have passed the Entrance Examination are admitted on a fee of Rs.10 a month during the College Sessions, if accommodation is available. These students are not eligible for scholarships.

Five students from the most promising at Drawing in this class are selected at the end of the 1st year's Course for the Draftsman and Computer's class.

The Course extends over two years for the Lower Subordinate class and from two years and a half to three years for the Draftsman and Computer's class, and certificates are granted to successful students by the College.

The following are the scholarships for these classes:—

LOWER SUBORDINATE CLASS.

The first five Rs. 6 a month.

The next ten ... ,, 5 ,,

The next ten ... ,, 4 ,,

DRAFTSMAN AND COMPUTERS' CLASS.

Second year not exceeding Rs. 6 each.

Third ,, ,, 10 ,,

Five Silver Medals, one cash prize of Rs.30, four of Rs.10 each, are awarded on the results of the Final Examination of the last year of the College Course.

There are no guaranteed appointments for these classes, but there is a great demand for passed students for appointments as Sub-Overseers.

MECHANICAL APPRENTICE CLASS.

Nine admissions of Natives only are made to this class annually through the Director of Public Instruction, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, under certain conditions as to age, health, education and moral conduct.

The Course extends over three years in the College, and certificates are granted to the successful students by the College. At the end of that time Government will consider what arrangements can be made to apprentice the best boys out for a further term of practical instruction, but no undertaking or promise is made in this respect.

There are no fees, and each student receives a scholarship of Rs.8 a month during the College Sessions, if his progress is satisfactory.

Free quarters are provided during the College Sessions for students only, and a free grant of books and instruments, up to a maximum cost of Rs.72, is made at the discretion of the College.

INDUSTRIAL CLASSES.

About 18 admissions of Natives only are made to these classes annually under certain conditions as to age, health, education and moral conduct.

There are three distinct sections of these classes:—

- (1) The Printing Trade generally.
- (2) Photography and Photo-mechanical work.
- (3) Art Handiwork.

The Course for an ordinary certificate lasts two years and for a higher certificate three years, and is subject to extension at the discretion of Government. The Course is thoroughly practical, with the view of turning out Press Foremen qualified for the superintendence of all kinds of work, efficient Photo-mechanical operators and high class art handicraftsmen. The certificates will be granted by the College to students whose progress has been satisfactory.

There are no fees, and a scholarship of Rs.4 a month is given to each student, if his progress is satisfactory.

Free quarters are provided during the College Sessions for students only.

Tools and materials are supplied free to students.

BRITISH MILITARY SURVEY CLASS.

Eight Non-Commissioned Officers of the British Army in the Bengal Presidency are admitted annually on the nomination of the Quartermaster-General in India. Members of the class receive a College allowance of Rs.7-8 a month. The Course lasts one year, and successful students receive certificates from the College.

NATIVE MILITARY SURVEY CLASS.

About ten Native Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers or men of the Bengal Native Army are admitted annually on the nomination of the Quartermaster-General in India for instruction in Surveying and road reconnaissance. The Course lasts one year, and successful students receive certificates from the College.



Besides the Entrance and Class Examinations the College holds the following examinations and grants certificates in case of Nos. (1), (2) and (5) to successful candidates:—

- (1) For promotion of Overseers of the Public Works
 Department to the grade of Sub-Engineer.
- (2) For appointment of outsider candidates to the grade of Overseer in the Public Works Department.
- (3) For competitive appointment to the Superior Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department.
- (4) For competitive appointment to the Superior Traffic Branch of State Railways.
- (5) For appointment to the 4th grade of Accountants of the Public Works Department.
- (6) Part I of examination for promotion of Accountants of the Public Works Department to the 2nd grade.

The following are the Subsidiary Departments of the College:—

- 1. A free public Library containing 17,140 volumes.
- 2. A Press which executes printing, lithography photo-zincography, wood-cuts and binding for the College and the general public.
- 3. A Book Depôt for sale of College publications, text-books, drawing instruments and materials.
 - 4. A Photographic Depôt for sale of Works of Art.

Circulars of the different classes are issued free on application, and the College Calendar published annually is on sale in the College Book Depôt.

A register is kept up in the College of the names of Civil Engineers, Overseers, Sub-Overseers, Draftsmen and Mistries who are out of employ, and nominations are made by the College as applications for hands are received.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

Chief Engineer to Govt., U. P. of Agra and Oudh, P. W. D.—Buildings and Roads Branch.

Director of Public Instruction, U. P. of Agra and Oudh. Manager, O. & R. Railway. G. Winmil, Esq., Loco. Supdt., O. & R. Ry. (on furlough). Principal, Thomason College

Members.

Member and Secretary.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal Lieut.-Col. J. Clibborn, C.I.E., I.S.C., B.A., L.C.E., T.C.D. (on furlough).

Offg. Principal ... Capt. E.H. de V. Atkinson, R.E.
Military Assistant Principal ... Capt. H. B. D. Campbell, R.E.

Professor of Mathematics and Physics... E. F. Tipple, B.A.

Professor of Natural Science and Electrical Engineering and E.E. Sedgwick, B.A., A. M.Inst, E.E.

Instructor in Applied Science ... Hony. Lieut. J. O'Neill,

Head Master, Upper Subordinate Class, s.p.t. ... Sub-Conductor C. Bolton.

lst Asst. Master, U. S. Class, ... Sergeant F.A. Brining (on furlough). Sergeant J. V. Francies.

2nd do. do. ... F. J. Smith. 3rd do. do. ... F. C. Glass.

	4th Asst.	Master, U.	S. Class		Vacant.	
		Master, Up lasses s.p.t		Lower	Sergeant F. W. Hart.	
	Laborato	ry Demonst	rator		Babu B. M. Mukerjee, B.A.	
		ster, Lowe s.p.t.	r Suboro		Lala Shankar Lal.	
Five Native Assistant Masters.						
	Technical	Instructor	+415	•••	W. D. McLaren.	
	Instructo	Qr. Master Sergeant J. Kendri	ck.			
		Instructor, vey Class			Duffadar Fatteh Khan.	
	Do.	do.	do.		Naik Jhanda Singh.	
	Do.	do.	in accou	nts	H. J. L. Grogan.	
	Do.	Industri III.	al Class,	Sec.	Ganda Singh.	
	Do.	do.	do.	•••	Behu Mal.	
	Foreman	Carpenter	•••		Sadhu Singh.	
	55	Moulder	***		Ghasitoo.	
	59	$\mathbf{Mechanic}$	•••		Ghulam Nabi.	
		Blacksmit	h		Harkesh.	

d. Insperi.
M. Menoger
S. Sarro as
Ia Girve
G. Imperf.
Ia red (m
viole
G. Imperf.
2a yellow
G. Morroge
D. Ya old
G. Same as
Viole
G. Same as
Viole
G. Morroge
G. Same as

Ma bine

ed "R. N

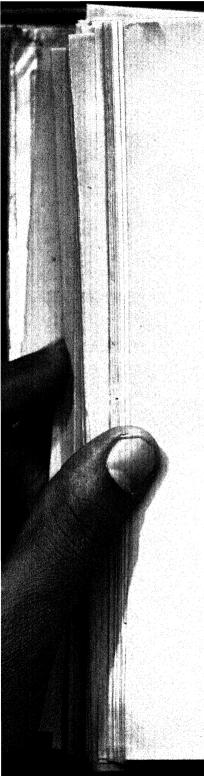
(A violet 6. Imperi

b. Same a rose c. Same a blue a blue cs. Imperi

ed "IL

a vermil c. Pin per a vermil c. Pin per b. Money c. Money a orange

violagray a claret a Moseg



XII.

QUESTION PAPERS.

LL.B. EXAMINATION, 1901.

THE PRINCIPLES OF JURISPRUDENCE, &c.

- 1. What is Austin's definition of law? In what respects has it been criticised by Maine and Holland? How, if at all, would you modify or alter it? Give full reasons for your answer.
- 2. Define right. Distinguish between a 'legal' and a 'moral', right. What do you understand by the 'orbit of a right'? Classify and illustrate different kinds of rights.
- 3. Enumerate the sources of law. Explain clearly the relation between Custom and Law. Discuss the question—at what moment a custom becomes law.
- 4. What is the objective theory of contract? How does it differ from the subjective theory? Discuss the respective merits and defects of the two theories. Which do you accept? and why?
- 5. Define 'tort.' What is a 'tort founded upon contract'? Illustrate. How does this differ from the violation of a contract?

In what ways may torts be classified? How would you classify them? Give reasons for your answer.

6. International law is 'the vanishing point of Jurisprudence.' Explain and develop the idea suggested.

What are the two departments of International Law? How are they related to one another? Trace the analogies that exist between each and Private Law.

Ma hiue a. luspert. b. Monoge c. SSEE as

la olive

la red (m)

2a yellow

Monogo

Same as

A. Without

- 7. Write a brief but connected history of the Legislative Councils in India. Note especially the changes introduced by the Indian Councils Acts of 1861 and 1892.
- 8. Trace the history of the rival judicial institutions which were established in the Presidency Towns and Mofussil of India, and show how and how far they have been amalgamated since.

CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE AND LAW OF LIMITATION.

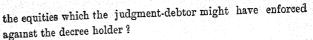
1. State the rule of law for making parties to a suit both as plaintiff and defendant?

In a suit by an executor to have the will construed by Court, need all the legatees and devisees be joined as plaintiffs or defendants?

- 2. What is an administration suit, and give the substance of the decree in such a suit. Would you allow a creditor, entitled to be paid out of the property to be administered, to claim under the decree although he was not a party to the suit?
- 3. A sues B, in ejectment; pending the suit, B transfers the land to C. A obtains his decree and applies to be put in possession of the land; he is opposed by C, and his objections prevail. What remedy has A now against C?
- 4. A Hindu who would succeed a widow in possession of her husband's estate on her death, contracts a debt. Creditor obtains a decree, and in execution of it attaches a house, part of the estate, to sell his judgment-debtor's rights in it. State with reasons was the attachment right?

Is a decree for mesne profits to be ascertained in execution of the decree saleable? Give reasons.

5. Explain and illustrate what you understand when it is said that a transferee of a decree holds the same subject to



- 6. A deposits a box of jewels with B, a banker, for safe custody. C alleges that the jewels were wrongfully obtained from him by A, and claims them from B. B institutes an interpleader suit against A and C. Will the suit lie, and herein state the law relating to interpleader suits?
- 7. A forcibly enters B's garden and plucks fruits and flowers from the trees and appropriates them to his own use. He is sued for damages for the forcible entry; pending suit A dies leaving a son, his legal representative, who applies to be brought on the record. The Court orders the suit to abate, Was the order right? Give reasons.
- 8. High Court on second appeal remits certain issues of fact to the Court below for findings thereon; findings are returned and objections are taken to the conclusions of fact. May the objections be entertained; and if not, why not?
- 9. A mortgagee under a power of sale given in the instrument of mortgage sells the property, the sale-proceeds leave a surplus in his hands; ten years after the sale had taken place, mortgagor sues the mortgagee for the surplus. Is the suit barred or not by limitation? Give reasons for your answer.
- 10. A owes price of goods purchased of a firm of which B,C and D are the members; C was a minor at the time of the transaction; within three years of his attaining age but five years after the purchase the firm sued A for the price. Is the suit barred by limitation? Give reasons for your answer.

THE PENAL CODE AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE.

1. What is a "public nuisance?" When can a District Magistrate take action to put a stop to "a public nuisance?" What procedure should he adopt? The District Magistrate being of opinion that the porch of my bungalow is in a dangerous

Ma bive

er, imperi.

la olive

vellow

4a brown

inlet

state and liable to fall and injure any persons who might be under it, orders me either to pull it down or make it safe. Is the order legal? Give reasons.

2. A, a zamindar, hired B, C and D, badmashes, to beat his rival Z. B, C and D accordingly caught Z and began beating him with walking sticks. B however lost his temper, pulled out a clasp knife and stabbed Z, killing him. B, C and D thereupon carried the corpse and threw it into the Ganges. It was never recovered.

What offences (if any) have A, B, C, and D respectively committed? Can they be tried together? Give reasons.

- 3. What facts must be proved to warrant a conviction for (1) bribery; (2) extortion; (3) forgery.
- 4. A Magistrate of the first class holding an inquiry under Chapter XVIII of the Criminal Procedure Code into a charge of murder against X and Z jointly, came to the conclusion that X was at the time of enquiry of unsound mind, and that Z, though then sane, was of unsound mind when the murder was committed. What procedure should he adopt? Give reasons.
- 5. Describe accurately when a District Magistrate can take security for good behaviour from an habitual offender, and the procedure that he must adopt before passing orders that such security should be given.
 - 6. (a) A report of a theft was made at a thana on the 2nd of January, 1901. On the 3rd January some property was found in X's house. The thanadar then made a list of the property so found and made an entry in his diary that the list had been made on the 2nd of January when the original report was entered, and challaned X for theft.
 - (b) A thanadar was absent without leave from his circle, and in order to conceal the fact, he falsely entered in his diary that on that date he was present in his thana,

(c) A report of a riot was made at a thana; the thanadar in order to shield the persons against whom the report was made entered the report in his diary as one of simple hurt and put down the names of persons other than those accused.

In the above cases has the *thanadar* committed any offence? Give reasons.

- What are the powers of-
- (1) A Sessions Judge in revision of a conviction recorded by a District Magistrate;
- (2) The High Court in appeals from convictions recorded by a Sessions Judge;
 - (3) The Privy Council in criminal cases;
 - (4) A Magistrate of the third class.

HINDU LAW AND MAHOMEDAN LAW.

Α.

HINDU LAW.

- 1. What is the basis of the *Mitakshara* law of Succession, and in what particular respects does it differ from the Rule of Inheritance, as ordained by the *Dayabhaga*?
- 2. Explain the nature of the two principal divisions or classes of property as defined in the *Mitakshara*. Describe also the incidents of "ancestral property," as well as the exceptions thereto, as noticed there.
- 3. State the doctrine of "Self-acquisition;" and also explain with reference to the Text, whether a member of a joint Hindu family, who has received ordinary education from the joint funds, is, for ever after, capable or not of acquiring any separate property by his own skill or industry,
- 4. State what are the dicta respectively of Bengal, Benares, and other schools as to the nature of a son's property in

Ma bine

la clive

4a brown

the real ancestral estate; and how is a father's power over movables dealt with under the Mitakshara?

5. Explain what, according to the *Mitakshara* law, is the nature of the share, which the mother in a joint Hindu family obtains, on partition, after the death of the father, and how does such share devolve upon her death.

B.

MAHOMEDAN LAW.

- 1. State fully the general order of Succession according to the *Hanifi* law, defining each successive class of heirs, to the estate of a deceased person.
- 2. Explain the doctrine of "vested interest," citing an example, by way of illustration.
- 3. Define the several kinds of "dower," with their peculiar incidents; and also state, how is a contract of dower treated, where a Mahomedan marrying a Mussalmáh contracts for some things that are lawful, with some that are unlawful.
- 4. Enumerate the several heirs who are entitled to appointed shares, according to the *Imamiyá* school.
- 5. Explain the Rules relating to the half and whole blood, under the *Imamiyá* law of Inheritance, stating any example; and what relations are excluded, under this system.

EQUITY, &c.

- 1. Give a brief sketch of what you consider to be the true relation between Equity and the Common Law.
- 2. Explain clearly what is meant by "contribution," " marshalling of securities," "implied trust," "bill to take testimony de bene esse," "bill of peace."
- 3. What is a trust and how may a trust be (a) created, and (b) extinguished?

- 4. What remedies has a beneficiary against unauthorised alienations of the trust property?
- 5. Three trustees are jointly charged with the administration of a certain trust fund (invested in Government securities) for the equal benefit of four beneficiaries. Two of such trustees, being specially interested in one of the beneficiaries, sell out half of the trust fund and use it in setting up that beneficiary in business. The third trustee, though aware of this does not interpose. What rights and liabilities would arise out of these circumstances?
- 6. "A mortgage is generally indivisible." Explain the meaning and effects of this principle, illustrating your meaning by examples.
- 7. Under what circumstances has a mortgagee a right to sue for the mortgage money? What is the meaning of "the security being rendered insufficient?"
- 8. What was a writ of mandamus? What powers have been given to Courts in India for the purpose of effecting similar objects, and how are they exercised?
- 9 With what objects and upon what grounds may a perpetual injunction be granted, and what is meant by saying that this relief is purely discretionary?
- 10. What decrees or orders would you pass under the following circumstances, and why?
 - (a) A obtained a decree on a mortgage for the sale of certain houses and zamindari property. He caused the houses to be sold, but not the zamindari. He then applied for a decree under Sec. 90 of the Transfer of Property Act, alleging that the zamindari had been sold in execution of a decree obtained by another mortgagee on a prior mortgage.

ba blue

b. Monose

a red ind

viole a. Imped. la vellow

Melnogr

la clive

- (b) A mortgaged certain property in 1893, and thereafter, during the same year, sold his equity of redemption to B and C. In 1894, upon his failure to discharge the mortgage debt by a certain date, the mortgagees were put into possession. In 1895 the mortgagees made a further advance to A. Subsequently B and C sued for redemption, tendering a sum sufficient to discharge the original mortgage of 1893. The mortgagees refused to accept the tender, pleading that the plaintiffs were bound also to repay the subsequent advance.
- (c) A, a mortgagee, sells to B his rights as mortgagee in the morgaged property. B brings a suit against the mortgager and A for sale of the mortgaged property.
- (d) In execution of a mortgage decree upon a mortgage given by the father of a joint Hindu family certain property of the joint family was sold. Subsequently, on suit by the sons, their interest, amounting to four-fifths of the property were exempted. The auction purchaser thereupon brought a suit against (1) the decree-holder, and (2) the sons to recover four-fifths of the price paid by him for the property.

RENT AND REVENUE LAW.

- 1. How many classes of tenants are recognized in the North-Western Provinces? Give a brief description of each class, and enumerate the respective privileges of each.
 - 2. A tenant with right of occupancy -
 - (a) denies his landlord's title;
 - (b) sinks a kucha well in his holding;
 - (e) sublets part of his holding for a brickfield.

In all the above cases or in any of them, and in which of them, is the tenant liable to ejectment under the Rent Act, 1881?

- 3. A tenant holds land for six years and then takes a written lease of the same land for two years. On the expiration of the term of the lease, he holds on for six years more. Has he acquired a right of occupancy in the land. Give reasons for your answer.
- 4. State the provisions of law under the N.-W. P. Rent Act 1881, regarding enhancement of rent of occupancy tenants?
- 5. What is a sub-settlement; who are entitled to it, and how are their rights secured?
- 6. State the law both under the N.-W. P. Rent Act, 1881, and C. P. Tenancy Act, relating to compensation to tenants on ejectment for improvements made by them on their holdings.

Define an "improvement" under the said Acts.

- 7. Describe the procedure laid down for partition of land in the North-Western Provinces. A co-sharer, who has not made any objection under Sec. 112 of the N.-W. P. Land Revenue Act, files a suit in the Civil Court to establish his title to land allotted in the partition to another co-sharer. Discuss the question whether such a suit is maintainable.
- 8. Arrears of rent are due from a tenant for two years. A money-lender in execution of a Civil Court decree against the tenant attaches the standing crops on the tenant's land. The land-holder distrains the same crops for the arrears due. What are the rights of the land-holder and the decree-holder respectively? Can crops, grown by a sub-tenant from whom no arrears are due, be distrained for arrears due to the land-holders by the tenant-in-chief? Give reasons for your answer.
- 9. A landlord sues for Rs. 250 arrears of rent and obtains decree: the tenant appeals and succeeds in his appeal: will a second appeal lie to the High Court; and if so, on what grounds?

CONTRACTS, &c.

- 1. What are the main rights and liabilities of an agent in respect of a contract entered into by him (a) so far as the principal, and (b) so far as the other party to the contract are concerned?
- 2. State and explain clearly the cases in which the seller of goods can give to the purchaser a better title than he has himself.
- 3. Detail the statutory rights and duties of a lessee of immovable property.
- 4. "Pendente lite nihil innovetur." Discuss with illustrations the object and scope of this doctrine.
- 5. What are the objects of compulsory registration of documents of title? Criticize the statement that "registration is equivalent to notice."
- 6. Under what circumstances may a Registrar or Subregistrar refuse to register a document presented to him for that purpose? What remedies has the person desiring registration against such refusal if improperly made?
- 7. What will be the effect of the following bequests, and why?
 - (a) A gift by a testator to "my deserving relations."
 - (b) A gift by a testator to A and the heirs female of his body.
 - (c) A, on the 1st of March, 1900, makes a will bequeathing all his property to B for life, and afterwards to the Dufferin Fund. A dies on the 20th of August, 1900.
 - (d) A gift by a testator to A for life, and afterwards to B and his heirs. A does, but B does not, survive the testator.
 - (e) A by his will bequeaths the residue of his state in equal shares to B, C and D. D dies before A.

Wa blue

a. imperf.
b. Monogra
c. satur as la clive
a. imperf.
la red (me

violei

In perf.

A yellow

Monogra

Na ochra

o. imperf.

K. Same as

Violet
Violet
Same a
Withel
Without
Without
La brown

d "R. N.

da violet

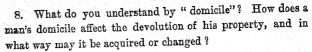
. Imperf.
b. Same sa
rose
c. Same sa
blue

fa blue as, huged la clive

god "A. bir Ba brown

e. Perf. b A vermil e. Pia per a vermil e. Pia per b. Moner

a orange viole a gray a claret a, Moong



- 9. What is the difference between libel, slander and defanation? Is mere verbal abuse actionable, and if so, why?
- 10. In what classes of action in tort is it necessary to prove special damage, and in what not? Give reasons for your answer.

THE LAW OF EVIDENCE AND PLEADING (CIVIL AND CRIMINAL).

- 1. What is an admission? Can admissions be proved by or on behalf of the person who makes them, or by his representative in interest; and if so under what circumstances?
- 2. Under what circumstances, if any, may a witness decline to answer questions put to him by the parties to a legal proceeding or their pleaders?
- 3. Explain fully the following dictum; "Oral evidence must in all cases whatever be direct."

In a suit for cancellation of a deed of sale on the ground of failure of consideration, the plaintiff alleged the sale price to have been Rs. 1,000, of which Rs. 100 had been paid, a ruqqa being given for the balance. The plaintiff further alleged that the defendant had subsequently obtained the ruqqa by fraud and destroyed it, and refused to pay the balance of the purchase-money. The ruqqa had been witnessed by two witnesses and had been stamped with a one anna stamp. The Court held that the ruqqa was a bond and as such insufficiently stamped. Is secondary evidence admissible to prove the contents of the ruqqa? Give reasons for your answer.

4. A pardon was tendered by a Magistrate to one of several persons who were being tried together before him for dacoity. The pardon was accepted, and the person to whom it was tendered made a statement as a witness before the Magistrate.

Ma blue

tt. imperi

ta olive

la red (m) Viole

> Yellow Menog

The case having been committed to the Court of Session, the approver in that Court repudiated the statement he had made before the Magistrate. Can the statement made by the approver in the Magistrate's Court be used as evidence against the accused in the Sessions Court? Give reasons for your answer.

- 5. In what different ways may the fact that two persons are legally married be proved?
 - 6. Explain the rule of "estoppel."
- 7. What is a leading question? What is the object of re-examination? When may a party cross-examine his own witness?
 - 8. (a) A claim against a fire insurance company is resisted on the ground of fraud. The plaintiff is asked in cross-examination whether he has not, on a former occasion, brought a fraudulent claim against a fire insurance company. He replies in the negative. Is the defendant company entitled to produce evidence to the effect that the plaintiff had made such a claim?
 - (b) A, a witness for the prosecution, states that on a certain day he saw the accused in Allahabad. He is asked in cross-examination whether on that day he himself had not been in Calcutta. He denies it. Can the accused produce evidence to show that on the day in question A had been in Calcutta
- (c) A is charged with theft. The principal witness for the prosecution is B, his servant. B is asked in cross-examination whether he had not been charged with robbing his master and whether he had not afterwards said that he would be revenged on his master and land him soon in jail. B denies the imputations. A's counsel

then proposes to prove that B had been charged with robbing A and had spoken the words imputed to him. Is such evidence admissible ?

Give reasons for your answers.

9. Draft an application on behalf of a wife for maintenance under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

10. A private carriage comes into collision with a hackney cab whereby the hirer, who is also the occupant of the latter, is injured. The accident was due to the negligence of both drivers. Draft a plaint for damages on behalf of the injured passenger against the owner of the private carriage, and also draft the written statement on behalf of the owner so sued.

lon blue

ENTRANCE AND SCHOOL FINAL EXAMINATIONS, 1902.

ENGLISH.

FIRST PAPER.

[The attention of the candidates is directed to the fact that questions 1, 4 and 7 carry a total maximum of 20 marks out of a total of 50 for the whole paper.

Candidates are also requested to note that questions 9 (a) and 9 (b) are alternative: both of them must not be answered.]

Section A.

1. Express in your own words the meaning of each sentence in the following passage:—

In every path of practical activity, they have gone even with the best. There is no secret of war, in which they have not shown mastery. The steam-chamber of Watt, the Locomotive of Stephenson, the cotton-mule of Roberts, perform the labour of the world. There is no department of literature, of science or of useful art, in which they have not produced a first-rate book. It is England whose opinion is waited for on the merit of a new invention, an improved science.

2. (a) Explain the following passage:-

But at his haughty challenge

A sullen murmur ran,

Mingled of wrath, and shame, and dread,

Along the glittering van.

There lacked not men of prowess,

Nor men of lordly race;

For all Etruria's noblest,

Were round the fatal place.

(b) Describe clearly the position of the bridge defended by Horatius and his companions.

- 3. Explain the following :-
 - (a) The proud mart of Pisae, Queen of the western waves.
 - (b) A gallant feat of arms.
 - (c) Horatius right deftly turned the blow.
 - (d) The loud laugh that spoke the vacant mind.
 - (e) Every rood of ground maintained its man.

Section B.

4. Rewrite the following in simple prose, taking care to express each idea fully and accurately:—

I saw a king go riding by
On his white horse at break of day,
And oh, he rode so cheerily,
With all his troops in brave array.
"Whatever foe he shall assail,
This king," said I, "must sure prevail."

I saw a king go riding by
With silent men on either side,
And oh, he rode so wearily.
"For sure," said I, "he missed his bride."
Said one, "The Scots our King have sold
To his enemies, for sake of gold."

5. Explain the following passage:-

E'en now the devastation is begun,
And half the business of destruction done;
E'en now, methinks, as pond'ring here I stand,
I see the rural virtues leave the land.
Down where you anchoring vessel spreads the sail,
That idly waiting flaps with every gale.
Downward they move a melancholy band,
Pass from the shore and darken all the strand.

6. Describe the village of Auburn as it was before its desertion.

Ma blue

Section C.

- 7. Explain the following :-
 - (a) Disease is often a product of filth.
 - (b) He was quite master of the situation.
 - (c) The man that hesitates is lost.
 - (d) His motive was an unworthy one.
 - (e) He was persuaded, against his better judgment, to give up the enterprise,
- 8. Explain the following passages. From which of the Tales' are they taken and to what events do they refer?
 - (a) So these two wicked daughters, as if they strove to exceed each other in cruelty to their old father who had been so good to them, by little and little would have abated him of all his train.
 - (b) As I was fond of retirement and deep study, I commonly left the management of my state affairs to your uncle, my false brother (for so indeed he proved). I, neglecting all worldly ends, buried among my books, did dedicate my whole time to the bettering of my mind.
 - 9(a) i.—What persons are referred to in the following passage? Explain the words and phrases printed in italics.
- "Sir Robert Melville," she at length said, "this scroll advises me to submit myself to necessity and to subscribe the deeds these hard men have brought with them as one who gives way to the natural fear inspired by the threats of rebels and murderers."
 - ii.—Explain the following passage:-
- "Art hath no enemy unless the ignorant," said the mortified doctor; veiling, however, his remark under the Latin version.
 - iii.—Who were Mary's attendants at Lochleven? Mention some characteristic of each of them.

OR

9(b) i.—What persons are referred to in the following passage? Explain the words and phrases printed in italics.

'And this we do, praying you heartily to honour and make use of his skill; not only that we may do service to thy worth and valour, but that we may bring the controversy which is at present between us at an end, either by honourable agreement, or by open trial with our weapons in a fair field.'

ii.—Explain the following passage:-

The exhortation was echoed from post to post; for it was the duty of the sentinels to raise the cry from time to time upon their periodical watch, that the host of the Crusaders might always have in their remembrance the purpose of their being in arms.

iii.—Give a short account of the combat between Sir Kenneth and Conrade.

SECOND PAPER.

Section D.

Parse every word in—

And near, the beat of the alarming drum Roused up the soldier ere the morning star.

- 2. Write down the past tense and past participle of the verbs: light, compel, spoil, swell, smite, steal, climb, forget, choose, arise.
- 3. Write sentences containing "that" and "but" as Relative Pronouns.

Give instances of four Distributive Adjectives.

4. Explain the force of the prefixes and suffixes in the following words and state, where necessary, the full meaning of the complete word: displeasure, impious, forswear, bracelet, enrich, gainsay, inmate, overhear, undersell, withhold, safeguard, unmanliness.

les blue

Section E.

- 5. (a) "An adverb never qualifies a Noun or a Pronoun." Name some apparent exceptions to this rule, and account for them by explaining your examples.
 - (b) "The sooner rain falls, the better it will be for the country."

Parse the words in italics.

(a) I will wait for you till Thursday or till you return;
 for I promised to do so.

Explain what parts of speech the words in italics are.

- (b) Give examples, by writing sentences, of the uses of the conjunctions as, than, whether, provided that, too, while, stating what kind of conjunction each word is-
- 7. (a) Compose sentences containing—
 - (i) An adverbial Clause of Time.
 - (ii) What, introducing an Indirect Question.
 - (iii) So that, implying Purpose.
 - (iv) As long as.
 - (v) Either, as a Conjunction.
 - (b) Show by examples the uses of the Prepositions towards, after, as to; and make the last-mentioned govern a clause.

Section F.

8. Analyse, in tabular form :--

It is a remarkable fact that when the Duke was passing through Belgium in the preceding summer of 1814, he particularly noticed the strength of the position of Waterloo, stating to those who were with him, that if it should ever be his fate to fight a battle in that quarter for the protection of Brussels, he should endeavour to do so in that position.

9. Rewrite in the Indirect :-

Jason asked, "Is it true, what the heroes tell me, that I am heir of that fair land?"

"And what good would it be," answered Cheiron, "if you were?"

"I would take it and keep it."

"A strong man has taken it and kept it long. Are you stronger than Pelias?"

"I can try my strength with his," said Jason.

But Cheiron said: "You have many a danger to go through before you rule Iolcos. Promise me two things: speak harshly to no one whom you may meet, and stand by the word which you shall speak."

THIRD PAPER.

Translation from Urdu.

Translate into English :-

پلوئے اور دوسرے جانو رونکے جو حقوق هم لوگوں پر هیں اب (9) میں آسکا بہاں کیا چاهقاهوں۔۔تعجب کی بات هی کہ اگرچہ وے هر روز همارے پاس رهتے هیں تو بھی هم آنکی حالت پرری پرری نہیں جانتے هیں۔۔ کوئی کوئی آنمیں سے زیادہ تر همارے پاس محات یوری ماکرتے هیں اور دوستوں کا کام دیتے هہں۔۔هرچند که وے بول نہیں سکتے ناهم آنمیں اب ایسی صحبت هی جو آدمی زاد میںبات کم پائی جاتی هی۔آن جانوروں پر جننی مہربانی کرنی چاهبئے آتفی اکثر لوگ نہیں کرتے هیں۔ کیونکه سب آدمی یہم نہیں جانتے که وے همارے کننے کام کے هیں۔۔جو جانور همارے آس پاس دکھائی دیتے هیں جیسے چھپکلی جو همارے دیواروں پر اکثر دیکھی جاتی هیں یا گلہری جو پیتروں پر رها کرتی هیں یاچمگادر۔۔پرند اور کیترے مکورے جو تکلیف دی نہیں هوتے آن سب پر همکو مہرباں هونا چاهیئے مکورے جو تکلیف دی نہیں هوتے آن سب پر همکو مہرباں هونا چاهیئے

خاص کر آن جانوروں پر جو همکو پیارے معلوم هوتے هیں اور جنکو هم پالنے هیں آنپر زیادہ قر مہربانی کرنی چاهئے۔ همکو هرروز آنکی خبر گیہی کرنی چاهئے۔ اگر خبر گیہی کرنی چاهئے۔ اگر هم ایسا کریں توآسکے بدلے میں وے همارے ساته ضروری گازهی دوستی برتینئے۔ اگر ایسا نہو تو بھی همکو مہربانی کرنیکا بدله تو ضرور هی ملیگا۔ آنپر مہربانی کرنی سے هم میں مہربانی کو نیکی خصلت بہدا هو گی اور هم آدمزاد پر زیادہ تر مہربانی کو نے لگینئے جان بوجهه کر آن جانوروں کو بے سبب تکلیف نہیں پہونچانا چاهیئے همارے هی طرح آنکو بھی خدا نے بنایا هی۔ جیسا برتاؤ هم آسکے خلق کے ساتھه کرینگے ویسا هی پھل پارینگ *

مشہور رانی درگاوتی مہونا کے راجہ چندیل کی بیٹی بہت ھی (h) خوبصورت اور خوب سیرت تہی جبلپور کے پاس گرھھمنڈلے کا راجہ دلیت شاہ آس سے بہاہ کرنا چاھتا تھا۔ لیکن راجپوت لوگ ایسی شادی کو اچھی نہیں سمجھٹے تھے۔ تاهم درگاوتی کے باپ نے گرھمندلے کے راجہ سے پہلے اپنی پشت پناھی کا وعدہ لیکر اپنی لوکی آس سے شادی کردی دلیت شاہ تھوڑے دنوں میں مرگیا آور درگاوتی تخت پر بیڈھگڈی۔سنہ عام ہاء م عیبی کرا مانک پور کے نراب اصفخاں نے گرھمندلے پر چڑھائی کی تب رائی درگاوتی پندرہ سو ہاتھی آور آٹھہ ھزار سوار آور پھادے لیکر آسکے ساتھہ لڑنے کو نکلی آسوقت رائی نے زرہبکتر پہن سو پر تاج شاھی رکھکر آور تیر و کائ آسروت برتی تھی۔سپاھیوں نے آسوقت رائی درگاوتی پر سے سپاھیوں کو حکم دیتی تھی۔سپاھیوں نے آسوقت برتی دائری درگاوتی کے لڑے کے آدکو پیچھے ھا دیا۔ لیکن تیسوے بار رائی درگاوتی کے لڑے کے نے آدکو پیچھے ھا دیا۔ لیکن حسے کوٹ کے کھو میں چھپ رھی۔ آصف خان ھارا تھا لیکن جمبے

Ma blue a. kup b. Mos

la olive n. Impe la red (

a. Mon.
b. 2a m.
c. Impe
d. Same
sum
viol

h. Wisk a brow Imper b. Moss h. Same

ed ' A. !

Ma violei M. Impe A. Same Ton

da blue d. lings la object

> a bron a gree

> s. Pert. s. Pin ; s. Pin ; s. Pin ; b. Mon

Fray

اسکي توپيں اپھونچيں تب راني نے يہ ديکھکر که اب دشوں کے هاتھه سے الله ماری کی کوئي صورت نهبي هي مهاوت سے کا اربي ليکو اپنے پيت ميں مارلي ،

Translation from Hindi.

Translate into English :-

(g) पालत और दूसरे जीवों की भीर जी हमारा कर्तव्य है अब मैं उसका वर्णन किया चाहता हूं। आप चर्य को बात है कि यदापि वे प्रतिदिन इमारे निकट रहते हैं तो भी जनकी दशा हम पूरी २ नहीं जानते। कोई कीई जनमें से बहुधा इमारे समीप रहते हैं और सिच के समान काम देते हैं। यद्यपि वे बील नहीं सकते तो भी उनमें एक प्रकार का ऐसा प्रेम है जी मत्यों में बद्धत कम पाया जाता है। इन जीवें। पर जितनी दया करना उचित है लोग उतनी नहीं करते क्यों कि सब सन्य यह नही जानते कि वे इसारे वितने काम के हैं। जो कीव हमारे आस पास दिखाई देते हैं जैसे किपनाली जी हमारी दीवारों पर बड़धा देखने में आती है वा गिलहरी जी वचीं पर रहती हैं वा चमगीदड़ पची या कीड़े मकीड़े जी दु:खदाई नहीं डोते उन सब पर इम को दया रखनी चाहिये। विशेष कर उन जीवीं पर की इस को प्रिय लगतें है। और जिनकी इस पालते हैं अधिक द्या करनी र्धाचत है। इसकी प्रति दिन उनकी सुध लेनी चाहिये और उनके सुख का ध्यान रखना चाहिये। यदि हम ऐसा करें तो उसके बदले में वे हमारे साथ भवश्य गाढ़ी प्रीति करेंगे। यदि ऐसा न ही ती भी दया का बदला हमकी भवम्य मिलेगा। उनके ऊपर दया करने से हमारा खभाव दयालु हो जायगा चौर इस मनुष्यों पर अधिक दया करने लगेंगे। जान वृक्त कर विना कारण कभी इन जीवी को क्षेप पडचाना नहीं चाड़िये वे भी हमारे समान प्रमिश्वर से बनाये गये हैं। जैसा वर्ताव हम उसकी छूटि के साथ करेंगे वैसाही पाल पावेंगी n

(क) प्रसिद्ध रानी दुर्गावती महीवे के राजा चन्द्रे ल की कन्या बद्धत सुन्दर भीर गुणवान थी। जवलपुर के पास गढ़मंडले का राजा दलपतिशाह इस से व्याह करना चाहता था। परन्तु राजपूत लोग ऐसा व्याह योग्य नहीं समस्ति थे। तथापि दुर्गावतौ के पिता ने गढ़ मंडले के राजा से पहिले अपनी रचा का बचन ले बड़की उसे व्याह दी. दलपति शाह थोड़े दिन पीके मर गया भीर दर्गावती राजासन पर बैठ गई सन १५६४ ई० से कड़ा मानकपुर की मळाव श्रासिफखां ने गढमंडले पर चढाई की. तब रानी दर्गावती १५०० हाथी और ५००० सवार और पाटे लेकर उसके साथ लड़ने की निकली। इस समय रानी जिरहबस्तर पहिन सिर पर मुक्तट धर और धनुष बान पास रख के हाथी पर से सिपाहियों को आजा देती थी। सिपाहियों ने इस समय शूरता से सुगल लोगों को दो बार पराजित किया। और तौसरी बार रानी दुर्गावती के लड़के ने उन की पीछे इटा दिया। परन्तु सिगाड़गढ़ के लड़ाई में हार कर गढमंडला की लौट आई और यहां किसी वन्दरा में किए रही। बासिफखां हारा था परनु जब उसकी तीपें या पहुंची तब रानी ने यह देख कर कि अब अब के हाथ से बचने का कोई उपाय नहीं है नहावत की हाय से कटारी लेकर अपने पेट में मार ली ॥

Translation from Bengali.

Translate into English-

(g) গৃহপালিত এবং অস্তান্ত জীবগণের প্রতি আমাদিগের যাহা কর্ত্তব্য তাহার বিবরণ করিতে ইচ্ছা করি। আশ্চর্যোর কথা এই যে যদ্যপি তাহারা প্রতাহ আমাদিগের নিকটে থাকে তথাপি তাহাদিগের অবস্থা আমরা সম্পূর্ণরূপে অবগত নহি। তাহাদিগের মধ্যে কেহ কেহ দর্বনাই আমাদিগের সমীপে অবস্থিতি করে এবং বন্ধুর স্থার আমাদিগের কার্য্য করিয়া থাকে। যদ্যপি তাহারা কথা কহে না তথাপি তাহাদিগের এরপ একটী মেহতাব আছে যাহা মনুযো অতি বিরল দেখিতে পাওয়া যায়। জীবের প্রতি যত পরিমাণে দয়া করা কর্ত্তব্য ততটুকু করা হয় না কারণ মনুযোৱা জানেন। যে ঐ জন্তরা আমাদিগের কত কার্য্য সাধন করিয়া থাকে। যে

Mac blu e. to b. Ma e. San

> a. lap la red vi a. imp

b. 98 o. e. lope se. bame

da broy d. lang b. Men

p

M. Imper B. Nation 1994 M. Seatte In Maria

at "I

a. Ped a vern a. Pa a vern

Mea Gram Vic Egyay Eclare মকল জন্তুগণ আমাদের চারি পার্ধে দৃষ্ট হয়—যথা টিকটিকি যাহার। আমাদিগের দেয়ালে দেখা যায়—অথবা কাঠবিড়ালী যাহার। বৃক্ষোপরি বাদ করে—বা চামচিকে এবং যে সকল পক্ষী ও কীটাদি বাহার। আমাদিগের কোনরূপ অনিষ্ট করে না—এই দকল জন্তুদিগের প্রতি দরা করা কর্ত্তব্য, বিশেষতঃ সেই দকল জীবগণের প্রতি দরা করা উচিত যাহার। আমাদিগের প্রিয়পাত্র। এবং যাহারা আমাদিগের গৃহপালিত তাহাদিগের প্রতি আরও সম্বিক দরা করা কর্ত্তব্য । তাহাদিগকে প্রত্যহ যক্ষ করা বিধেয়। যদি এরূপ করি তাহা ইইলে তাহারাও তৎপরিবর্ত্তে আমাদিগের প্রতি গাঢ় অনুরাগ করিবে। এরূপ যদি নাও হয় তথাপি তাহার পুরন্ধার আমরা অবশু পাইব। তাহাদিগের প্রতি দয়া করিলে আমাদের বভাবও দয়ালু হইবে। এবং মানবজাতির প্রতি সম্বিক দয়ালু হইতে পারিব। তাহাদিগকেও আমাদিগের তায় ভগবান সজন করিয়াছেন। সেই জীবগণকে জ্ঞানপূর্বক নির্থক কন্ত দেওয়া উচিত নহে। যেরূপ আচরণ ভগবানের স্থীর প্রতি আমরা করিব সেইরূপ ফল পাইব।

(ħ) মহোবার রাজা চন্দেলের কন্সা সূপ্রসিদ্ধ রাণী তুর্গাবতী বড় রূপবতী ও ওপবতী ছিলেন। জব্বলপুরের সমীপবর্ত্তি গঢ়মওলের রাজা দলপতি সাহ তুর্গাবতীর সহিত বিবাহ করিতে ইচ্ছা করিলেন। কিন্তু রাম্মপুতেরা এরূপ বিবাহ যোগ্য মনে করিত না। তথাপি তুর্গাবতীর পিতা গঢ়মওলের রাজার নিকট হইতে আপনার রক্ষার প্রতিজ্ঞা প্রাপ্ত হইয়া তাহার সহিত নিজ কন্সার বিবাহ দিলেন। কিছু কালের পরে দলপতি শাহের মৃত্যু হইল। তুর্গাবতী রাজসিংহাসনে আরুঢ় হইলেন।

১৫৬৪ সালে কড়া মাণিকপুরের নবাব আসিক থাঁ গঢ়মঙল আক্রমণ করিলেন। তথন রাণা ছগাবতী ১৫০০ হস্তা ও ৮০০০ অখারোহাঁ ও পদাতা লইরা তাহার সহিত বুদ্ধ করিতে বাহির হইলেন। ঐ সময় রাণা ছগাবতী কবচ পরিধান করিয়া, মস্তকে মুকুট ধারণ করিয়া এবং ধনুর্বান পার্গে স্থাপন করিয়া হস্তার উপর হইতে সৈনিক দিগের প্রতি আদেশ করিতে লাগিলেন। সৈনিকেরা অতিশয় শোর্গের সহিত নোগবদিগকে ছইবার পরাজিত করিল। এবং তৃতীয়বার ছগাবতীর পুত্র তাহা দিগকে পরাস্ত করিল। কিন্ত শিগাড়গড়ের বুদ্ধে পরাজিত হইয়া রাণা গঢ়মঙলে প্রতাধ করিলেন। এবং তথায় কোন গুহার মধ্যে লুকারিত হইয়া রহিলেন। আনিক থাঁ পরাজিত হইয়া হিলেন। আনিক থাঁ পরাজিত হইয়াছিলেন কিন্তু যথন তাহার ভোগ সকল আদিয়া উপিছিত

হইল তথন রাণী দুর্গাবতী শত্রহস্ত হইতে রক্ষা পাইবার কোন উপায় না দেখিয় হস্তীপকের হস্ত হইতে কাটার লইয়া আপনার উদরে অ্যাঘাত করিলেন।

(Translation from Gujrati.)

Translate into English:-

(g) હવે હું પાળેલાં તેમજ ખીજાં પ્રાણીએા પ્રત્યે આપણી ફરજ શું હાેવી એઈએ તે દરસાવીશ. એ કે આ પ્રાણીઓ નિત્ય આપણી પાસે રહે છે તાે પણ આપણે તેઓના જન્મારાની હકીકતથી કેવળ અજાણ છ-ઈએ, એ બિના વિસ્મય પમાડનારી છે. આમાંના કેટલાંક પ્રાણીઓ વારે-ધડીએ આપણી લગાલગ પડાસમાં વસેંછે અને એક મિત્ર સમાન આ-પણી સેવા બજાવે છે. જોકે તેઓને વાચા નથી તાપણ તેઓ કાઈક પ્રકારના પ્રેમ ધરાવે છે કે જે ઘણીક વખતે મનુષ્ય જાતિમાં પણ હોતા નથી. જે દયાને આ પ્રાણીઓ લાયક છે તે દયા લાકા તેઓ તરફ દેખાડતાં નથી, કારણ કે આ પ્રાણીઓ તેઓને કેવાં ઉપયોગી નિવડે છે તેથી તેઓ અજ્ઞાન છે. જે નિર્દાષ પ્રાણીઓને આપણી આસપાસ આપણે જોઈએ છીએ તેઓને ક્ક્રી પણ દુ: ખ દેવું ન જોઈએ-જેવાં કે ધિલાેડા કે જે**ને** વારંવાર આપણી ભીંતા ઉપર આપણે જોઈએ છીએ, ખિસફાલી કે જે ઝાડા ઉપર રહેછે, અથવા વગલાં અથવા પક્ષીઓ અને જે જીવજ-તુઓ નિરાષ હાય છે તે. જે પાળેલાં પ્રાણીઓ આપણને ધણાં વહાલાં હોય છે તેઓ તરફ વિશેષ કરી મમતા બતાવવી. આપણે તેઓની દર-રાજ સંભાળ લઈને તેઓને સુખી કરવાને વિચાર કરવા જોઈએ. જો આપણે આ પ્રમાણે કરશું તાે તેઓ પણ પાતાની વારીએ આપણી તરફ ઘાડી મિત્રાચારી ધરાવશે. જો કદાચ એમ ન બને તાપણ તેઓ સાથેની આપણી મહેરબાનીના બદલા આપણને મળશે. તેઓ તરફ દયા દેખાંડ-ચાથી આપણી પ્રકૃતિ માચાળુ બનશે અને મતુષ્યજાત તરફ આપણે મમ_ુ

na blur n. lor b. Moi e. Sam la oliv e. lmj

> In pell Lyell Mes Imp Lyas Inp Lyas Nan

d 'R

San San blue blue Lesp

w.,

Peri Veru Veru Pla Mar

Mo Mo oral oral gra design તાળુ થઈશું. આ પ્રાણીઓને આપણે નિરર્થક હાણી પહોંચાડવી ન જોઈએ. આપણી માફક તેઓને પણ પરમેશ્વરે પેદા કર્યા છે. જે રીતે આપણે તેનાં પ્રાણીઓ તરફ વર્તણુક ચલાવશું તે રીતે આપણે આપણાં કાર્યના ફળ ચાખશું.

(h) વિખ્યાત દુરગાવતી રાણી મહોળાના સરદાર રાજ ચનદેલની યુત્રી હતી. તે ઘણી રૂપાળી તેમજ સદગુણી હતી. જબલપુર નજદોક આ-વેલા ગડમનદળના રાજ દલપતીશાહને તેની સાથે પરણવાની ખાહેશ થઈ. જે કે રજપુતાએ આવી જાતનું લગ્ન પોતાને લાયક ગણ્યું નહીં તાપણ દુરગાવતીના બાપે દલપતીશાહ પાસેથી પહેલાં સરદ્મણને માટે વચન લઈને પાતાની છોકરીને તેની સાથે પરણાવી. દલપતીશાહ થાડાક વખત પછી મરણ પામ્યા અને દુરગાવતી ગાદીએ ખેડી.

ઈ. સ. ૧૫૬૪ માં કડા માણિકપુરના નવાબ અસફ ખાને ગડમન-દળ ઉપર ચઢાઈ કરી. આ ઉપરથી રાણી દુરગાવતી ૧૫૦૦ હાથી અને ૮૬૦૦ ઘોડેસ્વાર અને પાયદળ સાથે લડવા બહાર કુચ કરી આવી. આ પ્રસંગે રાણી બખતર પહેરી પોતાના સર ઉપર તાજ મેલી તીરકામઠું પોતાની બાજીએ રાખીને હાથી ઉપર સ્વાર થઈ અને લડવયાઓને હુકમ આપ્યા-તેના યાઘ્યાઓએ બે વખત માગલોનો હુમલા પાછા હઠાવ્યા અને ત્રીજી વખતે દુરગાવતીના દીકરાએ તેઓને પાછા હઠાવ્યા તેમણા રાણીના સિ-ગાડગડના લડાઈમાં પરાજય થયા. આથી તે ગડમનદળ તરફ પાછા હઠીને એક ગુફાની અંદર ભરાઈ બેડી. અસફ ખાનની તા હાર થઈ હતી, પણ જ્યારે તેની તાપા આવી પહોંચી તારે રાણીએ દુસ્મનાથી પાતાના બ-યાવ અશક્ય ધારીને મહાવદ પાસેથી ખંજર લઈ પાતાની છાતીમાં લાકી દીધું. Translation from Marathi.

Translate into English :-

- (g) गाम्यपग् व इतर प्राच्यांभी आपलें कर्तव्यकमें को खतें असावें हैं भी त्रातां सांगू दिच्छतों. ही त्रायर्शीची गोष्ठ त्राहे की जरी हे प्राणी दररोज आरचाजवल राहत आहेत तथापि आह्रांस त्यांचा जीवित्वाची स्थित बरीवर ठाजक नाहीं. ह्यांपैकी कांही प्राणी नेहर्सी आसचा अगर्दी जवल राहतात व मिनाप्माणे धामचा कामी पडतात जरी त्यांना बीखतां येत नाडीं, तरी लाच्यामध्यें नी एकाप्रकारची ममता असते ती मनुष्यामध्ये ही बड़त वैलां असत नाहीं. हे प्राची आपल्या किती उपयोगी पडतात हैं माहीत नसल्यामुलें ज्या कृपेस ते पात्र त्राहित तशी कृपा त्यांना स्रोत दाखवीत नार्होत. आपल्या भिंतीवर वार्वार दृष्टीस पडसारी पाल, भाडांवर राष्ट्र-णारी खार, विवा वाघूल अथवा पची व गरीव विचार किंड असे जे निरुपद्रवी प्राची भाषच भाषचा सभीवती पाहतों लांस कधीं दुःख देख नये. जे ग्रास्य प्राची श्रापच्छाचा इतके प्रिया श्राहेत त्यांच्यावर श्रापण विशेष द्या केली पाहिजे. आपण व्याची दररीज कालजो घेतली पाहिजे व स्थाना सर्खे करण्याचा विचार केला पाहिजे. जर आन्हीं असे केलें तर ते देखील श्रापल्याकडून श्राह्मांविषयों अतिप्रेम बालगितौल जरी असे घडून श्राखें नाहीं तथापि आसचा। दर्शनं वचीस आह्मास प्राप्त होईलच. त्यांच्यावर दया केल्याने त्रापला कभाव दयाल ही जण त्रापस मानवी नातीकडे दायाल हीं जं हा प्रायानां त्रापण विनाकारण दःख भीगूं देजं नये. त्यांनांही श्रापच्यासारखेच इश्वराने निर्माण वेले श्राहेत. ज्या रीतिने श्रापण दश्वराने केलेला जिवांशी वागू ताप्रमार्थेच श्रापला कर्माचे फल श्रापलास मिलेल.
- (h) प्रख्यात राणी दर्गावती ही महीवाचा अधिपति राजा चंदेल छाची कन्या होती. तौ फार सुन्दर होती व बहुत गुणवाण होती.

जनलपूर नजीक गडमंडलचा राजा दलपतीशाह ह्यास तिचाा बरोबर खग्न करावयाची दच्छा भाली. जरी रजुपुताँनां त्रसा संबंध ततांचाा योग्यते- Ma blu

B. M.

B. Sao

La oli

a yell a Na b ya c. Imp d San

a bro b. Mo b. No

er, Imp b. Sam e. Sam blue blue

w * I

N. Perf N. Pin N. Pin N. Pin N. Pin N. Mar

a ora

तुरूप असा बाटला नाहीं तथापि दुर्गावतीच्या वापाने प्रथम रचणाविषयीं त्याचे आश्वासन विजन त्याला आवली सुलगी लग्न करून दिली. दलपतीशाह श्रीद्या कालानंतर सरस पावला व दुर्गावती त्याच्या मागून गादीवर वसली.

रंसवी सन १५६४ त कडामाणिकपूरचा नवाव असफखान ह्याने गडमंडलावर खारी केली. तेवहां राणी दुर्गावती ही १५०० हती आणि प्रह्०० घोड़े
खार व पायदल यांजवरी कर युद्ध करच्छास वाहेर पडली. आणि ह्या प्रसंगी
ती राणी आपले चिलखत घालून, डोकीवर सुकूट चटबून, बाजूला धनुषप्र
बाण घेजन आपल्या हतीवर वसली व तिनें आपल्या प्रिपायांना इक्क्स
केला. दीनदां तिच्या योद्धयानी मीगल लोकांची चाल शीर्यानें मार्गे हठितली
आणि तिसरया खेपेस दूर्गावतीच्या सुलाने त्यांस पलावयास लाविलें. परंतु
सिंगीडगडाचया लढाईत तिचा पराभव भाला व ती गडमंडलास पलून जाजन
एका गुहेत लपून राहिल', असफखानचा पराभव भाला होता. परंतु जिन्हां
त्याच्या तीफा येजन पींचल्या तेन्हां राणीनें श्रुपामून बचाव नाहीं असी
पाइन इसीह्या माइता जवलून कटार घेजन आपल्या काल्जांत खपसली.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Write an Essay on the following subject:—
"The pleasures and advantages of Travel."

MATHEMATICS.

FIRST PAPER.

[N.B.—Only ten questions have to be answered.]

1. Find the G. C. M. and also the L. C. M. of 49.383 and 142569.

2. Simplify
$$\frac{1.5}{.075} \times \frac{3\frac{1}{4}}{1\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1.875}{2.1} \times \frac{3.5}{3.75} - 16$$

Loren Scheller (1946)

- Find by Practice the value of 246³ maunds of sugar at Rs. 13-5 as.-4 pies per maund.
- 4. A and B have between them 132 horses; 25 of A's=142857 of B's. How many had each of them?
- 5. Six men and five boys can do a piece of work in 7 days: they work at it till they have completed \(\frac{3}{4} \) of it; then two of the men leave and two more boys come. How long will the work be in hand, if a boy does half as much work as a man?
- 6. If I lend a friend Rs. 1,250 at 4 per cent. simple interest and tell him to keep it until principal and interest amount to Rs. 1,666-10-8, how long will he have it?

7. Simplify (i)
$$\frac{a^5 - a^4b - ab^4 + b^6}{a^4 - a^3b - a^2b^2 + ab^3}$$

and (ii)
$$\frac{a^3+b^3+c^3-3abc}{(a-b)^2+(b-c)^2+(c-a)^2}$$

8. Extract the square root of $16x^3(x-2)-8x(1-3x)+1$

9. Solve
$$\frac{4x+17}{x+4} - \frac{5x+36}{x+7} = \frac{2x+7}{x+3} - \frac{3x+19}{x+6}$$

10. Find x and y from the two equations

$$a(x+y) + b(x-y)=2a$$

 $y(a+b) - x(a-b)=2b$.

11. I wished to give a certain number of old men 1 anna 8 pies each, and I found that I had not money enough in my purse by 11 annas; so I gave them 1 anna 5 pies each, and then I had money enough and 3 annas 3 pies to spare. Find the number of old men.

12. If
$$a:b=e:d$$
, prove that

$$a^2b - 3ac^2 : b^2 - 3ad^2 = a^2 + 5c^2 : b^2 + 5d^2$$
:

SECOND PAPER.

- (a) Equal triangles on the same base, and on the same side of it, are between the same parallels.
 - (b) The straight line which joins the middle points of two sides of triangle is parallel to the third side.
- 2. (a) Describe a parallelogram that shall be equal to a given triangle, and have one of its angles equal to a given angle.
 - (b) Construct a parallelogram which shall have the same area and perimeter as a given triangle.
- 3. Describe a square that shall be equal to a given rectilineal figure.
 - 4. (a) The opposite angles of any quadrilateral inscribed in a circle are together equal to two right angles.
 - (b) A triangle is inscribed in a circle; shew that the sum of the angles in the three segments exterior to the triangle is equal to four right angles.
 - 5. Inscribe a square in a given circle.
 - 6. (a) The perimeter of one square field is 480 feet, and of another 1,400 feet. Find the perimeter of a third which is equal in area to the other two.
 - (b) The area of an isosceles triangle is 168 square feet, and its base is 14 feet; find its equal sides.
 - 7. (a) The diagonals of a parallelogram are 34 feet and 24 feet, and one side is 25 feet: find its area.
 - (b) A wire may be so bent as to enclose a square whose area is 121 square inches. If the same wire were bent into the form of a circle, what would its area be ? $[\pi=3]$.

ENTRANCE & SCHOOL FINAL EXAMNS.

- 8. The parallel sides of a trapezium are 60 and 90 yards, and the other sides are 26 and 28 yards; find its area.
- 9. Draw a plan and calculate the area of a field from the following field-book, the lengths being expressed in links

	to A	
	1,000	
30	500	
From	C	range to A
	to C	er Tr
	600	
	450	50
0	300	0
50	150	
From	В	turn left
	to $oldsymbol{B}$	1
	800	
	500	40
	300	60
From	\boldsymbol{A}	go East
,		

ARABIC.

FIRST PAPER.

1. Translate the following into English :-

لها سلم نجاح بن سلمة الى موسى بن عبدالله الاسفهاني (a) ليستأدي ما عليه من الاموال عاقبه فتلف في مطالبته - فاجمع بعض الرؤساء بابي العيناء فقال له ما عندى من خبز نجاح - ققال ابوالعيناء فوكزة موسى فقضى عليه - فبلغت كلمته موسى - ثم لقي ابا العيناء في الطريق فهددة - فقال له ابو العيناء اتريد ان تقتلني كما قتلت نفسا بالامس *

صلى اعرابي مع قوم فقرأ الأمام قل ارأيتم ان اهلكني الله و (6) من معي - فقال الاعرابي اهلك الله و حدك اي شي كان من الذين معك ققطع القوم الصلوة من شدة الضحك ه

قلما صبع الخليفتة من هذة الأبيات قال والله طيب - والله مليح (٥) لله درك يا نعم - ما افضح لسانك و ما ارضح بيانك - ولم يزالوا في فرح و سرور الى نصف الليل - ثم قالت اخت الخليفة اسمع يا امير المؤمنين اني رأيت حكاية في الكتب عن بعض ارباب المواتب - قال لخليفتة و ما تلك الحكايتة - فقالت له اخته اسمع يا امير المؤمنين انه كان بمدينة الكوفة صبي يسمئ نعبة بن الربيع و كان له جارية يحبها و تحبه و كانت قد تربت معه في فرش واحد - فلما بلغا و تمكن حبهما من بعضهما رما هما الدهر بنكايته و جار عليهما الزمان بأفاته و حكم عليهما بالفراق و تحيلت عليها الوشاق حقئ خرجت من دارة و اخذوها سر قة من مكانه ه



- 2. Re-write, very carefully, with diacritical marks, the underlined words and expressions in the above extracts and explain them clearly.
 - 3. Translate the following into English :--

اتا ني ان هذه خل صغر * دعت دركا و يشرت الهنودا فان تفخر بحر حبن ولئ * مع الشهداء محتسبا شهيدا فا نا قده قتلنا يوم بدر * ابا جهال و عستبة و الوليدا و قتلنا سراة الناس طوا * وغنهنا الولايد و العبيدا و شيبتة قده قتلنا يوم ذاكم * على السوابة علقا جسيدا فبر من جهنا مسردار * عليها لم يغد عنها محيدا و ما سيان من هو في جحيم * يكون شوابة فيها صديدا و من هو في الجنان يدر فيها * عليدة الرزق مغتبطا حميدا

- 4. Re-write the poetical extract with diacritical marks as clearly as you possibly can.
 - 5. Write out the allusions referred to therein.
- 6. Analyse the following:—

 ثنام عینک و المظلوم منتبه * بد عو علیک و عین الله لم تنم
- 7. Write out any six Arabic lines, that are not in this question paper, from your memory, and translate them into English. You have to supply them with diacritical marks.

SECOND PAPER.

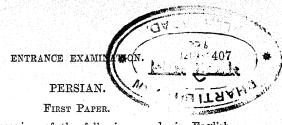
1. Translate into English: -

ان غلاما كان لجعفر الصادق رضي الله عنه صب الماء علي يدي سيده يوما من الايام فسقط الاناء من يده في الطشت فطار الماء علي ثربه فنظر اليه نظرة منكرة فقال الغلام يا مولاي و الكاظمين الغيظ قال

جعفر كظمت غيظي فقال الغلام و العافيين عن الناس قال جعفر عقوت عنك فقال الغلام والله يحب المحسنين قال جعفر اذهب فانت حر لوجة الله تعالى و لك الف ديتار من مالي و هذا من بعض كراماتهم وحسن اخلاقهم - القانع غذي و ان كان جائعا - عدو عاقل خبر من صديق جاهل - الفتنة اشد من الفقل - السعي مني و الاتجام من الله تعالى - زينة المرء حسن المخلق و الادب - سلامة الانس بسكوت المحالى - مرور الكرام من الاعطاء و سرور اللئام من الاخذ - راحة الحسم في قتة الطعام - رحم الله من هداني الى عيوبي - اكل الحال و صدق المقال كلاهما علامتان لصاحب الكمال - الحينس الى المجنس يميل - ان المبذرين كانوا من اخوان الشياطين - الحياء جزء من الإيمان - خذ العفو و أعمر بالمعروف و اعرض عن الجاهلين - اذا جاء الحق زهق الباطل - الجنة تحت اقدام أمهاتكم - ان الحسناس يذهبن السبات - من حفر بيراً لاخية فقد و قع فية - حب الدنيا راس يذهبن السبات - من حفر بيراً لاخية فقد و قع فية - حب الدنيا راس

2. Translate into Arabic with diacritical marks :-

People take to the customs of their rulers. Love of a thing makes one blind and deaf. Die before you die. I saw four women and three men passing on the road. The learned are the successors of prophets. Ahmad and Omar are fast friends. Fear not scandal in the way of God. He is not of us who is not kind to the young and respectful to the aged. A tyrant injures none but himself. I travelled from Basrah to Baalbak, He who is not thankful to man cannot be grateful to God. Zainab is Omar's sister and wife of Ahmad. Ibrahim was the father of the Arabs. He who does not forgive shall not be forgiven. Protect yourself from the fire of hell, He who comprehends self comprehends God.



I.—Give the meanings of the following words in English and explain their constructions:—

II.—Translate the following passages into English:-

معصیت از هر که صادر شود ناپسندست و از علما نا خوب تر (a) که علم اسلام جنگ شیطان است - و خداوند سلام را چون به اسیری برند شرمساری بیش بود *

و آنجا کاروانسواے دیدم که دارالوزیر میگفتند – در آنجا قصب (b) فروشند و دیگر هیچ – و در اشکوب زیر خیاطان نشینند و در بالائے رفان از قہم آل پرسہدم که اجرة این یتم چندست گفت هر سال بست هزار دینار مغربی بود – اما این ساعت گوشه ازاں خراب شده عمارت میکنند هر ماه یک هزار دینار حاصل یعنی دوازده هزار دینار سال و گفتند که درین شهر بزرگنر ازیں نیست و بمقدار این دولیت خان باشد *

اکثر اوقات در مهمات ضروریه به پاههمزاهها که کامگار بخت بیدار و (٥) آمرا عالی مقدار – بخط نوازش نبط فرمان می نویسند و گاهی بر بنوان منشور که منشیان عطاره آثار به نوئیدان والااقتدار نگاشته باشده سطوے چند تحریر میفرمایند *

III.—Write down the meanings of the following passages in Simple Persian:—

بجائل امور يزداني و نبائل شبون سلطاني بعنايت بعايت سبحاني نسان از سائر موجودات بعقل و كارواني مختص گشته محل تكليف

او امر و نواهي و مورد باز پرس إلهي گرديده – و چنال مخلوقے كه . انموذج صنائع غير متناهي است و صراة اسرار كوني و إلهي ببازي وبراے باري نيافريده اند *

IV.-Write down in Persian what you know about امير خسرو and his book بهشتت بهتث

V.—Translate the following couplets into English and explain any idioms contained therein:—

بزرگے هنرم اند آف ال بود * غلامش نکوه یده اخلاق بود ازیں خفر قے موئے بالسیده * بدے سرکھ در روے مالیده چو تعبانش آلودة دندان بزهر * گرو بردة از زشت رویاں شہر مدامش بروے آب چشم سبل * دویدے و بوئے پیاز از بغل گرة وقت پختن بر ابرو زدے * چو پختند با خواجه زانو زدے دمادم به نان خوردنش همنفس * دگر صودے آب ندادے به کس نعگفت اند رو کار کردے نه چوپ * شب و روز ازوخانه در کند و کوب گمه خار و خس در رة انداختے * گمه ما کیان در چه انداختے

VI.—Explain in English or Persian the meanings of the following couplets:—

ز تابند یاقوت درخشنده لعل م خرامنده را آتشین گشت نعل به قر امنده و آتشین گشت نعل به تو نقش توزان نمودم نخست م که تا نقش من بر تو گرد و درست زنان را ترازو بود سنگ زن به بود سنگ مردان ترازو شکن سام که سیمرغ پسر گیر داشت م بود جوان گرچه پسر پیر داشت و رزے از آنجا که فراغے رسید به باد صلیمان به جراغے رسید

VII.—Translate into English :-

بر خیز تا طریق تکلف رها کذیم * دکان معرقت به دو جوهر بها کنیم هفتاد زلت از نظر خلق در حجاب * بهتر زطاعتے که بروے ریا کنیم آن كو بغير سابقة چندين نواخت كود * ممكن بود كه عفو كند گر خطا كنيم گفتم نگشت كام دام حاصل از لبت * گفتا تو صبر كن كه مرادت روا كنيم حافظ وقا نمي كند ايام ست عهد * اين پنجروزد عمر بيا تا وقا كنيم

VIII.—Define مضارع. How is the مضارع of an Infinitive formed? Give examples.

SECOND PAPER.

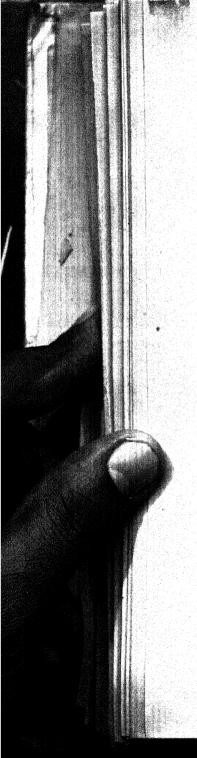
1. Translate the following into English :-

آوردة اند كه حربي بيابال نشين به شهر بغداد در آمد دكان (۵) نانوائي ديد كه گردها چون قرص قمر از اقق منبر طلوع كودة - عرب بيچارة كه ببوے نان رمق حيات يافتے - چون روے نان ديد جبّهٔ صبر چاك زد و پيش نانوا آمدة گفت - اے خواجة چند بستاني كه موا سير نان سازي - نائوا با خود تامل كود كه اين كس به يك من نان سير شود - غايتش دو من و از سه من تجاوز نتواته كود - گفت نيم دينار بدلا و چندازچه بتواني نان بخور - عرب نيم دينار بداد و براب دينار بدلا و چنداز نان مي آورد و عرب باب تر كودة مي خورد تا بها از نيم دينار بگذشت و به چهار دانگ رسيد و ازان هم متجاوز شدة دينار تهام شد - نانوا را تحمل نهاند و گفت يا اخا العرب بدان خداے دينار قوت نان خوردن برين وجهة كوامت قرمود با من بگوے كه تا كه ترا قوت نان خوردن برين وجهة كوامت قرمود با من بگوے كه تا مكن تا اين آب مي رود من نيز نان مي خورم *

میرزا مهدی می نویسد که عسکر طو پال عثمان کمان بیش صد هزار مرد بودند - نادر بعزم مقابله با طوپال عثمان در حرکت آمد بنابر قول میرزا مهدی دوازده هزار نفر در بغداد گذاشته خود با بقید بطرف سامره که قریه ایست در کنار دجله روی نهاد - اردوے عثمانی

قویب دلا مزبور واقع شدلا بود - جنگی بسیار شدید و خونخوار اتفاق افتاد - در اول غلبه ایرانهان را شد و سوارهٔ ایرانی بیک حمله خصم را هزیمت داد - اما بیادلا عثمانی پاے جلادت پیش نهادلا دست از حریف برد - فوج از امراب که نا در را از ایشان چشم داشت مدد بود بر یک طرف اشکر و حمله بردند و مردان کار که در تمام روز در آفتاب تابستان عربستان بگیر و دار اشتغال داشتند بالا خرلا از شدت گرما و حرارت آفتاب و غلبهٔ عطش دست شان از کار ماند - خود نادر دو مرتبه درمیان دشمن اسپش گلوله چوردلا بر زمین افتاد و به این سبب علم دار و اورا کشته پنداشته روی بگریز نهاد - جمیع این اسباب دست بهم دادلا سبب فتے عثمانی شد *

- 2. Translate the following into Persian :-
- (a) The first was the conquest of Cashmir. That celebrated kingdom is an extensive plain, situated in the heart of the Himalaya mountains, and more than halfway up their height. Placed, by its elevation, above the reach of the heat of Hindustan, and sheltered by the surrounding mountains from the blasts of the higher regions, it enjoys a delicious climate, and exhibits in the midst of snowy summits, a scene of continual verdure, and almost of perpetual spring. Trees belonging to different climates are scattered over its surface, while fruits of various kinds and flowers of innumerable descriptions are poured forth with spontaneous profusion over the hills and plains.
- (b) While Humayun was at Badakhshan, where he remained for many months, Camran returned from Sind and surprised Cabul. Humayun marched against him in the dead of winter, defeated his troops and drove him within the walls. On this and all subsequent occasions during the siege, Humayun put his prisoners to death in cold blood, which Camran retaliated by still greater cruelties, and even threatened to expose young Akbar, who had again fallen into his hands, to the fire of the cannon, if they continued to batter the town.



SANSKRIT.

FIRST PAPER.

1. अस्ति मन्दराभिधाने पर्वते दुर्दान्तो नाम सिंहः। स च सर्वदा पश्चमं विद्यान एवाले। ततः सर्वे: पश्चभिर्मिलिला सिंही विज्ञप्तः स्टेगेन्द्र किमिति सर्वपश्च्छेदः क्रियते। वयमेव भवदाहारार्थे प्रत्यहमेकैकं पश्चं दौक्यामः। सिंहनोक्षः। एवमस्तु। ततः प्रस्त्येकैकं पश्चं ददतः समासते। अय कदाचिद्द वज्ञश्चमस्य कस्यचिद्द वारः समागतः। सोऽचिन्तयत ॥

चासहितोर्विनौतिस्तु क्रियते जीविताशया । पञ्जलञ्जेद गमिष्यामि कि सिंहानुनयेन से॥

- (a) Expound the samasas of सन्दर्शियाने and प्रत्यहम्.
- (b) State the খানু and দন্যয় in বিহখান. Give its Parasmaipadi equivalent form of the same part of speech.
- (c) Re-write the following sentences, changing the passive into the active construction.
- (1) सर्वैः पश्चभिर्मिलिला सिंही विज्ञ सः।
- (2) स्गेन्द्र किमिति सर्वपग्रस्टेदः क्रियते।
- (d) Parse **दद**त:
- (e) Reproduce into your own Sanskrit the sloka at the end of the extract.
- उत्तमं प्रणिपातेन यूरं भेदिन योजयेत् । नीचमल्पपदानेन समयक्तिं पराक्रमैः ॥
- Give briefly the story illustrative of the counsel embodied in the couplet quoted above.
- कृतिसं नाशमधीत वैद द्राक् कृतिसैर्गुणैः।
 प्राणदानं विना वैदं सङ्जं याति न चयम्॥
- (a) Render the above into English.
- (b) Characterise and illustrate कृचिमम् (वैरम्) and सहजं (वैरम्)

- 4. Give the sense of the following :-
- (a) सतां साप्तपदं मैचिमत्या इर्वि बुधा जनाः ।
- (b) त्रारभागुवी चित्रिणी क्रमिण खच्ची पुरा इिडामती च पश्चात्। दिनस्य पूर्वार्डपराईभिन्ना-क्षायैव मैची खलसज्जनानाम्॥
- 5. Quote slokas from Chānakya and Hitopadesh-Sara-Sangraha, bearing upon the following:
- (a) The evils from the association with or the neighbourhood of दुर्जन.
- (b) In praise of पौर्ष.
- (c) The superiority of intellect to brute force.
- 6. Write in a few words in your own Sanskrit on the subject of মুদ্ধা পুলা.
- 7. Translate into English :-
- (a) अधीऽधः प्रस्यतः कस्य महिमा नीपनायते। उपर्य्य परि प्रश्चनः सर्वे एव द्रिद्रति॥
- (b) तां सत्यनामां दृढ्तीरणार्गलां।
 गर्है विचिनेरपणिभतां शिवाम्।
 प्रशीमयीध्यां दसहस्रद्भुलाम्
 श्रमास वे श्रमसमी मङ्गीपतिः॥

SECOND PAPER.

- 1. Translate into English any five of the following extracts:-
 - (a) यस सृत्या च नामीत्या तप:पूजाितयादिषु।
 न्यूनं सम्पूर्णतां याति सदी वन्दे तमच्युतम्॥

- (b) चर्णशः निष्मश्ये व विद्यामधेच साधयेत्। चर्णं त्यका कृती विद्या कर्णं त्यका कृती धनम्॥
- (०) दृष्टिपूतं न्यसेत पादं वस्त्रप्तं पिवेज्जलम्। श्रास्त्रपूतं वदेइ वाकां मनःपूतं समाचरेत्॥
- (d) अभिनं कुरुते भिनं भिनं हे प्टि हिनसि च।
 कर्म चारभते दृष्ट नाहुम् द्वितसम्॥
- (१) ज्ये ष्ठस्य पौर्णमास्यां विद्यो पितत्रतयः स्तियो वटं पूज्यन्ति उपवसन्ति च। अस्यि सिद्यो पुरा सत्यवतो भार्यया सावित्रा यमेन नीयमानः सत्यवान् मोचितः। तत्र चेदं वृतं भृतवे संप्रवृत्तं। अस्य वृतस्याचर्णेन भन्तं दौ र्घायुस्तं सभवतौति मन्यन्ते। सर्वाय च भर्जू नत्यः स्त्रिय इदं वृतमाचरन्ति॥
- (f) सकी यूयतामिदानौमादितः पृथ्ति सम वत्तानः। सम नन्य पद्मनगरे। सम पितरौ पञ्च सोदराश च पञ्चलमापद्माः। युष्पद देशादागतः कोऽपि
 विपयुवा मासुपयेने। सप्तवर्षाख्य तस्य नष्टस्य। किं करेग्यहमनाथाः
 क गच्छामि मन्दभाग्या। लमेव श्ररणमिधि॥
 - Translate into Sanskrit (a) and (e) and any other four of the following extracts:—
 - (a) Behold this beautiful garden in which the peacocks are dancing and the bees are humming sweetly and sucking honey.
 - (b) Where the water of the tanks is clear and the air is cool.
 - (c) Where the koil is melodiously cooing and other birds of various colours are disporting themselves.
 - (d) Where the lotus and many other flowers are blooming and the trees are bent down with the weight of their fruits.

- (e) By the command of the Lord of the Universe, the sun shines at day and the moon at night.
- (f) By His command the winds blow and the fire burns.
- (g) By His command the clouds send rains, rivers flow and the earth produces food for all living beings.

LATIN.

FIRST PAPER.

1. (a) Translate:

At Cæsar, etsi nondum eorum consilia cognoverat, tamen et ex eventu navium suarum et ex eo, quod obsides dare intermiserant fore id quod accidit, suspiciebatur. Itaque ad omnes casus subsidia comparabat. Nam et frumentum ex agris cotidie in castra conferebat et, quæ gravissime afflictæ erant naves, earum materia atque ære ad reliquas reficiendas utebatur et, quæ ad eas res erant usui, ex continenti comportari jubebat. Itaque, cum summo studio a militibus administraretur, xit navibus amissis, reliquis ut navigari commode posset, effecit.

(b) Parse carefully the words in italics.

2. (a) Translate:—

Interim Trinobantes, prope firmissima earum regionum civitas. ex qua Mandubracius adulescens Cæsaris fidem secutus ad eum in continentem Galliam venerat, cujus pater in ea civitate regnum obtinuerat interfectusque erat a Cassivellauno, ipse fuga mortem vitaverat, ligatos ad Cæsarem mittunt pollicenturque, sese ei dedituros atque imperata facturos; petunt, ut Mandubracium ab injuria Cassivellauni defendut atque in civitatem mittat, qui præsit imperiumque obtineat. His Cæsar imperat obsides quadraginta frumentumque exercitui Mandubraciumque ad eos mittit. Illi imperata celeriter fecerunt, obsides ad numerum frumentumque miserunt.

(b) Give the principal parts of the verbs in italics in the above passage. 3. (a) Translate:

Tum vero infelix fatis exterrita Dido Mortem orat: tædet cæli convexa tueri. Quo magis inceptum peragat lucemque relinquat, Vidit, turicremis cum dona inponeret aris-Horrendum dictu-latices nigrescere sacros Fusaque in obscenum se vertere vina cruorem. Hoc visum nulli, non ipsi effata sorrori. Præterea fuit in tectis de marmore templum Conjugis antiqui, miro quod honore colebat, Velleribus niveis et festa fronde revinctum: Hinc exaudiri voces et verba vocantis. Visa viri. nox cum terras obscura teneret; Solaque culminibus ferali carmine bubd Sæpe queri et longas in fletum ducere voces. Multaque præterea vatum prædicta priorum Terribili monitu horrificant. Agit ipse furentem In somnis ferus Æneas : semperque relinqui Sola sibi, semper longam incomitata videtur Ire viam et Tyrios deserta quærere terra.

- (b) Compare the words in italics.
- 4. (a) Translate:

Est procul in pelago saxum spumantia contra Litora, quod tumidis submersum tunditur olim Fluctibus, hiberni condunt ubi sidera Cori; Tranquillo silet. immotaque attollitur unda Campus et apricis statio gratissima mergis. Hic viridem Æneas frondenti ex ilice metam Constituit signum nautis pater, unde reverti Scirent et longos ubi circumflectere cursus. Tum loca sorte legunt, ipsique in puppibus auro Ductores longe effulgent ostroque decori; Cetera populea velatur fronde juventus Nudatosque humeros oleo perfusa nitescit.

(b) Give the cases of the words in italics, and the reasons for those cases.

- 5. Correct the following sentences, where necessary, giving in each case your reasons for so doing:—
 - (a) Non pueros, qui otiosos sunt, lauda.
 - (b) A Carthagine ad Roman profectus est.
 - (c) Militibus hortatis, jubet exercitum progredi.
 - (d) Quis est, quin regem Trojanum miseretur.
 - (e) Amici me hortantur veniam de Augusto exorare.
- 6. (a) Show the uses of the following, illustrating your meaning by short sentences:—

The Supines; Ablative of the Agent; Accusative of Time; Dative of the Agent.

(b) What cases follow?

potior, videor, pareo, careo, posco, pœnitet, recordor, do, oportet, audeo.

7. Write brief notes, not more than about five lines each, on any four of the following:—

Erebus, Sychœus, Syrtes, Ilium, Vesta, Ambiorix, Titus Pulio. Cotta.

8. Explain :-

Testudo; legatus; sarcina; centurio.

SECOND PAPER.

- 1. Translate three of the following pieces :-
- (a) The Exploits of Hannibal.

Minor quinque et viginti annis natus imperator factus, proximo triennio omnes gentes Hispaniæ bello subegit; Saguntum, fæderatam¹ civitatem, vi expugnavit; tres exerctiu maximos comparavit. Ex his unum in Africam misit, alterum cum Hasdrubale fratre in Hispania reliquit, tertium in Italiam secum duxit. Saltum Pyrenæum transiit. Quacumque iter fecit, cum omnibus incolis conflixit; neminem nisi victum dimisit. Ad Alpes posteaquam venit, quæ Italiam ab Gallia

1 Feederatus. Allied.

sejungunt, quas nemo unquam ante eum præter Herculem transierat. Alpicos conantes prohibere transitu concidit, loca patefecit, itinera muniit,2 effecit ut ea elephantus ornatus3 ire posset, qua antea unus homo inermis vix poterat repere.

²Iter munire. To take a road. ³Ornatus. Fully equipped.

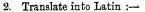
(b) Treachery.

Dum hæc in colloquio geruntur, Cæsari nuntiatum est, equites Ariovisti propius tumulum accedere et ad nostros adequitare, lapides telaque in nostros conjicere. Cæsar loquendi finem facit seque ad suos recepit suisque imperavit, ne quod omnino telum in hostes rejicerent Nam etsi sine ullo periculo legionis delectæ cum equitatu prœlium fore videbat, tamen committendum non putabat, ut pulsis hostibus dici posset cos ab se per fidem in colloquio circumventos. Posteaquam in vulgus militum elatum est, qua arrogantia in colloquio Ariovistus usus omni Gallia Romanis interdixisset, impetumque in nostros ejus equites fecissent, eaque res colloquium ut diremisset, multo major alacritas studiumque pugnandi majus exercitui injectum est.

¹Dirimo. Break up.

(c) The Year should begin with Spring. Dic, age, frigoribus quare novus incipit annus, Qui melius per ver incipiendus erat? Omnia tunc florent, tunc est nova temporis ætas, Et nova de gravido palmite¹ gemma tumet; Et modo formatis operitur frondibus arbor, Prodit et in summum seminis herba solum: Et tepidum volucres concentibus aera mulcent, Ludit et in pratis luxuriatque pecus. Tum blandi soles, ignotaque prodit hirundo Et luteum celsa sub trabe figit opus: Tum patitur cultus ager et renovatur aratro: Hæc anni novitas jure vocanda fuit

¹Palmes. Shoot,



Cicero, a man of great eloquence and courage, defended Roscius, who had been falsely accused by the friends of Sulla. Although he saved Roscius, he feared the resentment of Sulla, and went to Rhodes, to study Greek literature. When he returned to Rome he made many speeches against Verres, and the wicked Catiline, and other men who were doing harm to the state. In the civil war he took the side of Pompeius and fought against Cæsar. After many battles Cæsar was victorious, but he spared his enemies and treated Cicero kindly.

- 3. Translate with notes on the words in italics :-
 - (a) Socrates accusatus est quod corrumperet juventutem.
 - (b) Rex petit, no cui rei parcat ad ea efficienda, que pollicetur.
 - (c) Totius Galliæ sese potiri posse sperant.
 - (d) Ennius ingenio maximus, arte rudis.
 - (e) Ab his castris Bibrax aberat milia passuum octo.
 - (f) Cum Pausanias de templo elatus esset, confestim animam efflavit.
- 4. Put the following sentences into Latin :-
 - (a) Cæsar was killed in the Senate on the 15th of March.
 - (b) I think you ought to go to Athens.
 - (c) Two Roman armies were routed and driven into their camps.
 - (d) When Darius had led a great army from Asia into Europe, he sent ambassadors to the kings of Scythia to advise them to surrender.
 - (e) It is said that the soldier was condemned to death.
 - (f) I fear that I shall not be able to help the captives.
 - (g) Do not attack the enemy until the cavalry arrives.
 - (h) If the king dies, all his physicians will be put to death.

URDU.

FIRST PAPER.

(For girl candidates only.)

1. Translate the following passages into English:

یه مسے هے که لوگ پرته قے هیں اور پرته نے میں ترقی بهی کرتے (۵) هیں اور هزار پرته لکھوں میں سے شاید ایک کو ایسا موقع ملتا هوگا که اپنی تعلیم کو اور اپنی عقل کو ضرورتاً کام میں لاوے - لیکن اگر انسان اون عارضی ضرورتون کا منتظر رهے اور اپنے دلی قوی کو بیکار انسان اون عارضی ضرورتون کا منتظر رهے اور اپنے دلی قوی کو بیکار مثل اور حیوانون کے ایک حیوان هے اور جبکه اسکے دلی قوی کی مثل اور حیوانون کے ایک حیوان هے اور جبکه اسکے دلی قوی کی تحریک سست هوجاتی هی اور کام میں نہیں لائی جاتی تو وہ اپنی حیوانی خصلت میں پرتر جاتا هے اور جسمانی باتون میں مشغول هو جیوانی خورات میں پرتر جاتا هے اور جسمانی باتون میں مشغول هو جاتا هے اور انسانی پر لازم هے که اپنے اندرونی قوی کو زندلا رکھنے کی کوشش میں رهے اور اونکو بیکار نه چہورے *

امير تيمور عهد سے محمد شالا كي بادشاهت بلكة احمد شالا (أ) اور عالمگير ثاني كر وقت تك پيترهي بة پيترهي سلطنت يكسان چلي آئي ـ ندان زبان اردو كى منجهتے منجهتے ايسي منجهي كة كسي شہر كى بولي اوس سے تكر نهين كهاتي ـ ليكن قدردان منصف چاهئے جو تجويز كرے ـ سو اب خدا نے بعد مدت كے جان گلگرست صاحب سا دانا نكته رهي پيدا كيا كه جنهون نے اپنے گيان اور أكت ساور تلاشي اور محنت سے قاعدون كي كتابين تصنيف كين ـ اس سبب هذه وستان كي زبان كا مملكون مين رواج هوا - اور نئے سو سے اوس كي روئق زبادة هوئي ـ نهين تو اپني دستار و گفتار كو كوئي برا نهين

Ma blu m. In b. Ma e. San la oliv m. In

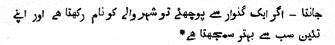
a red v. Im a yell a. Ma v. Im v. Im v. Im v. San s. San s. San

a bro a. bro b. Me c. Sac

s San

a bra

6. Per a veri 6. Pin a veri 6. Pin 6. Mo



- 2. Explain in Urdu the following passages as fully as you can:—
- دروازه کا قفل چو کهولا باغ عجب رنگ کي بهار کا دیکها (۵) پهولون سے زیادہ «هنگ هر خار کا دیکها *
- هو تغدّه به از زعفوان زار تها تهام باغ مهكتا تها فرشتون كا (b) قدم بهكتا تها *
- حلاوت مضمون سے سیاهی نے خاصیت شہد کی پکری قلم (c) کی زبان بند هوگئی *
- 3. Define the following terms, giving two examples of each:—

اسم معرفه _ ضمير _ حاصل مصدر _ فعل متعدي _ صفت

- 4. Illustrate the uses of ∠ _ كي _ \ by framing short sentences.
 - 5. Translate the following couplets into English:—
 تازی هے چه—ن حمد خداے درجہ—ان کا
 کچھ دخل نہیں گلشن قدرت میں خزان کا

جو آگيا اس رالا ميسن سسالک وهي تههر ا گهسوالا هوا جو نه يهسان کا نه وهسان کا درياے کريمي مين هين سو طرح کے جلوے

دیکھے و صدف جسم میں عالم در جان کا

6. Describe the rainy season in the plains of India—(at least two pages long of your examination book).



SECOND PAPER.

(For girl candidates only.)

1. Translate into English :-

ایک امیر بهت سا جواهر پهنے هوئے بازار میں چلا جاتا تھا (۵)
ایک فقیر جُهک جُهک کر دیر تک اُن جواهرون کو دیکھتا رھا اور پھو
سامنے آکر اوس امیر کی بتری بتری شکر گذاریان ادا کونے لگا اور اپنے
تئیں اوسکا کمال احسان مند ظاهر کیا ۔ اوس امیر نے کہا کہ بابا تو
کس بات کے واسطے اسقدر شکر گزاریان ادا کر رھا ھے ۔ اور اپنے تئین
میرا احسانمند بنایا ھے ۔ فقیر نے کہا کہ جواهرون کے واسطے ۔ امیر نے
کہا کہ جواهر تو میں نے تجھے کوئی بھی نہیں دیا ۔ فقیر نے کہا کہ
حضرت جواهر هونے کا فائدہ کیا ھے بہتھی کہ اُوسے دیکھا کرین سو
اسوقٹ اُس جواهر کو جتنا آپ دیکھتے ھین اوتنا ھی آپکی بدولت
بندہ بھی دیکھتا ھے ۔ رھگیا اوسکی بار برداری اور حفاظت کونا ۔ سو
بندہ بھی دیکھتا ھے ۔ رھگیا اوسکی بار برداری اور حفاظت کونا ۔ سو
بندہ دونون کام آپ ھی کو مجارک رھین اِس درد سر کی آرزو نہین

ایک شخص نے ایک هزار روپئے ایک صواف کے سپرد کو دئے اور (ا) خود سفر کو چلا گیا ۔ ایک صُدت دراز کے بعد سفر سے واپس آیا اور صواف سے اپنا روپیہ طلب کیا ۔ صواف ئے ایمان هو گیا اور کہا تو جھونت بکتا هے مجھکو روپیہ نهیں دیگیا ۔ بہت سے لوگ وهان جمع هو گئے اور کہا کہ صواف بترا ایماندار هے ۔ اسفے کبھی چوری نہیں کی اگر تو جھگڑا کریگا تو سؤا پائیگا ۔ اوس شخص نے لاچار هو کر ایک عرضی اپنے حالات کی لکھکر پادشاہ کی خدمت میں پیش کی پادشاہ نے اوسکو پاس بلا کر آهسته سے کھا کہ تو تین روز تک صواف پادشاہ نے اوسکو پاس بلا کر آهسته سے کھا کہ تو تین روز تک صواف تی دوکان کے سامنے بیتھا رہ ۔ چوتھے روز هم اوس طرف آئینگے اور تجھکو سلام کرینگے ۔ سواے جواب سلام کے اور کوئی بات چیت

ea blue. In the Sar Ia cold

M. Im A yel S. M. S. Im S. Im S. Sa Sar F. W

"R

been gre Per ver

اوسوقت مُجهسے نکونا ۔ اوسکے بعد کچھھ صراف تجھسے برتاؤ کرے اوسکی اطلاع هم سے کرنا ۔ وہ شخص حسب هدایت پادشاہ نین روز تک صراف کی دوکان کے سامنے بیڈھا رها ۔ چوتھے روز پادشاہ بتی شان و شوکت کے ساتھھ صراف کی دوکان کے سامنے هو کر نکلے ۔ جون هی اوس شخص کو دیکھا گھوڑا کھڑا کر ذیا اور سلام کیا ۔ اوس شخص نے سلام کا جواب دیا ۔ بعدہ پادشاہ نے کھا ۔ بھائی تم همارے پاس کبھی نھیں آتے ۔ تمھارا کیا حالهے ۔ اوس شخص نے صرف اپذی گردن هلا دی اور کچھھ جواب ندیا ۔ صراف نے بھه تمام ماجرا دیکھا اور دل میں قرا ۔ جب پادشاہ چلے گئے اوس شخص سے دریافت کیا کم آپکا کسقدر روپیھھ تھا ۔ مجھے یاد تو پرتا ہے کہ آپ روپیھھ جمع کر گئے تھے ۔ اور ایک هزار روپیھھ فوراً دکال کر دیدیا ۔ اور معزرت چاھی *

2. Translate into idiomatic Urdu :-

- (a) Oliver Cromwell was naturally compassionate towards objects in distress, even to an effeminate measure. Long before he was known to the nation, he was marked in his country as the friend of the suffering and oppressed; he did exceed in tenderness towards sufferers. His house became the refuge of persecuted ministers; he stoutly maintained their cause, and strove to secure them their stipends. His farming suffered from his habit of gathering his labourers twice a day around him, and praying with them and discoursing to them. For years before the Civil War the future Protector of the Commonwealth had become known far and wide as the Village-Hampden with the dauntless breast.
- (b) We scarcely realise how much we owe to Doctors. Our system of medicine seems so natural and obvious that it hardly occurs to us as something new and exceptional. When we are ill we send for a Physician; he prescribes some medicine; we take it and pay his fee. But among the lower races of men pain and illness are often attributed to the presence of evil

spirits. The medicine man is a priest, or rather a sorcerer more than a true Doctor, and his effort is to exorcise the evil Spirit. In other countries where some advance has been made, a charm is written on a board, washed off and drunk. In some cases the medicine is taken, not by the patient, but by the Doctor.

HINDI.

FIRST PAPER.

(For girl candidates.)

- Write in your own words (in Hindi) the substance of what you have learnt from your text-book about उद्योग and प्रवाध.
- Explain fully the following extracts in Hindi and parse the underlined words:—

भव्द सुधास्त से परिपृर्ण भास्त्र मनोहर वाक पढ़ावें।
ज्ञान विचार करें निश्चि वासर जी वह निर्धन है दुख पावें॥
सी जड़ता चप को कहिये जेहि राज बसे न गुनो गुन गावें।
खीट नहीं मिण का जो नहीं मिण को परखें सीद मूढ़ कहावें॥
विद्या समान नहीं जग में धन दूसर राज धनादि बखाना।
दान दिये अधिकाय सदा जगतोतल की च विचिच खज़ाना॥
चीर हरे न बटे न हटे ककु काम परे ते। करे बल नाना।
की किव पार लहे उपमा जी करे सब भांति सदा कलियाना॥

- 3. Translate into English :-
 - (a) फूर्न फर्न न नेत बदिप सुधा नरमें जलद।
 सूरख इदय न चेत जा गृक सिले निरंचिसम॥
 - (b) जो रौमी के हि भौति सो तैमे ताहि रिकाउ। पौके युक्ति विवेक से अपने सत पर लाउ॥
- (1) Name and illustrate the different kinds of samasas. Expound the samasas in जलह and बिर्गचिस.
- (2) Parse all in (b) and agfu in (a). What is affe in (b)?

- 4. Render the following extracts into plain Hindi prose :-
 - (a) वा चकर्र को भयो चित चीतो चितोति चह्नं दिसि चाय सो नाची ॥ द्वी गद्र कीन कलाधर की कला जामिन जीति मने। जम जांची ॥ वालत वैरी विद्यम देव संजोगिन को भद्र सपति कांची। जाह्नं पियो जी विद्योगिन को सी कियो सख लाल पिणाचिन पाची ॥
 - (b) विवया चर्ड दिसि ररत जरत सुनि की नर नारी ।

 फट फटाइ दोज पंत्र जलूकह रटत पुकारी ॥

 अधकार वस गिरत काक अरु चील करत रव ।

 गिह गरुड इड़गिल्ल भजत लखि निकट भयद दव ॥

 रोजत सियार गरजत नदी खान भूं क जरपावर्द ।

 संग दाहर भींगर रदन धुनि निलि खर तुमुल मचावर्द ॥
- (1) Give the correct forms of the underlined words in the preceding extracts. Explain the use of দ্ধ in ভৰাত্ত্ব.
- 5. Give a close translation of the following extracts in English:—
 - (a) राखिय अवध की अवधि लगि रहत न नानिय पृान। दीनवसु सुन्दर सुखद शौल सनेह निधान॥
 - (b) भूमि शयन बलकल बसन अशन कंद फल सूल। ते कि सदा सब दिन निलिह् समय समय अनुकृष ॥
 - (०) राम सुसहज सुभाव सेवक सुखदार्दि दमन। सुनि सन कह पुशु आव उठ उठ दिज सम पृाण सम॥

- (त) सुनि हिं राम बड भांति नगावा।

 नाम न ध्यानजनित सुख पावा ॥

 भूप रूप तब राम दुरावा।

 हरय चतुर्मुं ज रूप दिखावा॥

 सुनि चकुलाइ डठा तब कैसे।

 विकल होन प्राच्य मणि वितृ ने से।

 घागे देखि राम तन घ्यामा।

 परेड लकुट इव चरणन्ह लागी।

 पृम मगन सुनिवर बड़ भागी॥

 भूज विध्याल गहि लिये डठाइँ।

 पृम पृति राखेड डर लाई॥

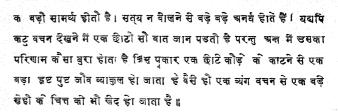
 सुनिहि मिलत अस सी इ कृपाला।

 कनक तरहि जनुभेंट तमाला॥
- (1) Explain the simile contained in line 7 of extract (d).
- (2) Give synonymous expressions of the underlined words in the preceding extracts.

SECOND PAPER.

(For girl candidates.)

- 1. Translate the following extracts into English:
- (1) देखने में तो वचन तुच्छ जान पड़ता है परन्तु वास्तव में उसकी मनुष्य पर बुराई भलाई करने के लिये बड़ी समार्थ्य होती है। हमारी बुडि में उस पुरुष से अधिकतर सज्जन और पृथ कोई नहीं जिसने अपनी वाल्या-वस्था से धर्मिष्ठ पुग्यशील माता पिता और गुरु से सत्य पृथ और हितकारी वचन बोलने को शिचा पाई हो। ऐसे सत्युरुषों को दूसरों के उपकार करने



- (2) पिता की वीमारी का समाचार मुनकर और इन्न व गद्दी की लालमा से वीजापुर की जहाई बन्द कर राजधानी की ओर वहत दूर पक्षंच नहीं पाया था कि दिव्छन को भगल राज्य पर प्रिवाजी को आक्षमण का समाचार पाकर उसकी चिक्तत हीना पड़ा। सुगल राज्य की पृजा अपने को बलवान सृपद्वारा रचित जान कर निरापद होने का वड़ा घमंड किया करती थी। प्रिवाजी को पृचंड साइस से उनका सारा घमंड चूर चूर ही गया। सब लीग देखने लगे कि साइसी पुरुष की छुछ भी असाध्य नहीं है। जुनर का नगर ही सुमल राज्य में प्रिवाजी को पृथम आक्षमणस्थल हुआ। प्रिवाजी को स्पार्टियों ने देखते ही देखते नगर का तहस नहस कर दिया॥
 - 2. Translate the following extracts into Hindi :-
- (1) Rich men with the prospect of death before them, are often very much concerned about their money affairs. If unmarried and without successors, they find a considerable difficulty in knowing what to do with the pile of gold they have gathered together during their lifetime. They must make a will, and leave it to somebody. In olden times, rich people left money to pay for masses for their souls Perhaps many do so still. Some founded alms-houses: others hospitals. Money was left for the purpose of distributing doles to poor persons, or to persons of the same name and trade as the deceased.
- (2) It is no disgrace to be poor. The praise of honest poverty has often been sung. When a man will not stoop to do wrong, when he will not sell himself for money, when he

will not do a dishonest act, then his poverty is most honourable. But the man is not poor who can pay his way, and save something besides. He who pays cash for all that he purchases, is not poor but well off. He is in a happier condition than the idle gentleman who runs into debt, and is clothed, shod, and fed at the expense of his tailor, shoemaker and butcher. A man is not poor because he has nothing, but he is poor when he will not or cannot work.

BENGALI.

FIRST PAPER.

(Answers to be in Bengali.)

- 1. Give in your own words a short account of Polynesia, using as many ideas of your text-book as you can.
- 2. Give the purport of the following passages in simple Bengali prose, avoiding the use of samāsas and using as many words of your own as you can:—
- (৫) চেষ্টা ব্যতিরেকে চরিত্র উৎকৃষ্ট ও উচ্চভাবে পূর্ণ হয় না। চরিত্রের উন্নতির জন্ত, আত্মশাসন থাকা আবশ্রক। পাপ চারি দিকেই, লোকের অমঙ্গল সাধনে উদাত রহিয়াছে; চারি দিকেই প্রলোভনপদার্থ আছে। পাপ প্রলোভন হইতে আত্মরক্ষা করিয়া, চরিত্র উন্নত করিতে হইলে, আত্মশাসন থাকা আরশ্রক। বাহা পাপজনক ও বাহা অকর্ত্রবা, তাহা যুগার সহিত পরিতাাগ করা উচিত! আত্মশাসন না থাকিলে, পাপ হইতে দ্রে থাকিয়া, সৎপথ অবলম্বন করা বায় না। আত্মশাসনে ক্ষমতা না থাকিলে, মানুর প্রারই কুপথে পদার্পণপূর্বক চরিত্র দূবিত করে। বাল্যশিক্ষা ও সৎসঙ্গের উপর চরিত্রের উন্নতি ও অবনতি অনেকাংশে নির্ভর করে। আত্মশাসন হারা আপনাকে অস্ দ্বিবয়ের শিক্ষা ও অসৎসংসর্গ হইতে বিরত রাখা বিধেয়।
- (b) কোন স্থানে হরিষণ তরশোধাবলী ও লতাসমূহ ফলপুস্পে অলফ্কত হইয়া, সাগরতটে বায়্ভরে আন্দোলিত হইতেছে, কোন স্থানে সুরেটনামক প্রকাণ্ড বৃক্ষের নিম্নভাগে অধিবাসীদিগের পরিষ্কৃত কুটীরসমূহ শোভা পাইতেছে, অনুরবর্তী উপত্যকা-

ভাগের ক্ষেত্রসমূহে খ্যামল শস্তা মনদ মনদ প্রনভরে স্কালিত হইতেছে, স্থানান্তরে বেগবতী তর্ন্তিনী ঘোররবে পর্বত্তকন্দর হইতে নির্গত হইরা, উর্বর-ক্ষেত্রসমূহ পরি-বেষ্টনপূর্বক, মহাসাগরে সম্মিলিত হইতেছে; স্থলবিশেষ মেঘমালাসদৃশ পর্বতশ্রেণী জল্পিগর্ভ ইইতে সমূ্থিত হইরা, প্রশান্তভাবে দ্খার্মান রহিরাছে।

- (c) এই ঘটনাগুলি অনুপন স্নেহ, অসামান্ত সাধুতা ও নিঃশ্বার্থ হিতৈষিতার প্রকৃষ্ট পরিচয়স্থল। ভারতের অবলাগণ এক সময়ে এইরূপ স্নেহ, সাধুতা, হিতৈষিতা দেখাইতে, পৃথিবীতে অবিনখর কীর্ত্তি রাখিয়া গিয়াছেন। অনেক পৃক্ষ ইইাদের স্তায় ঈদৃশ দেবভাবের পরিচয় দিতে পারেন নাই। য়াঁহারা পরোপকারের জন্ত আত্ম-জীবনের উৎসর্গ করেন, তাহাদের সহিত কোন পার্থিব পদার্থের তুলনা হয় না। ভারতমহিলার এই স্বেহ্ময় প্রকৃতি অডুলনীয়।
- 3. Illustrate and expand the idea contained in the following sentence:—

বেমন বিভিন্নপ্রকার শ্রম করিলে, ভিন্ন ভিন্ন অঙ্গের দৌর্বল্য নষ্ট হয়, সেইরপ বিভিন্নপ্রকার শান্তের অফুশীলন করিলে, ভিন্ন ভিন্ন মান্দিক ন্যুনতা অন্তর্হিত হইয়া থাকে।

- 4 Describe in your own words so much of the life of দুর্গাবতী as is given in your text-book.
 - 5. Explain the following passages:-

দিৰাকর পানে তুমি কুদ্র চকে (a) আছ একমনে যে ভাবে চাহিয়া নিজ কুদ্ৰ অঁাখি ভাঁয় চক্ষে রাখি থাকে যোগধ্যানে; জীবাতা মগন প্রেমের লহরী; চক্ষে চক্ষে উঠে যায় রে পাশরি : এ পাপ-সংসার কি সৌরভ ছুটে সৰ আশা ফুটে, বর্ণেতে বাখানে। কার সাধ্য তাহা

PERSONAL PROPERTY OF THE PROPE

- প্রাণ যায় যায় প্রায়, (b) প্রহারের যাতনায় ভূমে পড়ে ল্ঠিছে রাবণ। আপাসিছে কুড়ি হাত, যেন হিমানয় পাত! দাপটেতে কম্পিত ভুবন। ইন্দ্র যম আদি করে বাঁধা সদা যার ঘরে ছয় ঋতু খাটে বার মাস। সমীরণ ভয়ে ভয়ে চলে মুত্রগতি হয়ে, দেব যক্ষ লক্ষ যার দাস। আজ সেই মহারাজা যেন রবি হীনতেজ্ঞ ভূমে পড়ে ধূলাতে লুটায়। যে অপূর্বে জ্যোতি দেহ দেখেছ এখানে, (c)
 - (৫) বে অপূর্ব জোতি দেহ দেখেছ এখানে ব্রহ্মদীপ্তি বলে জেন; বৃত্রবধ করি, আপন গোরব দবে আপনি বাখানে, অহঙ্কারে, দেখি দেব দীপ্তিরূপ ধরি প্রকাশিলা, দর্পহারী দর্প চূর্ণিবারে, কার বলে বলী তাহা দেখাতে সবারে।
- 6. Reproduce in prose the substance of the poem entitled বিধবার হরিণ।
 - 7. Give an example of the বব্ৰহীৰি samāsa and expound it.

SECOND PAPER.

1. Translate into Bengali:-

Plato was about forty years of age when he journeyed to Sicily to see Mount Etna. Dionysius, despot of Syracuse, wished to have an interview with him. The conversation turned upon happiness, justice, and true greatness. Plato having asserted that there is nothing so base and so miserable as an unjust prince, Dionysius in a passion said to him: "You talk like a fool." "And you like a tyrant," answered Plato. Thi reply well-nigh cost him his life.

Dionysius only allowed him to ship on board a galley that was returning to Greece, after having first required of the captain that he would throw him into the sea, or get rid of him as though he were a common slave. He was sold, ransomed, and brought back to his country.

Some time afterwards, the King of Syracuse, incapable of remorse, but anxious to retain the esteem of the Greek, wrote to him, and having begged him to treat him gently in his speeches, he only received this scornful reply: "I have no time to recollect the existence of Dionysius."

On his return Plato laid down a method of life for himself from which he henceforth never departed. He continued to abstain from politics, but he gathered together the gleams of knowledge scattered throughout the countries which he had traversed; and, by harmonising as much as possible the opinions of the philosophers who had gone before him, he constructed out of them a system which he unfolded in his writings and in his lectures. His works are in the form of dialogues; and Socrates is the main speaker in them.

2. Translate into English :-

কেইই অশিষ্ট ব্যক্তির আদর করে না। হাজার গুণ থাকিলেও, অশিষ্ট ব্যক্তি লোকের নিকটে নিন্দনীয় হইয়া থাকে। লোকসমাজে শিষ্টতার বেরূপে রীতি প্রচালত আছে, ব্যবহারের সময়ে সর্কতোভাবে সেইরূপে রীতির অনুসরণ করা কর্ত্তবা। অন্তথা কথনও লোকানুরাগ লাভ করিতে পারা বায় না। অসাধারণ কার্য্য দারা প্রশাসা লাভ করা, সকলের সুসাধ্য নহে, এবং সকল সময়ে সেই কার্য্য সম্পাদনের সুযোগও উপস্থিত হয় না। কিন্তু অভিবাদন, হস্তম্পর্গ, সপ্রণয় সন্তায়ণ বা অভিনদন দারা লোকের হালয় আকর্ষণ করা সহজ। এই সকল বিষয়ে অবহেলা করিলে, লোকান্যুরাগ ও লোকখাতি লাভ করা হুঃসাধ্য ইইয়া উঠে। কোন বিষয়ে কোন অসাধারণগুণসম্পন্ন ব্যক্তির শিষ্টাচারে ক্রটি লাকিত হইলে, লোকে সেই ক্রটি গ্রাহা করে না। কিন্তু সাধারণের ঐরূপ কোন ক্রটি লেখিলে, তাহারা নির্তিশয় বিরক্ত হইয়া উঠে।

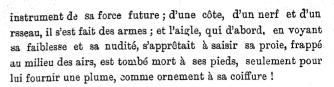
শিক্ষকের নিকটে রা পুত্তকপাঠে এইরূপ শিষ্টাচারের শিক্ষা হয় না । উরা শিথিতে হইলে, মনোযোগপূর্বক লোকবাবহারের দিকে দৃষ্টি রাথা কর্ত্তবা । যদি শিষ্ট বাজির সহিত একত্র বাস ও সাধারণের প্রীতিসম্পাদন করিবার ইচ্ছা থাকে, তাহা হইলে সভাবতঃ শিষ্টাচরণে প্রবৃত্তি জয়ে । যে শিষ্টাচরণে উপেকা করে, তাহার সহিত কেহই শিষ্ট ব্যবহার করে না, সৃতরাং সহজেই তাহার সম্মান নষ্ট হয়। অভ্যাগত ও বাহ্যাড়ধরপ্রেয় বাজিদিগের সহিত যথোচিত সহাবহার করা কর্ত্তবা কিন্তু তাহাদের তোমামোদ করা উচিত নহে । এরূপ করিলে, লোকে তাহাকে স্থাবক ও মিথাবাদী মনে করে, এবং তাহার প্রতি বিশাসস্থাপনে বিমুখ হয়।

অনেকে সামান্ত শিষ্টাচরণে এরপ কোশল দেগার বে সহজেই লোকের হলর আর্দ্র হয়। বাঁহাদের সহিত কোনরূপ ঘনিইতা বা গাঢ়তর প্রণয় নাই, আলাপের সময়ে তাঁহাদের গোরর রক্ষা করিবে; অনুজীবীদিগের সহিত মেহশীল বন্ধুর ন্তায় কথাবাতী কহিবে এবং গুণবিশেবে আদর দেখাইবে। সকল ব্যক্তিরই অতিরিক্ত আদর করা মৃত্তা ও মূঢ়তার কার্যা। অপরের চিওরঞ্জনের সময়ে আপনারও মানসম্ভ্রমের দিকে দৃষ্টি রাখা উচিত।

FRENCH.

FIRST PAPER.

- 1. Translate into English :-
- (a) "L'homme a été jeté nu sur la terre, faible, incapable de voler comme l'oiseau, de courir comme le cerf, de ramper comme le serpent! sans moyens de défense au milieu d'ennemis terribles, armés de griffes et de dards; sans moyens pour braver l'intempérie des saisons, au milieu d'animaux couverts de toisons, d'écailles, de fourrures; sans abris, quand chacun avait sa tanière, son terrier, sa carapace, sa coquille; sans armes, quand tout se montrait armé autour de lui et contre lui! Eh bien! il a été demander au lion sa caverne pour se loger, et le lion s'est retiré devant son regard; il a ravi à l'ours sa dépouille, et ce fut là son premier vêtement; il a arraché sa corne au taureau, et ce fut là sa première coupe; puis il a fouillé le sol jusque dans ses entrailles, afin d'y chercher les



- (b) Là, pressée de toutes parts par la cohue dont elle est environnée, épiant avec soin les intervalles, côtoyant les bords de la route, elle tente sani cesse de gagner du terrain sur ceux qui la devancent. Ne prêtant nulle attention ni aux fanfares, ni aux spectacles des bateleurs, au milieu de ce peuple de débattant dans des flots de chaleur et de poussière, seule étrangère aux fétes du jour, la figure inquiète et l'œil fixe et préoccupé. essuyant de la main la sueur qui lui coule du front, elle passe, opposant la gravité de ses traits comme contraste à toutes ces figures épanouies.
- (c) Le même jour et le jour suivant, un abattlement extrême, suite naturelle des grandes crises et d'une transpiration abondante, rendit Charney presque incapable de se mouvoir et de penser; mais dès le troisième jour une amélioration sensible était survenue, et si, vaincu encore par la faiblesse et la maladie, il lui fallut garder le lit, du moins il entrevoyait dans un terme assez rapproché, l'instant où il pourrait se lever, marcher, reprendre sa promenade ordinaire, et revoir sa compagne et sa libératrice.
- 2. How is the possessive case of nouns expressed in French? Give examples.
 - 3. Give the meaning and the feminine of—
 Absous, bénin, caduc, coi, exprès, grec, naïf,
 roux, tiers, vieux.
- 4. Explain the use of the pronoun en, and of the pronoun y-Give examples.



- 5. Give the future Indicative and the present Subjunctive of—

 Savoir, tenir, alter, taire.
 - 6. Derive adverbs from-

Poux, impuni, gentil, commun, gai, violent, assidu, frais, sec.

7. Explain the difference between the use of—

Meilleur and misux, pis and pire, moindre and moins:
illustrate your answer by examples.

8 Give the third person singular and plural of the Imperfect, both Indicative and Subjunctive, of—

Renvoyer, conclure, dissoudre.

- 9. Translate into French:
 - (a) He was at your house yesterday, was he not?
 - (b) They came at twelve o'clock.
 - (c) The children were very thirsty.
 - (d) Bring me some bread and some milk.
 - (e) He left England on the first of July, nineteen hundred.

SECOND PAPER.

1. Translate:-

J'ai recu avec un extreme plaisir, ma chère enfant, ta dernière lettre non datée. Je l'ai trouvée pleine de bons sentiments et de bannes résolutions. Je suis entièrement de ton avis : celui qui veut une chose en vient à bout ; mais la chose la plus difficile dans le monde, c'est de vouloir. Personne ne peut savoir quelle est la force de la volonté meme dans les arts. Je veux te conter l'histoire du célèbre Harrison, de Londres. Il était au commencement du dernier siècle, jeune garcon charpentier, au fond d'une province, lorsque le parlement proposa le prix de 10,000 livres sterling pour celui qu

inventerait une montre à équation pour le problème des longitudes. Harrison se dit à lui-même: Je veux gagner ce prix: il jeta la scie et le rabot, vint à Londres, se fit garcon horloger, travailla quarantee ans, et gagna le prix. Qu'en distu, ma chère Constance? cela s'appelle-t-il vouloir?

2. Translate:-

- 1. Did you go to see your cousin yesterday? Yes, but she was not at home. I have just written to her; she is coming to see me to-day at half-past four; do you know her? I have never seen her.
- 2. This silk is very pretty; it is only three francs a yard. I will buy some, for I need a new dress.
- 3. How many of these books have you read? I have finished three, and there are still two to read. Do you find them easy to understand? No, I think they are rather difficult.
- 4. I have never seen so many beautiful roses; are they yours? No, they are your sister's.

3. Translate:-

Le Connétable monta l'escalier; mais à peine eut-il passé le premier étage, que des hommes apostés fermèrent la porte derrière, se jetèrent sur lui et le chargèrent de fers, disant: "Monseigneur, pardonnez-nous, car c'est notre ordre." Le Sire de Laval, entendant du bruit et apercevant la porte se fermer, se douta de quelque chose; il jeta les yeux sur le duc de Bretagne et le vit tout pâle. "Ah! monseigneur, que voulez-vous faire? dit-il; n'ayez je vous prie, aucun mauvais dessein contre mon beau-frère."—"Sire de Laval," répondit le duc de Bretagne, "montez à cheval et allez-vous-en."—"Non, monseigneur, je ne partirai pas sans le Connètable," répliqua le Sire de Laval. Alors arriva le Sire de Beaumanoir qui demanda aussi le Connétable. Le duc, furieux, tira son poignard et se jeta sur lui. "Veux-tu-être traité comme ton maitre?" lui dit-il.—"Monseigneur." repartit le Sire de Beaumanoir, "je crois que

mon maître est bien traité."—"Je te demande encore une fois si tu veux l'être comme lui."—"Oui, monseigneur." Alors le duc de Bretagne, pâle et tremblant, leva son poignard, disant: "Je vais te crever un œil; tu seras borgne comme lui." Le Sire de Beaumanoir mit un genou en terre et dit: "Monseigneur, il y a tant dé bontè et de noblesse en vous, que, s'il plaît à Dieu, vous serez juste envers nous. Nous sommes à votre merci; c'est à votre requête et à votre prière que nous sommes venus ici en votre compagnie; ne vous déshonorez pas en éxècutant la folle pensée qui vous tient: cela ferra trop de bruit."—"Eh! bien," dit le duc de Bretagne, "tu ne seras traité ni pis ni mieux que lui." Il le fit enchaîner et enfermer.

4. Translate :--

One winter evening two boys were seated at a table beside their father; the elder was reading, while the little one was building, with the greatest care, a house of cards.—After a long silence, the elder looked up from his book and said:—

"Father, why are some great men called conquerors, and others founders (fondateurs) of Empire? Are these two names different?"

The father was thinking of an answer, when the little boy delighted at having at last succeeded building a second story to his house, called out

"It is finished!"

His brother, angry at the interruption, destroyed the house, with one blow.

"My son," replied the father, "your brother is a founder, and you are a conqueror."

HISTORY.

- 1. Explain the nature of Local Self-Government and state what forms of it exist in India?
- 2. Write down the names of the 13 provinces of India under British administration; what is the title of the head of the

Local Government in each, and give the name of the head-quarters of each Local Government.

- 3. How do you account for the small number of large towns in India?
 - 4. What were the chief causes which led to
 - (1) The Civil War in the reign of Charles I?
 - or (2) The Revolution of 1688?
 - 5. Write a brief narrative of
 - (1) The Young Pretender's Invasion.
 - or (2) Bonaparte's Expedition to Egypt.
 - 6. What changes in the Government of India were made by-
 - (1) The Regulating Act.
 - (2) Pitt's India Bill.

When was the East India Company

- (1) founded; and
- (2) abolished;

and under what circumstances?

- 7. Narrate briefly the leading events in the life and career of
 - (1) Sivaji.
 - or (2) Tippu Sultan.
- Write brief notices of the following persons, with dates:— Vikrámáditya, Prithvi Rajah, Raja Todar Mall, Sir Robert Peel, Earl of Chatham, Sir Walter Raleigh.
- 9. Notice very briefly the events for which the following places are celebrated in history, with dates:—

Arcot, Killiecrankie, Jelalabad, Torres Vedras, Somnath, Sebastopol,

GEOGRAPHY.

- 1. Draw a map showing the boundaries of the Russian Empire and its chief rivers, mountain ranges, and largest cities.
 - 2. Mention the principal lakes and inland seas of the world.
- 3. What different races of mankind inhabit Asia, and how are they distributed?
- 4. Name the chief crops cultivated in India, and the regions where they grow.
- 5. What regions of the earth are still unexplored or little known?
- 6. Explain the following terms, with an example of each:— Estuary, waterparting, delta, peninsula, ocean-current.
- 7. What and where are the following ?—Congo, Hecla, Lucerne, Hoangho, Malta, Bangkok, Tokyo, Hamburg, Baghdad, Venezuela, Cuba, Victoria.
- 8. Explain what is meant by climate and temperature. What are the causes of the difference of temperature on different portions of the earth's surface? What are the Tropical Regions, and why are they so called?
- 9. How would you find the difference of time between Calcutta and Bombay?
 - 10. What is an alluvial plain, and how was it produced?
- 11. How do you explain the presence of sea shells on the tops of some mountains, and of the fossil remains of animals at a considerable depth underground?

ELEMENTARY CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS.

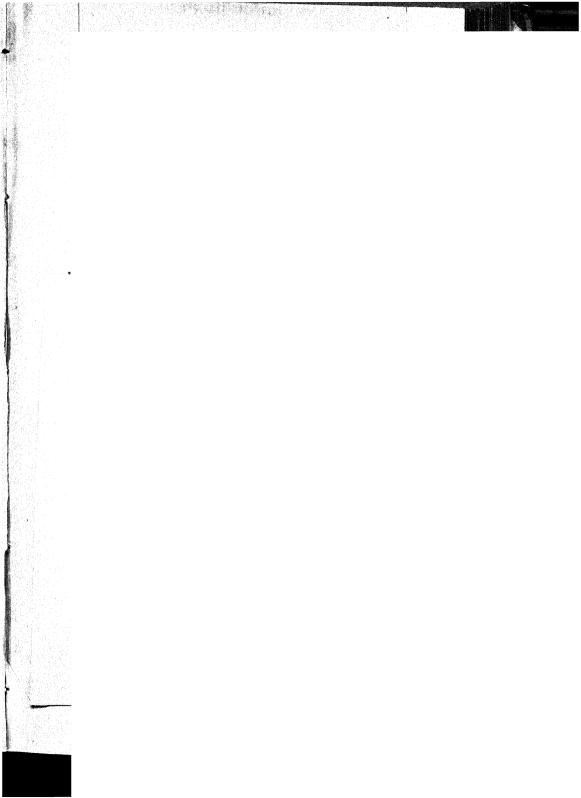
Marks will be given for neat diagrams.

1. Describe an experiment showing that when any body is weighed in water it will suffer a loss of weight.

A small piece of iron weighs 91.5 grains in air and 82 grains in water. What is its specific gravity?

- 2. (a) How is the pressure of the atmosphere measured?
 - (b) Explain the action of a simple air pump.
- 3. What effect has an electric current on a freely suspended magnetic needle?
- 4. Light from a narrow slit falls on a glass prism. Sketch the path of the ray through the prism and describe what happens.
- 5. Describe one of the balances used in your school. What kind of weights were used?
 - Describe the appearance of the following substances:—
 Zinc sulphate, Magnesia, Lead acetate, Alum, Caustic potash, Aluminium.
- 7. How can crystals be produced? Describe any crystals you have seen.
- 8. What is meant by the law of combination in fixed proportions? How could you show that this law is true.





ON PAPERS.

AL DRAWING.

be neatly inked in; construction

is found to measure 3.5 inches on read yards, making it not less than

radius. Cut off from this circle ain an angle of 30°.

es AB, CD, each three inches long; A, and D 1 inch from B. Draw a sect the angle formed by the two coduced.

1 ABCD. Side AB is 1 inch long: AB, and is 1\frac{3}{4} inches long: diagonal with AB. Figure dimensions of

hose sides are 2 inches, 21 inches ircle within the triangle; also desure the radii of the circles.

DRAWING.

the models on the table before

e. Sketch not to be less than 5

X-KEEPING.

classes of accounts are there?

ick or capital?

- 3. Describe fully the process of balancing and closing the Ledger.
 - 4. What is meant by-
 - (a) Transferring a balance?
 - (b) Bringing down a balance?
- 5. Describe the mode of ascertaining the whole amount of cash received and paid by a merchant during the year of any given time.
 - 6. What is gained by not journalising cash transactions.

Make journal entries for the following :-

- 12-5-00 Drew cheque 30-6-00 Received Henry for private Williams' account ... £ 100 expenses for repairs ... £ 15.6-00 Paid for re-Ground rent due to pairs (che-Portland estate for quarters 15 que) 30-6-00 Sent out the Depreciation to be following acwritten off lease of counts for rent property ... , 100 due :-John Smith ..., Drew cheque for William Roprivate expenses ,, 100 binson 50 Thomason ,, 125 Brown James Jones
- 7. What are the principal advantages of the "Continental 12 system ?

8 Record the following transactions of Henry Jackson, and ascertain from them whether his capital increased or decreased on 1st April, 1901, and by what amount.

1st January, 1901—Balance of capital this day—

	Assets.		\mathfrak{L}	
	Property wo	rth	1,000	
	Due from Jo	hn Smith	100	
	" Tho	mas Brown		
	Bank	***	3,000	
	Cash	***	50	4,400
		Liabilities.		
	A. Robinson	a	500	500
				£
January,	, 2nd—Receive	ed from John	n Smith	100
))		to Bank	•••	50
,,		, ,,	***	30
19	30th- " sa	laries of atte	endants by c	heque 10
Febry.,	1st—Receive	d from Tho	mas Brown	100
39	10th-Sold p	roperty thi	s day to E	Ienry
	Cole	man	•••	500
,,	28th-Withd	rew from Ba	ınk	500
March,	10th—Paid	to A. Robins	on	400
13	20th—Purch	ased stamps		10
, ,,	22nd—Paid t			
	out	interest) by	cheque	,1,000
,,	25th—Receiv		n Henry Co e of property	
	31st—Cash f			
.51				
	V	atue of prop	erty Rs. 600	•

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

- 1. What is the economic meaning of the term Wealth? Mention the chief sources of Wealth. When does water be come Wealth and when can it not be considered such?
- 2. What is meant by the Division of Labour? Point out its advantages, disadvantages and limits.
- 3. Mention the circumstances that make Wages in one employment higher or lower than in another.
- 4. Show that gold and silver fulfil the functions of money well, but that they are not suited for long-deferred payments.
- 5. What are the advantages of using Paper Money? Mention the cautions necessary in issuing such money.
- 6. If Government were to order all dealers in the bazaar to sell at prescribed prices, what would be the ultimate effect of such an order upon (a) prices, and (b) supplies?
- 7. What sort of Public Works may advantageously be undertaken by Government, and when may such works be best left to private enterprise?
- 8. Point out the advantages and disadvantages of Import Duties as a means of raising revenue.

AGRICULTURE WITH SURVEYING.

- 1. Give a short but clear report on the methods of manuring adopted in your district. Can you suggest any improvements?
- 2. Describe the different methods in use of raising water for irrigation or other purposes.
 - 3. Describe in detail any one disease that crops are liable to.
- 4. In what ways can the breeds of cattle be improved? Mention some of the common diseases that the cattle of India are liable to.
- 5. Describe the structure and methods of reproduction of the following plants:—Wheat, Indigo, Sugar-cane.

- 6. Give some account of the crops grown in your district Mention dates, rotations, &c.
 - 7. Describe the instruments you have used in surveying.
- 8. Draw to scale a plan of the field of which the field notes are as follows:—

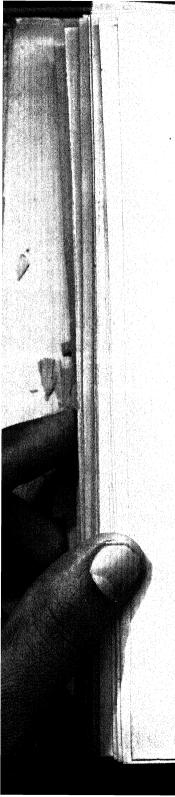
DICTATION.

1.-RAPID WRITING.

Write out either of the following passages in ten minutes:-

A. In the meantime, while his distress was every day becoming more intolerable, he was offered by one of the professors the situation of tutor in a family. Desirable as the appointment would have been in every other respect, it would have removed him from the scene of his studies, and he declined it. He resolved rather to remain where he was, in the midst of all his miseries. He was, however, a few weeks after, recompensed for this noble sacrifice, by obtaining, through the recommendation of the same professor, a situation in the university town similar to the one he had refused. This, of course, relieved for a time his pecuniary wants; but still the ardour with which he pursued his studies continued so great, that it at last brought on a dangerous illness, which obliged him to resign his situation and very soon completely exhausted his trifling resources, so that on his recovery he found himself as poor and destitute as ever.

B. We all of us complain of the shortness of time, and yet have much more than we know what to do with. Our lives are spent either in doing nothing at all, or in doing nothing to the purpose, or in doing nothing that we ought to do. We are



always complaining our days are few, and acting as though there would be no end of them. Mankind are inconsistent with themselves in this particular, and are wholly inconsistent with themselves in a point that bears some affinity to this. Though we seem grieved at the shortness of life in general, we are wishing every period of it at end. The minor longs to be of age, then to be a man of business, then to make up an estate, then to arrive at honours, then to retire. Thus, although the whole of life is allowed by every one to be short, the several divisions of it appear long and tedious.

II .- NEAT WRITING.

Write the followiny letter, in eleven minutes, in a style fit for despatching;—

FROM

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

To

THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS,

CIRCLE A.

Dated Lucknow, December 13th, 1901.

Sir,

Your letter containing objections to the retention of the English Middle Examination as a test for Entrance into the public service, together with other similar letters from the other circles, was duly placed before the Commission, and I have now the honour to communicate to you their decision. It has been decided to retain the examination on the following grounds: it tests the results of the preceding school course; it keeps schools up to a common standard and it prepares boys for the strain of the Entrance Examination; while in some schools it serves as a final test.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient Servant,

JAMES HUNTER,

Director of Public Instruction.

Or the following also in eleven minutes.

FROM

THE OFFICER COMMANDING,

The 49th Regiment of British Infantry.

To

THE GENERAL IN COMMAND,

DIVISION D.

Banda, December 14th, 1901.

SIR.

I regret to have to inform you that the Mess House of this regiment has been destroyed by fire. The fire was first noticed in the thatch at the base of one of the chimney stacks. No means of checking the fire existed; and the roof being of thatch the entire premises were gutted. Several officers were in the building at the time and succeeded in saving the Regimental Colours and the plate and some furniture. The loss will be heavy, as the insurance chiefly covered the plate, which was saved.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient Servant,

W. P. TALBOT,

Colonel Commanding, 49th B. I.

URDU.

- 1. Write a letter to your elder brother in Urdu, with proper address, describing your school life. The length of your letter should not be less than two pages of your answer-book.
 - 2. Translate the following into ordinary Urdu:-

When the Indian universities were first established, Lord Canning expressed the hope that the time was near when the

nobility and upper classes of India would think that they had not had the dues of their rank unless they passed through the course of the university. This expectation has not been fulfilled. The upper classes, even where no religious objections have existed, have for the most part kept themselves aloof. India being a country where the influence of birth and position is extremely great, this is unfortunate, but there is nothing in the fact that is surprising. The princes and chiefs and great landholders of India have never, with rare exceptions, been educated. To be absolutely illitetate usually involves, even at the present time, no discredit; sometimes. indeed, it is held positively honourable, because to be anything else would be a violation of immemorial custom. Native chiefs and nobles have shown, with comparatively rare exceptions. no disposition to send their sons to our colleges, because they attach little value to education, and are afraid of social contamination.

A good beginning has, however, been made in this matter through the institution of special colleges. The most important of these is the Mayo College at Ajmer, established by desire of Lord Mayo for the education of the sons and relatives of the chiefs, nobles, and principal families of Rajputana. Many of them have sent their sons to the college. It has been liberally endowed by the principal chiefs, and receives a grant-in-aid, from our Government.

Institutions, with similar objects, have been established at Lahore and in several other places. There is no doubt that in this respect progress is being made, and the rising generation will be better informed than its predecessors.

3. Transliterate in clear Nastaliq the passage on the accompanying paper:—

QUESTION PAPERS. 448 die na Man A ses مرونوس المرونوس المراث المراث

HINDI.

- 1. Subject for an original letter in Hindi, to contain about as much matter as 40 lines of an ordinary Hindi newspaper:—
 - (a) Truth or (b) Good moral character.

Address the letter, using the proper form of address, to your younger brother.

- 2. Translate the following extracts into Hindi :-
- (a) We have to be on our guard against small troubles, which, by encouraging, we are apt to magnify into great ones. Indeed, the chief source of worry in the world is not real but imaginary evil, small vexations and trivial afflictions. In the presence of a great sorrow, all petty troubles disappear; but we are too ready to take some cherished misery to our bosom; and to pet it there. Very often it is the child of our fancy, and, forgetful of the many means of happiness which lie within our reach, we indulge this spoilt child of ours until it masters us. We shut the door against cheerfulness, and surround ourselves with gloom. The habit gives a colouring to our life. Our conversation becomes full of regrets. We are harsh in our judgment of others. We are unsociable, and think everybody else is so. We make our breast a storehouse of pain, which we inflict upon ourselves as well as upon others.
 - (b) We must begin by insisting that, however much of the physical and moral evils of the working classes may be justly attributable to their dwellings, it is too often the case that more, in truth, is to be attributed to themselves. For, surely, the inmate depends less on the house, than the house on the inmate; as mind has more power over matter than matter over mind. Let a dwelling be ever so poor and incommodious, yet a family with decent and cleanly habits will contrive to make the best of it, and will take care that there shall be nothing offensive in it which they have power to remove. Whereas a model house, fitted up with every convenience, and comfort which modern science can supply, will, if occupied by persons

of intemperate and uncleanly habits, speedily become a disgrace and a nuisance. A sober, industrious, and cleanly couple will impart an air of decency and respectability to the poorest dwelling; while the spendthrift, the drunkard, or the gambler will convert a palace into a scene of discomfort and disgust. Since, therefore, so much depends on the character and conduct of the parties themselves, it is right that they should feel their responsibility in this matter, and that they should know and attend to the various points connected with the improvement of their own homes.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION, 1902.

ENGLISH.

FIRST PAPER.

- 1. Explain briefly and clearly the meaning of any one of the following passages, avoiding the use of figurative language:—
 - (a) More things are wrought by prayer

 Than this world dreams of. Wherefore, let thy voice
 Rise like a fountain for me night and day

 For what are men better than sheep or goats

 That nourish a blind life within the brain,

 If, knowing God, they lift not hands of prayer

 Both for themselves and those who call them friend?

 For so the whole round earth is every way

 Bound by gold chains about the feet of God.
 - (b) Look at this vigorous plant that lifts its head from the meadow,

See how its leaves are turned to the north, as true as the magnet;

This is the compass-flower, that the finger of God has planted

Here in the houseless wild, to direct the traveller's journey

Over the sea-like, pathless, limitless waste of the desert. Such in the soul of man is faith. The blossoms of passion,

Gay and luxuriant flowers, are brighter and fuller of fragrance,

But they beguile us and lead us astray, and their odour is deadly.

Only this humble plant can guide us here, and hereafter Crown us with asphodel flowers, that are wet with the dews of Neponthe.

(c) Breathes there the man, with soul so dead, Who never to himself hath said, This is my own, my native land!
Whose heart hath ne'er within him burn'd,
As home his footsteps he hath turn'd,
From wandering on a foreign strand!
If such there breathe, go, mark him well;
For him no Minstrel raptures swell;
High though his titles, proud his name,
Boundless his wealth as wish can claim:
Despite those titles, power, and pelf,
The wretch, concentred all in self,
Living, shall forfeit fair renown,
And, doubly dying, shall go down
To the vile dust, from whence he sprung,
Unwept, unhonour'd and unsung.

- 2. Explain any five of the following passages in connection with their context, adding separate notes where necessary:—
 - And you may guess the noble Dame
 Durst not the secret prescience own,
 Sprung from the art she might not name,
 By which the coming help was known.
 - (2) Over her head the stars, the thoughts of God in the heavens,

Shone on the eyes of man, who has ceased to marvel and worship,

Save when a blazing comet was seen on the walls of that temple,

As if a hand had appeared and written upon them, "Upharsin."

- (2) Silently one by one in the infinite meadows of heaven. Blossomed the lovely stars, the forget-me-nots of the angels.
- (4) But the other swiftly strode from ridge to ridge.
 Clothed with his breath, and looking, as he walk'd,
 Larger than human on the frozen hills

- (5) I found Him in the shining of the stars. I mark'd Him in the flowering of His fields, But in His ways with men I find Him not.
- (6) He was a valiant youth, and his face, like the face of the morning,

Gladdened the earth with its light, and ripened thought into action.

She was a woman now, with the heart and hopes of a woman.

"Sunshine of Saint Eulalie" was she called.

- (7) Her golden hair streamed free from band, Her fair cheek rested on her hand, Her blue eyes sought the west afair, For lovers love the western star.
- (8) Authority forgets a dying king, Laid widow'd of the power in his eye That bow'd the will.
- (9) Feeling is deep and still; and the word that floats on the surface

Is as the tossing buoy, that betrays where the anchor is hidden.

- (10) And there, that day when the great light of heaven Burn'd at his lowest in the rolling year. On the waste sand by the waste sea they closed.
- (11) A simple race! they waste their toil

 For the vain tribute of a smile.
- 3. Briefly relate-

either
The old Notary's story about the statue of Justice

The substance of Albert Graeme's song.

(a) Analyse the following sentence in Tabular Form.
 Then there appeared and spread faint streaks of gray o'er her forehead.

Dawn of another life, that broke o'er her earthly horizon, As in the eastern sky the first faint streaks of the morning.

(b) Parse the words in thick type in the above passage.

(c) Change the following passage from Direct to Indirect Speech, beginning with the words 'King Arthur said that'—

'My end draws nigh; 'tis time that I were gone.

Make broad thy shoulders to receive my weight,
And bear me to the margin; yet I fear

My wound hath taken cold, and I shall die.'

5.

The man of life upright, Whose guiltless heart is free From all dishonest deeds. Or thought of vanity; The man whose silent days In harmless joys are spent, Whom hopes cannot delude Nor sorrow discontent: That man needs neither towers Nor armour for defence. Nor secret vaults to fly From thunder's violence: He only can behold, With unaffrighted eyes The horrors of the deep And terrors of the skies. Thus scorning all the cares That fate or fortune brings, He makes the heaven his Book, His wisdom heavenly things; Good thoughts his only friends, His wealth a well-spent age, The earth his sober inn And quiet pilgrimage.

(a) Describe in your own words the character of the 'man of life upright' given above, and estimate the advantages which he possesses over other men,

- (b) What is meant by saying-
 - "He makes the heaven his book.
 - "His wisdom heavenly things."
- 6. Summarize the following passage:—

"Printing is generally said to have been discovered in the fifteenth century; and so it was for all practical purposes. But in fact printing was known long before. The Romans used stamps; on the monuments of the Assyrian kings the name of the reigning monarch may be found duly printed. What then is the difference? One little, but all important step. The real inventor of printing was the man into whose mind flashed the fruitful idea of having separate stamps for each letter instead of for separate words. How slight seems the difference, and yet for 3,000 years the thought occurred to no one. Who can tell what other discoveries, as simple and yet as far-reaching, lie at this moment under our very eyes!

Archimedes said that if he had room to stand on he would move the Earth. One truth leads to another; each discovery renders possible another, and, what is more, a higher."

In what exactly did the "discovery" with regard to printing in the fifteenth century consist? What general truth is here illustrated? In what sense can one discovery be called "higher" than another?

7. Show that you understand the meaning of the following poem:—

Life! I know not what thou art,
But know that thou and I must part;
And when, or how, or where we met
I own to me's a secret yet.
Life! we've been long together
Through pleasant and through cloudy weather;
'Tis hard to part when friends are dear—
Perhaps 'twill cost a sigh, a tear;
—Then steal away, give little warning,
Choose thine own time;
Say not Good Night—but in some brighter clime
Bid me Good Morning.

SECOND PAPER.

- 1. Answer the questions on one only of the following passages, either (a) or (b).
- (a) "In fact critics did not originally beget authors; but authors made critics. Common sense dictated to writers the necessity of method, connexion, and thoughts congruous to the nature of their subjects; genius prompted them with embellishments, and then came the critics. Observing the good effects of an attention to these items they enacted laws for the observance of them in time to come, and having drawn their rules for good writing from what was actually well written, boasted themselves the inventors of an art, which, yet, the authors of the day had already exemplified. They are, however, useful in their way, giving us at one view a map of the boundaries, which propriety sets to fancy, and serving as judges to whom the public may at once appeal when pestered with the vagaries of those who have had the hardiness to transgress them."
- (1) Give the substance of this passage in your own words. Explain the 'map' metaphor.
 - (2) Give the precise meaning of-
 - 'made'—'dictated'—'prompted'—'enacted laws'—
 'boasted themselves'—'useful in their way'—'pestered with the vagaries.'
- (b) "My dear Friend—It is reported among persons of the best intelligence at Olney—the barber, the schoolmaster and the drummer of a corps quartered at this place—that the belligerent powers are at last reconciled, the articles of the treaty adjusted, and that peace is at the door. I saw this morning, at nine o'clock, a group of about twelve figures very closely engaged in a conference, as I suppose, upon the same subject. The scene of consultation was a blacksmith's shed, very comfortably screened from the wind, and directly opposed to the morning sun. Some held their hands behind

them, some had them folded across their bosom, and others had thrust them into their breeches pockets. Every mans posture bespoke a pacific turn of mind; but the distance being too great for their words to reach me nothing transpired."

- (1) Give in simple language the meaning of-
- 'The belligerent powers are at last reconciled, the articles of the treaty adjusted, and peace is at the door.'
- 'A blacksmith's shed, very comfortably screened from the wind, and directly opposed to the morning sun.'
- 'Every man's posture bespoke a pacific turn of mind.'
- (2) Point out in what way this passage is characteristic of the author.
- 2. Answer the questions on one only of the following passages, either (a) or (b).
- (a) "Others may dwell on the illustrious deeds of James as a warrior and a legislator; but I have delighted to view him merely as the companion of his fellow-men, the benefactor of the human heart, stooping from his high estate to sow the sweet flowers of poetry and song in the paths of common life. He was the first to cultivate the vigorous and hardy plant of Scottish genius, which has since become so prolific of the most wholesome and highly-flavoured fruit. He carried with him into the sterner regions of the north all the fertilising arts of Southern refinement. He did everything in his power to win his countrymen to the gay, the elegant and gentle arts which soften and refine the character of a people, and wreathe a grace round the loftiness of a proud and warlike spirit."
- (1) Give the general sense of the passage, as clearly and concisely as possible, adding anything necessary for this purpose from the context.

- (2) Explain in simple language the following phrases—
- 'Others may dwell on the illustrious deeds of James as a warrior and legislator.'
- 'He carried with him into the sterner regions of the north all the fertilising arts of Southern refinement.'
- 'Stooping from his high estate to sow the sweet flowers of poetry and song in the paths of common life.'
 - (3) Parse the words in thick type.
- (b) "Prose writers are voluminous and unwieldy; their pages are crowded with commonplaces, and their thoughts expanded into tediousness. But with the true poet everything is terse, touching, or brilliant. He gives the choicest thoughts in the choicest language. He illustrates them by everything that he sees most striking in nature and art. He enriches them by pictures of human life, such as it is passing before him. His writings therefore contain the spirit, the aroma, if I might use the phrase, of the age in which he lives. They are caskets which inclose within a small compass the wealth of the language, its family jewels; which are thus transmitted in a portable form to posterity. The setting may occasionally be antiquated, and require now and then to be renewed, as in the case of Chaucer; but the brilliancy and intrinsic value of the gems continues unaltered."
- (1) Express, clearly and concisely, the main ideas contained in this passage; explaining fully the 'casket' and 'jewel' metaphors.
 - (2) Give, in plain and simple language, the meaning of-
- 'Prose writers are voluminous and unwieldy, their pages are crowded with commonplaces.'
 - 'He enriches them by pictures of human life.'
 - (3) Give the full force of the prepositions in-
 - 'Expanded into tediousness'—' with the true poet.'
 Distinguish between 'touching' and 'striking'
 - (4) Parse the words in thick type.

- 3. Answer the questions on one only of the following passages, either (a) or (b).
- (a) "It is a game, which has been played for untold ages, every man and woman of us being one of the two players in a game of his or her own. The player on the other side is hidden from us. We know that his play is always fair, just, and patient. But also we know to our cost that he never overlooks a mistake or makes the smallest allowance for ignorance To the man who plays well the highest stakes are paid, with that sort of overflowing generosity with which the strong shows delight in strength. And one who plays ill, is checkmated,—without haste but without remorse."
 - (1) Explain-
 - " For untold ages;"
 - "One of two players in a game of his own;"
 - " We know to our cost;"
 - " Overflowing generosity;"
 - "He never makes allowance for ignorance."
 - (2) What are the "rules" and the "pieces" of the game mentioned above?

What is meant by-

- "The highest stakes are paid;" and
- "Checkmated without haste, but without remorse."
- (b) "Many of us, however, walk through the world like ghosts, as if we were in it but not of it. 'We have eyes and see not, ears and hear not.' We must look before we can expect to see. To look is indeed much less easy than to overlook, and to be able to see what we do see, is a great gift. Ruskin maintains that "The greatest thing a human soul ever does in this world is to see something and tell what it saw in a plain way." I do not suppose that his eyes are better than ours, but how much more he sees with them!"
- (1) Give the general sense of the passage clearly and concisely.

- (2) Explain in clear and simple language :-
 - "We walk through the world, as if we were in it but not of it."
 - "We must look before we can expect to see."
 - "To see something and tell what it saw."
- (3) Distinguish, the meanings of—see, look, overlook.
- (4) Explain briefly, connecting with the context :-
 - (a) "The vale best discovereth the hill,"
 - (b) "Battles are often won before they are fought,"
 - (c) "This is Master's library, but he studies in the fields,"
 - (d) "We design a mug and it proves a hogshead,"
 - (e) "Customs soon become Laws."
 - (f) "Here, it was literally but a step from the throne to the sepulchre.
- (5) Explain the following expressions :-
 - "They have distinguished themselves in the cabinet and in the field."
 - "She has seen much of the world."
 - "He did ample justice to every dainty."
 - "He doubted his own identity."
 - "When the mind is once made up, there must be no looking back."
 - "These mountain beds do not agree with me."
 - "My spirits sank considerably below par."
 - "Science will often reveal exquisite possibilities."
 - "Their labour was almost in vain before; but now it answers,"
 - "Do well is the spirit and say well the letter."
- (6) Re-write the following passage, turning the dialogue into the indirect form:—

Here a general shout burst from the by-standers—'A Tory! a Tory! a spy! a refugee! hustle him! away with him

The poor man humbly assured the self-important man in the cocked hat that he meant no harm, but merely came there in search of some of his neighbours, who used to keep about the tavern.

'Well, who are they ? name them !'

Rip bethought himself a moment, and inquired 'Where's Nicholas Vedder?'

There was a silence for a little while, when an old man replied in a thin piping voice, 'Nicholas Vedder! why, he is dead and gone these eighteen years! There was a wooden tombstone in the churchyard that used to tell all about him, but that's rotten and gone too.'

- 'Where's Brom Dutcher ?'
- 'Oh, he went off to the army in the beginning of the war; some say he was killed at the storming of Stony Point—others say he was drowned in a squall at the foot of Antony's Nose. I don't know—he never came back again.'
 - 'Where's Van Bummel, the schoolmaster?'
- 'He went off to the wars too, was a great Militia General, and is now in Congress.'
- (7) (a) Give the substance of the reflections suggested to Washington Irving by the 'Poets' Corner' in Westminster Abbey. What was the final impression left on the author's mind by his visit to the Abbey?
- (b) Briefly describe the chief objects of interest seen by Washington Irving at Stratford-on-Avon.

THIRD PAPER.

Translate into English :-

A.

ایک هاتهی پر جسکا نام هیوا تها اوسکا مهاوت ایک راجهٔ کی فوج کا جهدد الیکر ایک لوائی مین گیا - مهاوت کو گولا لگا اور هاتهی بهی

گھاٹل هوا - لیکن وہ اپنے مہاوت کے بلا حکم وهان سے نہیں هما اوسكو يهة نهين معلوم هوا كه ميرا مالك مارا كيا - جدهر يهه هاتهي تھا اودھر کي فوج كم پاڙن لزائي مين اوكھتر گئے - دشمن برهتے چلے الله اوريهه فوج بيهجه هددي گدي - بالاخر فوج مين ايک قسم كي گرَبِرَ اور گهبراهٿ پر گڏي - پهر بهي وه هاڻهي اپذي جگه پر کهراهي رها - كيونكة اوسنے اپنے مهاوث ك بلا حكم وهان سے هندا نه چاها اور جهندا اوسپر پهرانا رها ـ يهه بات ديكهكر نا اميد فوج نے همت كوك بهادري ك ساتهم بهر چرهائي كي - اور ابجاے شكست كهانے ك فتيح حاصل كي - اسيپر لرائي بهي خدم هو گڏي - وه هاڏهي پهر بھی وھیں جمع رھا۔ کیونکہ وہ صرف اوسی آدمی کے حکم سے ھت مكنا تها جسك حكم سے وا چلا بهرا كرنا تها - ثين دن اور رات اوسكو وهان سے کوئي هنا نه سکا - تب لشکر يون کو مرے هوئے مهاوت ك لرَك كي يان آئي جس لرَك كي عمر صرف نو برس كي تهي - وه هيرا ع پيتهه پر بهتيوا سوار هوا كرتا تها اور هيوا اوس پيار كرتا تها ـ يهه لمری گھر سے بلوایا گیا۔ ھیوا نے اوسے تُرَتَّ پہچان لیا اور اوسکی بولی صنکر اپني گردن نيچي کرلي اور برے سونچ کے ساتھہ آئے مهاوت کو چاروں طرف کھوچا لیکن جب اوسکو نیابا تو اوس لڑے کے حکم کے موافق اپنے گھر کی راء لی - چھاؤنی میں پہونے کر ھیوا نے اپنے مهاوت كو هو ايك ديرة عين كهوجا - جب اوسكو نهايا تب اك تهذذهي سانس بهر کو چلایا اور مر گیا *

B

تمام ملکون کے اکثر بڑے بڑے عالمون اور دانشمندون کی یہ اور اسلام کو یہ یہ اور کو اسلام کا میں کو دولت تمام آفتون اور برائیون کا سبب ہے ۔ دولتمذدون کو اس جہان میں اپنی دولت کے لئے همیشة محنت اور فکر کرنی پرتی

هم اور دبلا اور روگي هوجانا پرتا هم - دولت كه حاصل كرن ك لق جو بترے بترے گنالا كئے جاتے هين وہ سب دوسرے جہان مين اوسكے دوزخ مدن رهنے ك باعث هوتے هين - اسي وجہ سے پرانے علماء اسكو نظر بد سے ديكھتے هين - اور اسيكے ساتھة مفلسى اور قناعت مين جو منكهة هم اوسكي سر كرمي كے ساتھة سلاح ديتے هين *

ليكن اوپر كا بيان صرف ايكطرفة هے - دولت بهت سي يوائيون كا سبب تو هے تاهم اسيكے ساتهة يهة بهي كهذا پرتا هے كة اوسكي مدد سے بترے بترے كام انجام پاتے هيں - دولت مقلسي كي بهتيري تكليفون سے بتاتى هے - يهة كيا كتجهة تهورا فائدة هے ? آدمي كېسا هي عالم كبون نة هو مگر بغير ايسي پنالا ك جس سے اوسكي بهوك كے دفعية كا بغدوبست هو سكے اوسكا كام نہين چلتا - اسبطوح جازة گرمي هوا اور بغدوبست هو سكے اوسكا كام نہين چلتا - اسبطوح جازة گرمي هوا اور بارش بهي ذرة سا بهي كسي آدمي كو رهائي دے وہ بهي نظر نہين آتا اس حالت مين جان بتجائے كے لئے جو نہايت هي ضروري هے كهانا اور كپترے اور مكان وغبوة جسك ذريعة سے همكو يهة سب ملتے هين اور كپترے اور مكان وغبوة جسك ذريعة سے همكو يهة سب ملتے هين اوس دولت كے حاصل كرنيكو هم نے فائدة كيونكو كهة سكتے هين يوسے كسي كے ساتهة نيكي كونا بهي اكثر دولت هي سے بن پترتا هے خطاصة يهة هے كة جيسا كة دولت برائيون كا سبب قرار دي گئي هي ويسا هي يهة هے كة جيسا كة دولت برائيون كا سبب قرار دي گئي هي ويسا هي اوس سے فائدے بهي هرتے هين ه

(Translation from Hindi.)

1. Translate into English :-

A.

एक हाथी पर निसका नाम हीरा था उसका महावत एक राजा की सेना का मंडा लेकर एक लड़ाई में गया। महावत की गीला लगा और हाथी भी घायल हुआ। परने वह अपने महावत की आजा की विना वहां से न हुटा। उसकी यह न जान पड़ा कि मेरा खामी मारा गया है। जिधर यह हाथी था उधर को सेना को पांव लड़ाई में उखड़ गये। वैरो बढ़ते चले बाये और यह सेना भी पीछे हटती गई। अन को सेना मे एक पकार की गड़बड़ और विद्याहर पड़ गई। पर वह हाथी अपने स्थान पर खड़ा ही रहा क्योंनि समने अपने महावत की बाजा के विना वहां से हटना न चाहा और भंडा उसपर फहराता रहा। यह बात देख कर निरास सेना ने साइस कर की बौरता के साथ फिर चढ़ाई की और पराजय के बदलें जय पाया। इसी पर लडाई भी समाप्त है। गयी। वह हाथी फिर भी वहीं जमा रहा क्योंकि वह उसी मुनुष्य की श्राजा से हट सका या निसकी श्राजा से वह चला फिरा करता था। तौन दिन और रात उसकी वहाँ से कोई इटा न सका। उस समय सैनिकों की मरे हुए महावत के खड़के का सारण हुआ जिस खड़के की अवस्था को वल नौ बन्ने की थी। वह हीरा को पौठ पर वह धा सवार जया करता था और हीरा उसे प्यार करता था। लड़का घर से बुलाया गया हीरा ने तुरन उसे पहचान लिया और उसकी वाली सुन कर अपनी गर्दन नीची करिलयी श्रीर वड़ी चाह से चारो श्रीर अपने महावत की खीजा परनु जब उसकी न पाया तब खड़को की आजा को अनुसार अपने घर की राष्ट्र लियी। क्यावनी में पंहुंच कार हीरा ने अपने महावत की हरेक डिरे से खोंजा। जब न पाया तब ठंडी सांस भर कर चिल्लाया श्रीर मर गया॥

B.

पृायः सब देश के बड़े बड़े जानी और विवेकी लोगों का यह मत था कि संपद सब विपद और अनिष्ट का कारण है। धनवान पुरुष की इस लोक में धन के कारण सदा परियम और चिन्ता करना पड़ता है और दुर्वल और रोगों हीजाना पड़ता है। धन के कमाने के लिये जी महा पाप किये जाते हैं वे सब परलोक में उसके नरक बास के कारण होते हैं। यहीं कारण है कि पाचीन जानों लोग धन पर बड़ा कटाच करते थे। और साथ-ही दरिद्रता और सनोष में जो सुख है उसका उत्साह से उपदेश किया

करते थे। परनु जपर की बात के बल एक दे भी घे हैं।। धन बहुत से अनिथीं का कारण तो है पर साथ हो यह भी कहना एड़ता है कि उसकी सहायता से बड़े बड़े काम सिंड हीते हैं। धन दिरद्रता के बहुत पृकार को की भीं से सनुष्य का उदार करता है। क्या यही कुछ घोड़ा लाभ है। मनुष्य की सहे की की पर भूख को बुकाने को उपाय की भरण विना उसका काम नहीं चलता। है से जाड़ा गरमी हवा और वर्षा भी तिनक सा भी किसी मनुष्य की रिहाई दे सी भी नहीं दीख पड़ती सो ऐसी अवस्था मे पृष्य की रचा के किये अन्यन आवस्थक जो अब बस्त एड आदि जिस धन के हो। सारा हमकी मिलते हैं उस धन के उपार्जन को हम व्यर्थ कैसे कह सकी हैं। परीपकारादि भी बहुत करकी धन ही से करते बन पड़ता है। सारांग्र धन की अन्य वस्त विन पड़ता है। सारांग्र धन की अन्य वस्त विन सा सी होते हैं।

(Translation from Bengali.)

Translation into English :-

হীরানামক হন্তীর উপরে তাহার মাহত এক রাজার সৈম্বধ্বজা লইয়া যুদ্ধহানে গমন করিয়াছিল। মাহত গোলার আঘাতে নিহত হইল এবং হন্তীও আঘাত পাইল। কিন্তু মাহতের আজ্ঞার অভাবে হন্তী দে স্থান হইতে নড়িল না। সে তথনও জানিতে পারে নাই বে, মাহত মারা পড়িয়াছে। যে দিকে হন্তী ছিল, সে দিকের সৈম্বারণে পা হ্রির রাখিতে পারিল না। শক্ররা অগ্রসর হইতে লাগিল এবং সৈম্বারণছে লাগিল। অবশেষে সৈম্বার্মধ্যে একটা গোলযোগ ও বাাকুলতা উপস্থিত হইল, কিন্তু হন্তী স্বস্থানেই দাঁড়াইয়া রহিল। সে নিজ মাহতের আজ্ঞা বাতিরেকে কোন মতেই নড়িতে চাহিল না। তাহার উপর পতাকা উড়িতেছিল। এই ঘটনা দেখিয়া হতাশনৈক্য সাহসপূর্বক পুনর্বার শক্রকে আক্রমণ করিল এবং পরাজয়ের পরিবর্তে জয়লাভ করিল। ইহাতে যুদ্ধের শেষও হইল। কিন্তু তথাপি হন্তী সেইখানেই দাঁড়াইয়া রহিল, কারণ সে কেবল সেই ব্যক্তির আজ্ঞাতেই নড়িতে পারিত, যাহার আদেশে সে চলিয়া ফিরিয়া রেড়াইত। তিন দিন তিন রাত্রি কেহই তাহাকে সেই স্বানে হৃততে নড়াইতে পারিল না। ঐ সময়ে সৈনিক্দিগের মৃত মাছতের পুল্লকে

মনে পড়িল। তাহার বরদ নয় বৎসর মাত্র। সে হীরার পৃষ্ঠে সর্বাদা অরোহণ করিত এবং হীরাও তাহাকে ভাল বাসিত। বালকটা নিজ বাটা হইতে আহ্নত হইল। হীরা বালককে তৎক্ষণেই চিনিতে পারিল এবং তাহার শব্দ শুনিয়া হল অবনত করিয়া অতি ওৎসুকোর সহিত চতুর্দ্দিকে নিজ মাহতের অহেষণ করিতে লাগিল, কিন্তু যথন তাহাকে খুঁজিয়া পাইল না, তথন মাহতের পুত্রের আজ্ঞাবহ হইয়া ষগৃহাভিমুথে চলিল। সেনানিবেশে পঁছছিয়া হীরা প্রতাক তামুতে মাহতকে খুঁজিল। যথন তাহাকে পাইল না, তথন দীর্ঘ নিয়াস পরিত্যাগ করিয়া ও চীৎকার করিয়া প্রাণত্যাগ করিল।

প্রায় সকল দেশের বড় বড় জ্ঞানীদিগের এই মত ছিল যে, সম্পদ্ বিপদ, এবং অনিষ্টের হেতু। ধনীদিগকে অর্থের নিমিও ইহলোকে সতত পরিশ্রম ও চিন্তা করিতে হয় এবং ফুর্বল ও রুগ্ন হইয়া পড়িতে হয়। অর্থোপার্জ্জনের নিমিও যে সকল পাপাচরণ করিতে হয়, তাহা পরলোকে নরকবাদের কারণ হয়। এই জন্মই পূর্ব্ব কালের তত্তবেতারা অর্থের বিরুদ্ধে বড কটাক্ষ করিতেন এবং দরিদ্রতা ও সভোষে যে স্খ, তদ্বিষয়ে সম্বিক উৎসাহের সহিত উপদেশ দিতেন। কিন্তু পূর্ব্বোক্ত উক্তি সকল একদেশদশী (পাক্ষিক যুক্তিমূলক) মাত্র। ধন অনেক অনর্থের কারণ হয় বটে, কিন্তু ইহাও বলিতে হয় ৷ যে, অর্থের দারা অনেকানেক মহৎকার্য্য সকল সমাধা হয়। অথে নানা প্রকার ক্লেশ হুইতে লোককে রক্ষা করে। ইহাই বি অল্প লাভ। মনুষ্য যতই তত্ত্বেতা হউক না কেন, ক্ষধা শান্তির উপায়ের শরণ না লইলে, তাহার কার্য্য নির্কাহ হয় ন।। এবং শীত উষ্ণ বাত ও বর্ষা যে কিঞ্চিন্মাত্রও লোককে ক্ষমা করিয়া থাকে, তাহাও দেখিতে পাওয়া যায় না। এ অবস্থায় যথন প্রাণরক্ষার অত্যন্ত আবশুক অনু বস্ত্র গৃহ ইত্যাদি অথের দ্বারাই আমরা প্রাপ্ত হইয়া থাকি, তখন অর্থকে বার্থ কিরূপে বলিতে পারি, পরোপকারাদি কার্য্য অনেক স্থলে ধনের দ্বারা সম্পাদিত হয়। ফলতঃ অর্থকে যেরূপ অন্থের মূল বলা হয়, সেইরূপ আবার অর্থের দারা লাভও হইয়া থাকে।

(Translation from Gujrati.)

Translate into English :-

(a) હીરા નામના હાથીના મહાવધ પાતાના રાજના લશ્કરનાે ઝુંડા હાથી ઉપર લઈને લડાઈમાં ગયાે. મહાવધને તાેપનાે ગાળાે લાગવાથી મરણ પામ્યાે અને હાથી પણ ધાયલ થયાે ; પણ તે હાથીને પાતાના હાંક- નારના હુકમ નહીં મળવાથી જે જગ્યાએ ઉલા હતા ત્યાંથી ખર્ચા નહીં. માહ્યુધ મરી ગયા છે એમ તે બહાતા નહતા. જે કાજની વચમાં તે હાથી ઉભા હતા તે પાતાના દુશ્મન સાંમે ટકી શકી નહીં. રાત્રુઓ આગળ . ઇસ્યા અને સ્વારા પાછળ હઠવા લાગ્યા. આખરે લશ્કરમાં ગડબડ અને ગુલરાટ ફેલાયા: પણ હાથી મહાવધના હુકમ વગર પાતાની જગ્યા હપરથી ખત્મવાને નારાજ દેખાતા પાતાની જગ્યાહપર મક્કમ હભા રહ્યા. લશ્કરના ઝેંડા તેની ઉપર કડકેડ ઉડતા હતા તે જોઈને આ આશાહીન લશ્કરે ધીરજ ધરીને દુશ્મન ઉપર ધસારા કર્યાે અને પરાજયને બદલે જય મેળવ્યા આ સાથે લડાઈના પણ અંત આવ્યા. પણ હાથી જ્યાં હતા ત્યાંજ हुसा रहा, अरण है के सणसना डुअमथी ते अरता ढता तेना वगर ते હાલી શકતા નહીં. જે જગ્યાએ તે ખડા ઉભા હતા ત્યાંથી ત્રણ દહાડા અને રાત કાઈ પણ તેને ખરોડા શક્યું નહીં. આ પ્રસંગે તેઓને મરનાર મહાવધના છાકરાની યાદ આવી. તેની ઉમર માત્ર નવ વર્ષની હતી. આ પ્રાણી ઉપર તે વારંવાર સ્વારી કરતા હતા અને હીરા પણ તેને ચહાતા हता. ते छाडराने धरथी भावावी भंगाव्या. हीराओ तेने तरतल आणण्या अने तेना साह सांलणीने पातानी डांश नमावी अने महावधने जीवाने અધી તરક આતરતાથી નજર કાધી. જ્યારે તેણે તેન જોયા નહીં ત્યારે પાતાના મહાવધના છાકરાના હુકમ માન્ય કરી ઘર ભણી રસ્તા લીધા. છાવણીમાં જઈ પહેાંચતાં દરેક તંસુ તપારથા અને મહાવધને જ્યારે તેણે નેયા નહીં ત્યારે એક માટા નિસાસા નાંખ્યા અને ચાસ પાડીને પ્રાણ અંત કોઇો.

(b) લગમગ સઘળા દેશાના મહાન મુનિઓ અને જ્ઞાની પુર્ધા પૈસાને પુષ્કળ દુર્લાચ્ય અને દુષ્કર્મનું મળ સમજતા હતા. આ ભવમાં દ્રવ્યવાન લાકોને નિત્ય શરીર શ્રમ અને માનસિક જંજાળ વેઠવી પડે છે અને તેઓ શરીરે રાગી અને દુખળ થાય છે, અને જે ઘણાં પાપ ક્રમાં તેઓએ પૈસા

મેળવવાને માટે કર્યાં હોય તેને માટે આવતા ભવમાં તેઓને દોજખમાં વાસો કરવા પડેછે. આ કારણને માટે છ્રહાજ્ઞાની પુરધો દોલત તરફ તુચ્છકારની નજરે જેતા તેમજ નિર્ધનતા અને સતોષથી ઉપજતાં પરમ સુખ વિષે વિવેચન કરતા. પણ જે સધળું ઉપર જણાવ્યું તે એકતરપી ખીના છે. ખેશક પૈસા ઘણાંક દુષ્કમેંનું મૂળ છે પણ તેજ વખતે જણાવ્યું જોઈએ કે ઘણાંક મહાભારત કાર્ય પૈસા વડેજ ખર આવે છે. અને પૈસા માણસને ઘણાક દુદેશામાંથી છાડવે છે. ગમે એવા ફિલસુક્તે પણ પાતાની ભૂખ મટાડવાના સાધનોના આશ્રય લીધા વિના છુટકા નથી. વળી ટાઢ અને તડકા, વાયુ અને વરસાદથી તેઓને ઓછું ખમન્યું પડતું હોય એમ જણાતું નથી. આવી હાલત હોવાને લીધે જે દોલત વડે જીંદગીની જરસ્જોગી ચીજે જેવી કે અન્ન, વસ્ત્ર, અને રહેવાના સુકામ આપણે મેળવા શક્યોએ, તે દોલત મેળવવાને પ્રયત્ન કરવા મિચ્યા છે એમ આપણથી કેમ કહેવાઈ શકાય ? અને મોટે લાગે દોલત વડેજ આપણે બીજાઓનું કલ્યાણ કરી શકાએ છોએ. ખરે ખર જો દોલત ઘણાં દુષ્કમાનું મળ છે તો તેજ વખતે ઘણાક પ્રકારનાં સુખ સંપાદન કરવાનું પણ તે સાધન છે.

(Translation from Mahratti.)

Translate into English :-

(a) हिरा नांवाचा एका हतीचा माहत खाचावर धापला राजाचा सेनेचें निशाण घेजन लढाईस गेला. तोफीचा गोला लागून माहत महन पडला श्राणि हत्त सही जखम लागलो. परंतु माहताचा इक्स न मिलाला-सुलें हती ज्या जागेवर उमा होता तेणून हालेना. त्याला माहत मेल्याचे ज्ञान नव्हतें. ज्या फीजेमध्यें तो हत्ती उमा होता तिचानें श्रनूवरोवर टिकाव धरवला नाहीं. श्रनु पुढें सरसावला. व फीज मागें पडूं लागली. श्ररते-श्रेवटीं सेनेत खळवस्था व गींधल माला. परंतु हत्तो माहताच्या इक्सावांच्य श्रापत्था जागेवहन हालख्यास नाखुष श्रसा स्थीर जागच्या जागों उमा राहिला-मेनेचें निशाण त्याच्यावर फडफडत होतें. हें दृष्टीस पडतांच त्या निराश

भावित्या सेनेस धेर्य येजन तिनं शचू वर चाल केली. व पराजयाचा। वहल जय मिलविला. आणि त्यावरोवर लडाईचा देखील शेवट भाला. परंतु इतो जीयं होता तेयंच डमा राहिला, कारण ज्या मनुष्याच्या ज्ञकूमानें ती फिरत असे व्याच्या ज्ञकूमानें मान तो हालं श्रकता. तीन दिवस रात्र पर्यंत नोणाच्यानें हों त्याला ज्या जागेंत त्यानें आपलें डाणें चेतलें होतें तेयून हालवेना. ह्या प्रसंगीं त्यांना मयत माइताच्या मुलाची आठवण पडली. तो फाक नज वर्षे वयाचा होता. तो वारंबार त्या जनावरावर वसत असे. आणि हिच्या-खाही ता आवडत असे. त्या मुलाखा घराइन वीलाव्न आणला. हिच्यानें स्वाला एकदम श्रीलखिलें, आणि त्याचा आवाज ऐकून मान खालों केली व तो आपल्या माहताला सभीवतालों लच देवून पाहं, लागला. जिन्हां तो त्यांचा संपडला नाहीं तेव्हां आपल्या माइताच्या मुलावा डकूमानें तो चराकडे चालला. ह्यावर्णीत पोहींचतांच त्यानें तंवून् तंवू शोधून पाहिला. कीव्हां तो त्यांचा आठवला नाहीं तेव्हां त्यांनें मीठा उसांचा टाकला आणि विकाली फीडून प्राण सीडला.

(b) बद्धते सर्वे देशांतील मीठे विचारी व शहारी पुरूष यांचे मत असे होतें की, द्रव्य हें पुष्कल संकटें व दःखें ह्यांचें मूल होय. ह्या जगांत मोतवर खीकांस सदोदित गारौरिक श्रम व मानसिक चिंता ही वहावी खागतात आणि ते बाजारी व दुर्वल असे होतात. आषि द्रव्यसंपादन करण्यांत त्रांगीं जों पाप केली त्यावदल दुसला जनांत त्यांनां नरकवास भोगवा लागती. ह्याच कारणासन साधू संत द्रव्याक डे नक्षदृष्टीतें पहात असतां ते निर्धनता व निरी-च्छता यांपातून होणा-या सुखांत गुंग हो जन राहिले पगंतु वर ने कांही द्वारलें तें सर्व एक तकी द्वार्यों भालें. द्रव्य हें खरीखर पुष्तल दःखीं मूल पाई. परंतु तराच वेली हॅही पुटें आणलें पाहिने की पुष्कल मोठी कामें एकट्या धनाच्याच योगाने शेवटास जातात त्राणि द्रव्य मनुष्यांस पुष्पल दःखापासून सुक्त करितें मनुष्य कितीही श्रहाणा असला तरी तयाच्यानें प्रापल्या गरना पुरविणा-या साधनांचा आश्रय सागितल्यानांचून राइवत नाहीं. श्राणि तयांनां जन व यंडी, वारा व पाजस कमी लागतात असेंही मार्ही असे असतां ज्या द व्यच्या योगाने देह संरचणास लागणाखा अवस्थ चिना अन्न वस्त्र व घर ह्या प्राप्त होतात, तं निखविय्याचा उद्योग करणें हैं व्यर्थ त्राहे हाणून त्रापणास कसें हासतां येद्रल? त्रासि वस्तांशीं द्व्यच्याच यामाने आपणास द्सखाचे कल्याण करतां येतें. वाखवीक जर दृव्य हें पुष्तल द:खाँचे कारस आहे तर त्याबरोबर ते अनेक मुखांचे साधनही श्राहे.

Translation from Parbatya.

Translate into English,

(wहीरा नाउ भयाको एउटा हातीको प्युटमाकोहि राजाको फोल्को मग्डा रावी तेस्की माहते एउटा लढाइमा गयाकोथिया। माहतेलाइगोला लाग्यो; हातीपनि घायल् मयो। तर् त्योहाती माप्त माहतेको भाजाविना तेस् गंउवार हटेन। सेरे मालिक सरे भने तेस्लाह याह थियेन। हाती भयाकी ग्रंडमालढ़ने सिपाही हर पृद्दा टेकन सकेन्न। दुशमन्हर साम-ने तर बढ़न लागे श्री भाषन तिर्को फीज् पछाडीतिर हदन लाग्या। आविमी कीजिम च गड्वड् मयो ,सिपाही हर घवडाउँदे ग ये। तर त्यों हाती आफ्नु ग्रंडमा जस्तिमी तस्ते जिम रत्यों किनमने त्यों आफ्नु माहते को भाराविना ताहाबए इटने य येन। कराडापनि हाती मायी फर्फराउन लाग्या। इयो देखेर निराशा भयाका सि-

पाही हरले भेरे खुए जमामदीधित स्वीर जस्ता भयेर दुस्मन्माथी हमला गरे नी हर की गंउमा फत्ते पाये। ताहापिक लढाइ पनि खतम् भयो; ता हाती अवपनि तेसै गंउसा जीन रह्यो किन-भने त्यो जस्को इकुम्ले एना उता जान्थ्यो ते-स्कोन्नाज्ञाले मान्रतेस् ग्रंउवार हरने थिया। तिनिदन शतिन्रात सम्म कसेले उलाइ तां हा-बाट हटाउन सकेन तब अफिसरहर लाइ इयाद सयो कि मरेकी माहतेकी नी वर्षकी ए उटा होरों छ।त्यों स्थे हिंगको खुगमा चड-रथ्यो , हिरापनि तेस्लाइ पारे ग्रेंट्यो। त्यो केटालाइ घर वाट डाकेर लायो हिराले चंडि त स्लाइ चिन्यों भी तस्कों कृत शुन्दा भाषत्न गर्दन् तलीतर मुकाइ दियों भी खुप्ध्यान् दियेर आफ्नु माहतेलाइ चौरेतिर खोज्न लाग्या, तर तेन्ताइ कंहियान नपाउदा तेस्की होएका भाजाले भाकन घकी बाटा लियी। पलन बस्ने छं। उनिमा पुरोपिक धेरै मान्-हेहर का डेरामा माहते लाइ खीज्या कहि- पनि तेस्लाइ नपाउदा निराशाको चिसी भारते करायो र मस्ने।

(b) लग्मग् सर्वे मलक् का ज्ञानी व विवेकी नानिसहरको एव एस्ते थियो कि धन्स-वे विपत्ति २ म्मीनषृको काएगा रहेछ।ध नी मानिसलाइ यस लोकमा धनको नि-मृति सधे परिश्रम शिवना गार्नु पर्छ भी निबीलयो शोगी हुन पर्छ। धन्कमाउ-नाको निम्ति गरेका पाप्हर परलोक्साते-स्को नाक्वासको कार्ग हुन्छ। देस् कार-गाले उइलेका ज्ञानीहरू धन्लाइ खप हैलां गर्थ्य जी कड़ाल को सबस्या वाट ३ सन्ती-ष्वार हुने सख्को कृएमा सुप् उत्साह सित उपदेश गर्दछो तर माथीलेखेको कुरा एउटा धावाको कुरा मात्र हो। संाची होकि धन धेरै विपक्षिको काराएरहेछ। ता तेमों भन्नेवेलामा इयो पनि आवश्य मलपर्ने हो कि सोहि धनका महतते उली गुलोकाम भिद्ध हुन्छ। घनले मानिस्

लाइ कङ्गालपनाको धेरै किसिमको कपृ वार वंचाउदछ। इयो सानु फाइदा होकिश मानके जिनके ज्ञानी होस् थोक बाहका-फ़लाइ वंबाउनाको निस्ति उपाय नेगरीकी-हिकाम हुन सकिदेन। तस्ते, जाडो, गर्भी, हाबा सी वर्षवार सालकतिपनि वंदा । गः नेलाइ तागत कोहि मानिस्को देखिदेन।ए-स्तो हालत्या उचु वंचाउनला इनमङ् नहने मन,नुगा,बर इत्याहि हारिन्हिंसाह जन्हें नले मात्र हात्लाग्ने हुन् भी खन् वेका-म्सी हिंह जीन सामित्र कर्ता अस्त-न्हीं अविभागे उपकार पनि छोरे धने. ने मात्र गर्न हते एति । मुख्य कुरा के ही अने, धन जस्मीवियान को कार्या रहेड Albert Printed to an yelling Branchells and Ellin Alst Rall

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

(For Candidates whose mother-tongue is English.)

Write an Essay on the following subject :-

'A lie which is half a truth is ever the blackest of lies.'

MATHEMATICS, 1902.

FIRST COURSE:

Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry.

The following questions are alternative 3, 4; 6(a), (b); 8, 9; 10, 11.

- 1. (a) State and prove a rule for the reduction to Vulgar Fractions of those Decimal Fractions which have a recurring part.
 - (b) Use a method of approximation to divide 5:361085 by 23:450842 to four places of decimals.
- 2. The capital of a firm has been contributed by three partners as follows:—
- A has supplied Rs.18,000, B Rs.27,000, C Rs.45,000. It is agreed that the active partners A and B shall receive 20% and $13\frac{1}{3}\%$, respectively, of the gross profits for their services in the business. If the gross profits for the year amount to Rs.22,500, what monthly income is each partner entitled to draw from the business?
- 3. Water flows from a tank through a circular pipe at the rate of 30 yds. per min. If the pipe is 7 inches in diameter and the tank is rectangular in shape, 40 yds. long by 25 yds. 2 ft. broad, how long will it be before the level of the water falls 3 inches?

Or

4. How many gallons of water will result from the melting of a pyramid of ice 3 ft. high and with hexagonal base of 1 foot each side, it being given that ice loses 7% of its volume on melting and that 1 cubic foot of water contains 6½ gallons.

5. Solve:
$$(a) \quad \begin{array}{c} x - xy + y = 0 \\ x^2 - 2x^2y^2 - y^2 = 0 \end{array} \} ;$$

$$(b) \frac{x - \sqrt{2}x + 1}{x + \sqrt{2}x + 1} = \frac{a + b}{a - b}.$$

6. (a) Find the value of-

$$(x^2-y^2)^{\frac{1}{3}}$$
 when $x = 1 + 2\sqrt{-1}$ and $y = 2 + \sqrt{-1}$.

- (b) Find the equation whose roots are the cubes of the roots of $2x(x-a)=a^2$.
- 7. (a) Find the value of-

$$\frac{a(b-c)}{a-b}$$
 when a, b, c, are (1) in A.P.; (2) in G.P.; (3) in H.P.

- (b) Sum $1 + 2x + 3x^2 + 4x^3$to *n* terms and to infinity: Under what condition alone is the latter possible?
- 8. (a) Prove that the number of combinations of n things taken γ together is—

$$n(n-1) (n-2)....(n-\gamma+1)$$

- (b) If the number of combinations of n things taken 7 together, be equal to the number of combinations of n things taken 9 together, find the number of combinations of n things taken 8 together:
- 9. (a) Prove by Induction the Binomial Theorem.
 - (b) Find the General Term of-

 $(1+x)^{-\frac{2}{3}}$ and the first negative term of $(1+\frac{4}{3}x)^{\frac{27}{4}}$.

10. If a straight line be drawn parallel to one of the sides of a triangle, it shall cut the other sides or those sides produced proportionally.

Prove that the locus of the middle points of all lines drawn parallel to the base of a triangle and terminated by its sides, is a straight line:

01

11. Define Ratio and Proportion.

In equal circles angles whether at the centres or at the circumferences have the same ratio which the arcs on which they stand have to one another.

12. If two straight lines be at right angles to the same plane, they shall be paralled to one another.

If each perpendicular measures 4 inches in length and the distance between them is 6 inches, find to three places of decimals the length of the long edge of the tetrahedron formed in the construction of the above proposition.

SECOND COURSE.

TRIGONOMETRY AND GEOMETRICAL CONIC SECTIONS.

- 1. Define the unit of circular measure of angles and find its value in degrees to three places of decimals: $(\pi=3.1416)$.
- 2. Find an expression for all angles having the same tangent as a.

Solve completely the equation-

$$\tan^2 \phi = 1$$
.

- 3. Prove that $\cos (A+B) = \cos A \cos B \sin A \sin B$ and deduce expressions for $\cos 3A$ and $\cos \frac{A}{2}$ in terms of $\cos A$.
 - 4. In any plane triangle ABC, prove that-

$$\tan \frac{B-C}{2} = \frac{b-c}{b+c} \cos \frac{A}{2}$$

If b=10, c=5 and $A=120^{\circ}$, find B and C; given that— $\log 3 = \cdot 4771213$ $\vdash \tan 10^{\circ} 54' = 9 \cdot 2845878$

L tan 10° 53' = 9.2839070.

- 5. Find an expression for the radius of an escribed circle of a triangle in terms of its sides.
- 6. Prove that the tangents at the extremities of a focal chord of a parabola intersect at right angles on the directrix.
- 7. Prove that the square of the ordinate of any point on an ellipse varies as the rectangle under the segments of the major axis made by the ordinate.
- 8. If the tangent at any point Q of a hyperbola meet any diameter CP in T and if QV be the ordinate of Q with respect to this diameter, prove that $CV \cdot CT = CP^2$.
- 9. Prove that the difference of the squares of any two conjugate semi-diameters of a hyperbola is constant.

LOGIC.

- 1. What in your opinion is the educational value of the study of Deductive Logic?
- 2. Show by examples that the division of terms into general and singular does not coincide with the division into abstract and concrete. Distinguish between general and collective terms.
- 3. What is meant by logical definition? Define any three of the following:—

History, Cricket, Geometry, Hundi.

- 4. What is meant by the quantity and quality of a proposition? State the quantity and quality of the following, in each case giving reason for your answer:—
 - (1) Roses grow in Persia.
 - (2) Wealth is not the highest good.
 - (3) Certain Greek philosophers were the founders of Logic.
 - (4) Few men know how little they know.

- 5. Explain what is meant by the conversion of a proposition. Of what practical value is conversion? Convert the following:—
 - (1) All graduates are not wise.
 - (2) All dogs can bite.
 - (3) Terriers are a kind of dog.
 - 6. Prove the following syllogistic rules:-
 - (1) In the First Figure the minor premiss must be affirmative.
 - (2) In the Second Figure the conclusion must be negative.
 - (3) In the Third Figure the conclusion must be particular.
- 7. Give, avoiding the use of mere letters, an instance of a destructive Hypothetical Syllogism. By what rule is the validity of hypothetical syllogisms tested? To what fallacies associated with categorical syllogisms would the violation of this rule correspond? Illustrate your answer by the syllogism already given.
 - 8. Examine any four of the following arguments:-
 - (1) Wisdom dwells with age, we should therefore in all matters abide by the customs of our ancestors.
 - (2) This poem cannot be the work of Tennyson, for it differs both in style and subject matter from such poems of his as I have so far read.
 - (3) Six manuscripts have this reading while two only have that found in your copy of the book. There is no doubt, therefore, that the former reading is to be preferred.
 - (4) The writer is a historian of great learning, and if he denies the existence of God, what wise man will dissent from his opinion?

(5) The percentage of success in the Entrance is higher than that in the Intermediate Examination: it is obvious from this that the teaching in schools is superior to that in colleges.

ARABIC.

FIRST PAPER.

1. Translate the following into English and mention the historical facts referred to therein:—

اذا الله حيا معشرا بغهالهم و نصرهم الرحمون رب المشارق و نصرهم الرحمون رب المشارق فاهلك ربي يا عتياب بن مالي الموت احدي الصواعيق بسطت يهيذا للنباي بسر مية فاحميت بالبالبواق في المناه والمنازل الذي تصير الله والمنازل الذي تصير الله ياحياة لقادمه

- 2. Write out a short biography of the author of the above extract.
- 3. Translate the following and explain the words and phrases underlined:—

الأ هبي بصحنك فاصبحينا ، ولا تبقي خمور الاندرينا مشعشعة كان الحص فيلها ، اذا ماالهاء خالطها سغينا تجور بذي اللبانة عن هوالا ، اذا صاذاقها حتى قلينا المحز الشعيم اذا امرت ، عليسة لها له قيها مهبنا

صبذت الكأس عنا ام عمرو * و كان الكأس مجريها اليميذا وما شرالاً الم عمرو * بصاحب ك الذي لا تصبحينا وكأس قد شروت ببعلبك • واخرى في دمشق وقاصرينا وانا سوف تدركنا المنايا * مقدوق لنا ومقدرينا قفي قبل النفرق يا ظعينا * نخبرك اليقين و تخبرينا قفي نسألك هل احدثت صوما * لوشك البين او خنت الامينا

- 4. Analyse the following and translate:-
- هجوت محمدا فاجبت عند * وعند الله في ذاك الجرزاء الهجرت محمدا فاجبت له بكفر * فشر كما الخدر كما الفداء
- 5. Write out the peculiarities of any three of the following:—
- *باب مفاعلة ـ باب انعال ـ باب تفعيل ـ باب تفعال . and illustrate them by examples.
- 6. What do you understand by the following? :-روح القدس بذي الأوس بنى الذجار الحجوين يوم الرجيع
 ذو الجناحين اباكون *
- 7. Translate the following into English:-

فدلا واللسة ما حاولت غدوا * فكل الناس يغدو ما خداكا وما فارقتندي طوعا ولكن * دهاى من الهنيسة ما دهاكا لقد حكمت بفرقتنا اللهالي * ولم يك عن رضاي ولا رضاكا فليتك لو بقيت لضعف حالي * وكان الناس كلههم فدكا يعز علي حيسن ادير عيني * افتهش في مكانك لا اواكا و لم ار في صواك ولا ارالا * شهائلك الهليكة او حالاكا

8. Mention the antecedent of the pronoun s in si y and show that it should have been to

9. Translate the following into Arabic and give diacritical marks to your translation, very carefully:—

Mohammad, the son of Abdullah, the son of Abdul Mutalib, was born on Monday, the 12th of Rabi-ul-Awwal, at Mecca, and was of the tribe of Quraish, the noblest in Arabia. This tribe descended in the right line from Ishmael, the first son of Abraham. He lost his father, Abdullah, before he was two years old, and his mother, Amena, before he was six; but their attention was supplied by the care of his grandfather Abdul Muttalib, who, at his death, which happened two years after, left him under the guardianship of his son Abu Tálib with whom he continued till he was twenty-five, when he was placed in the service of a woman named Khadijah, the widow of a rich merchant at Mecca, who sent merchandize into Syria. This woman fell in love with Mohammad, the driver of her camels, and married him. He, in his fortieth year, proclaimed himself the Apostle of God. When he found himself exposed, to danger at Mecca, he left the city, and retired to Madina where his doctrines found a more friendly reception. event which happened in the year 622 A.D. forms the celebrated era of the Mohammadans, called the hijra, which signifies separation.

SECOND PAPER.

1. (a) Translate into English:

حكي عن ابي عبدالله النهيري الله قال كنت يوما مع المامون وكان بالكوفة فركب للصيد و معه سرية من العسكر فبيذما هو سائر الاحت له طريدة فاطلق عنان جوادة وكان على سابق من الخبل فاشرف على نهر ماء من الفرات فاذا هو بجاريته عربية خماسية القد قاعدة النهد كانها القمر ليلة تمامه و بيدها قربة قد ملاءتها ماء وحملتها على كتفها و صعدت من حافة النهر فانحل وكارها وصاحت

برفيع صوقها يا ابت ادرى فاها قد غلبذي فوها لا طاقة لى بغيها ـ قال فعجب المامون من قصاحتها و رمت الجارية القربة من يدها فقال لها المامون يا جارية من اي العرب انت قالت انا من دني كلاب قال وما الذي حملك ان تكوني من الكلاب ـ فقالت والله لست من الكلاب وانها انا من قوم كرام غير لئام يقرون الضيف و يضربون بالسيف *

- (b) Point out the cases of أفي , قو , in the above extract. Mention other words of the kind and give their governments with examples.
- 2. Give the Arabic names of the different parts of the human body (at least six) with their English equivalents.
 - 3. Translate into English :-

قال ثم ان كانوت ملك الدانيمرك جار في حكمة على الانكليز و بغي و طغي و في سنة ١٠١٧ اعنا هم تحت حكمة و عاملهم معاملة الاسرى فكان الدانيزي اذا مر بالانكليزي يلجئة الى الوقوف الى ان يمر فلما أنقرضت ذرية المذكور عادت الى الانكليز حربتهم فملكوا عليهم ادورد الصكصوني و كان يلقب بالقديس المعترف وانما قيل له ذلك لانه اعتزل زوجته عن كراهة لها و مات و لم يعقب و عند و فاته قام الامير وليم درك نورماندي يدعي بان له حق الولاية عليهم مع انه لم يكن له حق بولاية النور ماندي الا ان حقوق الولاية والملك حينئذ لم تكن في اور با كما هي الآن *

4. Parse the following sentences:

وما تفعلوا من خير يعلم الله - سبحان الذي اسرئ بعبده ليلا من المسجد الحرام الى المسجد الاقصى - ولا تقتلوا اولادكم من الملاق نحن نر زقهم واياكم *

5. Translate into English :-

قالربيع انموذج الجذان و ترابة المسك الا صهب والعنبر الاشهب والكافور الازهر و هوادة الحرولاقو و ماؤة كود وانهار من ماء غير آسن و انهار من عسل مصفئ وانهار من خمر الذة للشار بين كذلك ماء الربيع خلوقي في اللون عسلى في الذوق خمري بالصفاء و الاستمراء و اما ما ذكرت من اعتدال زمان الخريف المسوي بالميزان فهذا الاعتدال بالعقيقة موجود في الربيع فاذه معتدل الليل و النهار والمائل و الهواجر *

6. Translate into Arabic with diacritical marks :-

We examined one of the great gates next, and then went on to the Jumma Masjid. It is a magnificent mosque; size and dignity calm and repose being its characteristics. At the prayer hour you hear the call to the people to come up, you see the picturesque crowd troop in, perform their ablutions in the central fountain, and kneel reverently in a long close line before the steps of the mosque, while the monotonous voice of the priest is heard reciting the prayer. Then you watch the various movements the worshippers make, and the attitudes of lowly supplication which they assume. I always do think that a number of Mahomedans saying their prayers together is the most devotional sight one can imagine; I don't know any service that can compare with it as an expression of religious fervour.

PERSIAN.

FIRST PAPER.

1. Translate the following into English :-

چو گفت این مخن شاه شد باز جائے خروشیدن آمد ز بوده سرائے

ز نـوش آذر گـود و ز مهـو نـوش اخروش بدامه بـوش با خـروش مسوا پـودهٔ شـالا پـو خـاک بـود همـهٔ جامـهٔ مهتـوان چاک بـود فـرده آمـد از بـارا اسفنـد یـار نهـاد آن مسـو کشتـگان در کنـار مهـی گفت زار اے دو گرد جوان کجـا شـد ازین کالبـد تان روان چنین گفت پس با بشرتن که خیـز چنین گفت پس با بشرتن که خیـز بـوین کشـتـگان آب دیده مریـز بـوین کشـتـگان آب دیده مریـز که میـرز نخون ریختـن

- 2. Explain fully, in Persian, the underlined words and phrases.
- 3. Compare the writings of شاهنامه and مكندر نامه in Persian, and mention the names of their authors.
- 4. Explain in Persian, elucidating allusions and figures:

 اع ز وجود تو نمود همه * جود تو سرمایهٔ بود همه مجه مدح نوو کهو ما توئي * هست کن و نیست کن ما توئي * اگار گرانسند درین کار گالا * ز آتش لا سوخنه در لا اله نیست ز لا مخلصی الا ترا * حکم تبارک و تعالی ترا فیص نوالت چو پباپی رسد * کس بشنساسائی آن کے رسه در خم این دائرة هزل و جد * ضد مبیس نشود چز به ضد از عدم انوار قدم باز گیرو * وز رقم لوح و قسلم باز گیرو *

سبعه بکش از کف روهانیان * رخنه فی در صف ظلمانیان از سر کرسی بفی عرش را * خوان پنے کرسی بنیش فرش را پیایت کرسی بنیش نرش را * گرد مذلت بنشیسن گو برو زازله در گنبه خضرا فیکن * یک دو سه قاروره بهم در شکس منطقه بکشا ز میان فلسک * تیسر بیفگسن ز کمان فلک باز کشا عقد ثریا ز هم * ساز جدا پیکر جوزا زهم

- 5. Analyse the following after the Persians:—

 خوش است عمر دریغا که جاودانی نیست

 بس اعتماد برین پنج روز فانی نیست

 درخت قد صدوبر خرام انسان را

 صدام رونق نو بادهٔ جوانی نیست
- 6. Explain the following expressions:-

اسپ افگن – شبگیر – بالا گرفت – فرمان کودن – طوطي شکر گفتار موغان خو*ش* آواز هزار – دیوان فلک – رالي کیوان مقدعه – دستکار – شب زندهدار *

- 7. Define بيت and قطعة مثنوي ,غزل ,رباعي ,ترجيع ,تشببب and write out the literal sense of these terms.
- 8. Translate the following into Persian:-

All the materials being now at hand, the unprecedented spectacle was presented of a mighty Empire being founded by a commercial syndicate. From a dingy set of officers in the city of London mandates issued which were obeyed by the subjects of thrones which had long ago been set up by mighty oriental despots, and in regions of eternal summer. Nor had these astonishing results been entirely due to the weakness of the people of the country; the native armies had, in some instances, been conquered in battle, but there

had been no general resistance or combination of States like that which was seen when Hindus encountered Muslims in 1761. Neither had the acquisition of territory proceeded from any deliberate policy of aggrandisement such as came to be professed later. Clive restored the territories of the Oudh Nawab in 1765, when he had beaten him at Baxar; and he expressly proposed to make the river Karmnasa the boundary of British rule.

9. Write out the singulars of plurals and vice versa of the following:—

SECOND PAPER.

1. Translate the following into English :-

A.

و الازم است که مالحظه شود که هیچک از و قائع تاریخ قدیم ایران که مورخین شرق نقل نموده اند مثل خروج کاوه آهنگر و بر تخت نشاندن او مر فریدون را به ثبوت نه پیوسته است و همین عمل که پوست پاره را که او در وقت کار بر میان می بست علم مملکت ساختن و تا فرنها حدراز دران بچشم احترام بلکه اعتقاد نگریستن دلالت میذماید بر کبر همت و عظیم خدمت او که بشکرانه و یادگاری آن این علم را بر پاے داشتند و بجهت اثبات و تائید این معنی افتادن درفش کاریانی در جنگ عساکر اسلام در سال این معنی افتادن درفش کاریانی در جنگ عساکر اسلام در سال چهاردهم از هجرت برهانست قاطع و ببته واضح و حجتے روشن و دلیلے کافی که انکار و شک را دران مجال تطرق نیست *

В.

از سخفان فیتاغورس است از یگانگی نیکی و از بیگانگی بدی و از بیگانگی بدی و از برابری داد گستری خیزد ، و از سخفان کیخسرو است ، یزدان بادشالا کسمان است و بادشالا کسمان است و بادشالا کسمان است و بادشالا کسمان است و بادشالا کرار شد روزگار خود را بآراستن کارها می مردم بکار بود و نه برا کام روائی خویش - میفوماید بر خوردار شدن از یاری روزگار است نیز فرماید شکیبائی در اندولا ، اندولا سرزش کنددلاست *

C

اگر هوشمند جهاندیده آفاق گردیده بآن بلده رسیده و اقامت نموده عمر و قرصتے یافتے هر آئینه بخصوصیات و جهات امتیاز آن بر کل جهان آگاه گردیدے - حسن معیشت دران براے فقیر و غنی و مسافر و مجاور یکسان و تحصیل هر کمال و نعمتے میسر و آسان اهالي آن از هر طبقه بفراست و ذکا و مودی و هردمي و مروت آشنا جمبور خلقش بحلیه حبا و عفانی ورغبت بطاعات و مرضیات آراسته مدارس و معابد بیشمارش طول لیالي و ایام به ریاضت و عیادت صعادتمدان و حق طلبان معمور و ببرکت معدلت سلاطین هوشمند دین پرور و مآثر علما و اکابر فیض گشتر در طبائع قاطبه عوامش مراسم و قوانین ستوده و روشهاے پسندیده منطبع و معمول وامور مکروهه و اعمال مذمومه بغایت نادر و مستور *

2. Explain the origin of the following festivals, mentioning the events which they commemorate:—

3. Write briefly in Persian what you know about the author of مأذر الأمور

4. Give the primary and secondary meanings of the following words:—

5. Translate into Persian :-

The city of Rome at present is thirteen miles in circumference. The greater part of it has a dark, gloomy, and desolate appearance. It is full of old ruins of palaces and temples, and other magnificent edifices of the ancient Romans. Innumerable statues are supposed to be buried under ground. Travellers are wonder-struck by these tokens of the antique Roman greatness. But, instead of the mighty warriors of old Rome, they find only a degraded people. Their spirit has been crushed by ages of servitude and superstition, but it is now partially rebelling against the long-continued oppressions.

But these ruins and relics are not the only remains of ancient Rome. There are a good many works still existing, written by the old Roman authors, who copied after the Greek writers.

SANSKRIT.

FIRST PAPER.

- Describe in your own Sanskrit the journey of the King and Queen to the hermitage of Vashistha.
- 2. Explain in Tīkā form-
 - (a) न निजानुययुक्तस्य राजानी रिचतुयमः। व्यावता यत् परस्तेभ्यः श्रुतौ तस्त्ररता स्थिता॥
 - (b) तं विधा विद्धे नूनं महाभूतसमाधिना। तथा हि सर्वे तसासन् परार्थेनफला गुणाः॥

- (c) निहिंषां कुलपितना र पर्यमाला मध्यास्य प्रयतपरिग्रहितीयः। तिच्छिष्याध्ययननिवेदिताबसानां संविष्टः कुम्मयने निमां निनाय॥
- 3. (a) Translate into English:

 खताप्रतानीद्ययितैः स केमैरिध्च्यधन्ना विचचार दावम्।
 रचापदेशान्मुनिहीमधेनीवंन्यान् विनेष्यन्निव दुष्टसत्नान्॥
 सक्त्प्रयुक्ताश्च सरुत्सखासम्
 त्मचर्यमारादिभवर्त्तमानम्।
 सवाकिरन् वाखलताः प्रस्नेराचारखाजैरिव पौरकन्याः॥
 भूमाम बच्चापि विना द्वाप्तिरासीहिमेषा फलपुण्यवि ।
 जनं न सत्ने ष्विको ववाषे
 तिस्नान् वनं गीप्तरि गाइमाने॥
 - (b) Parse के शै:
 - (c) Expound the samāsa of अधिज्यधन्दा and मरुताखाभन्।
 - (d) Conjugate the root of गाप्तिर in खट् and खिट्
 - 4. (a) Account for the use of the participle in the sentence श्रामणं विकत्तथ्य ॥
 - (b) Reproduce in your own Sanskrit:—
 श्रीश्रखाऽवतु मापीह द्द्यां से में श्रिप शर्मा सः।
 सामी में तेऽपि स हरिः पातु मामपि नौ विसः॥
 सुखं वां नौ द्दालीशः पतिर्वामपि नौ हरिः।
 सा व्याद वा नः श्रिवं वा नी द्द्यात् सेव्याऽम वः स नः॥

- 5. Translate into English :-
 - (a) अहं हि समाता राज्ञी य एवं मन्यते कुधीः। बलीवर्दः सविज्ञेयः विषाणपरिवर्जितः॥
 - (b) गर्भेष्वरत्नमानवयोवनत्वमप्रतिमरूपत्वममानुषप्रक्रितं चैति महतौयं खल्बनर्थपरम्परा। स्वीविनयानामिकैकमध्येषानायतनं किसुत समवायः।
 - (०) न जातु कमः कामानासुपभागेन श्रास्यति। इविषा कृष्णवर्त्वेत सूत्र एवाभिवर्द्धते॥
- 6. Translate into Sanskrit :-
 - (a) As long as I breathe I shall defend my dear country even at the cost of my life.
 - (b) Better a forest haunted by tigers and wild elephants than a life led in poverty amongst one's own kinsmen.
 - (c) A gnat sitting on the horn of a bull proudly addressed him thus: "O bull, if the weight of my body be painful to thee I may go elsewhere." The bull replied: "I do not know at all that thou art sitting on a part of my body."

SECOND PAPER.

- 1. (a) Translate into English:
 - (1) इन्बर्धात न गोचरं किमिप शं पुत्राति यत् सर्वदा स्वर्धिश्यः प्रतिपाद्यमानमनिशं प्राप्नेति इद्धिं पराम्। कल्पानेष्वपि न प्रयाति निधनं विद्याख्यमन्तर्धनं वैषां तान् प्रति मानसुकात नृपाः कहीः सह स्पर्धते॥

- (2) सन्त्यन्वेऽपि ब्रह्मसितप्रस्तयः सम्मानिताः पञ्चा-सान् प्रत्येष निभेष निक्रमक्चौ राज्जनं वैरायते । दावेव ग्रसते दिनेश्वरनिभाप्रयेश्वरौ भास्तरौ सानः पर्वेषि पग्य दानवपतिः भीर्षावभेषाकृतिः॥
- (3) राजन् दुधचिस यदि चितिष्रेत्तभैता तेनाय वत्सिनव लेाक्तममुं पुषाण । तम्प्रंथ सम्यगनिष्यं परिपाष्यमाणी नानामलैः फलित कल्पलतेव मुनिः ॥
- (4) निन्दन्तु नीतिनिपुणा यदि वा स्तवन्तु लच्चीः समाविश्वतु गच्चतु वा ययेश्म् । श्रदीव वा सरणमन्तु युगान्तरे वा न्यायात् प्रथः प्रविचलन्ति पदं न धीराः॥
 - (5) जायं धियो हरित सिर्चात वाचि सक्तम्। मानाव्रतिं दिश्चित पापमपाकरिति। चैतः प्रसादयित दिचु तनीति कौर्तिंम् सत्सङ्गतिः कथय किं न करोति पुंसाम्॥
 - (b) Quote a parallel passage to the first half of stanza (1).
 - (c) Explain the samāsa of দ্যুদা: and ছীৰ্দাৰ্থীদাকুরি: in stanza (2).
 - (d) Give the धातु and प्रयय of दुधुचिस and conjugate the धातु in the singular number 3rd person of लङ, खट् and लुङ.
 - (e) Parse तिसन् in extract (3) and यश्चिन् in (4) and state the formation of the word न्याय in extract (4).

Translate into Sanskrit :--

- (a) Honesty is superior to all other virtues; without it one cannot inspire any one with confidence.
- (b) He who shows pity towards helpless men and he who performs sacrifices to gods are considered equal in merit.
- (c) What difference is there between men and beasts if the former imitate the latter in their action.
- 3. Explain in Tīkā form :-
 - (a) नेता यस बहस्पतिः, प्रहरसं, वन्नं, सुराः सैनिकाः, स्वर्गी दुर्गमनुग्रहः किल हरेरेरावती वारणः। दत्यैश्वर्थवलान्वितोऽपि वलिभद् भग्नः परैः सङ्गरे तद्युक्तं ननु दैवमेव श्ररणं धिग् धिग् वया पौरुषम्॥
 - (b) नातियांतु रसातस्तं गुणगणसस्याप्यवा गच्छत् शीलं श्रेलतटात् पतत्वभिजनः सन्दद्धसाँ वन्हिना । श्रीय्ये वैरिणि वजमाश्च निपतत्त्वर्यस्तु नः केवलस् यैनैकेन विना गुणास्टण्लवप्रायाः समस्ता इसे ॥
- 4. (a) Show the various conjugations of roots in the present tense with two examples of each.
 - (b) Conjugate गम् and पत in जुङ.

LATIN.

FIRST PAPER.

1. (a) Translate:-

Solvitur acris hiems grata vice veris et Favoni,
Trahuntque siccas machinæ carinas.

Ac neque jam stahulis gaudet negus aut anster is

Ac neque jam stabulis gaudet pecus aut arator igni; Nee parta conis albicant pruinis. Jam Cytherea choros ducit Venus imminente Luna, Junctæque Nymphis Gratiæ decentes. Alterno terram quatiunt pedu, dum graves Cyclopum Valcanus ardens urit officinas, Nune pect ant virid nitidum caput impedire myrto Aut flore, terræ quem ferunt solutæ. Nunc et umbrosis Fauno decet immolare Incis, Seu poscat agna sive malit hædo. Pallida Mors æquo pulsat pede pauperum tabernas Regumque turres. O beate Sesti, Vitæ summa brevis spen nos vetat inchoare longam. Jam te premet nox fabulæque Manes Et domus exilis Pliutonia quo simul mearis, Nec regna vini sortiere talis, Nec tenerum Lycidan mirabere, quo calet juventus Nunc omnis et mox virgines tepebunt.

(b) Write short notes on the names in italics.

2. (a) Translate:-

Jam pauca aratro jugera regiæ Moles relinquent, undique latius Extenta visentur Lucrino. Stagna lacu, platanusque cælebs Evincet ulmos. Tum violaria et Myrtus et omnis copia narium Spargent olivetis odorem Fertilibus domino priori; Tum spissa ramis laurea fervidos Excludet ictus. Non ita Romuli Præscriptum et intonsi Catonis Auspiciis veterumque norma. Privatu illis census erat brevis, Commune magnum: nulla decempedis Metata privatis opacam Porticus excipiebat Arcton;

Nec fortuitum spernere cespitem Leges sinebant, oppida publico Sumptu jubentes et Deorum Templa novo decorare saxo.

(b) Who was Cato and what do you know about him? Why does Horace refer to him here.

3. (a) Translate:-

Est enim amicitia nihil alind, nisi omnium divinarum humanarumque rerum cum benevolentia et caritate eonsensio; qua quidem haud scio an excepta sapientia nihil melius homini sit a dis immortalius datum. Divitias alii præponunt, homam alii valetudinem, alii potentiam, alii honores, multi etiam voluptates. Beluarum hoc quidem extremu; milla autem superiora caduca et incerta, posita non tam in consiliis nostris quam in fortunæ temeritate. Qui autem in virtute summum bonum ponunt, præclare illi quidem; sed hæc ipsa virtus amicitiam et gignit et continet, nec sine virtute amicitia esse ullo pacto potest.

(b) Explain the difference in the use of alius and alter, and of hic and ille.

4. (a) Translate:-

Hoc visu lætue tripertito Hiberum copias trajecit præmissis, qui Gallorum animos, qua traducendus exercitus erat, donis conciliarent Alpiumque transitus specularentur. Nonaginta milia peditum, duodecim millia equitum Hiberum traduxit. Ilergetes inde Bargusiosque et Ausetanos, et Lacetaniam, quæ subject Pyrenæis montibus est, subegit, oræque huic omni præfecit Hannonem, ut fauces, quæ Hispanias Galliis jungunt in potestate essent. Decem milia peditum Hannoni ad præsidium obtinendæ regionis data et mille equites. Postquam per Pyrenæum saltum traduci exercitus est cæptus, rumorque per darbaros manavit certior do de bello Romano, tria milia inde Carpetanorum peditum iter averterunt. Constabat non tam

bello motos quam longinquitate viæ inexsuperabilique Alpium transitue. Hannibal, quia revocare aut vi retinere eos anceps erat, ne ceterorum etiam feroces animi inritarentur, supra septem milia hominum domos remisit, quos et ipsos gravari militia senserat, Carpetanos quoque ab se dimissos simulans.

- (b) Parse the words in italics in the above passage.
- 5. Write a short account of the time and circumstances under which the *De Amicitia* was written. To whom was it dedicated, and what do you know about him?
- 6. Write a short life of Hannibal, and give in a few words your estimate of his character.
- 7. Write short grammatical and critical notes on the following passages:—
 - (a) Vobis necesse est fortibus viris esse.
 - (b) Prius Placentiam pervenere, quam satis seiret Hannibal ab Ticino profectos.
 - (c) Ob hæc consuli nihil cunctandum visum, quin. Lily bæum closse peteret.
 - (d) Victi ampcius duecnti ceoiderunt.

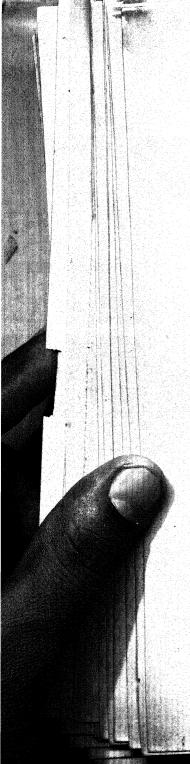
SECOND PAPER.

1. Translate:-

(a)

A Storm at Sea.

Verba miser frustra non proficientia perdo:
Ipsa graves spargunt ora loquentis aquae;
Terribilisque Notus jactat mea dicta, precesque,
Ad-quos mittuntur, non simit ire, deos.
Ergo idem venti, ne cause laedar in una,
Velaque nescio quo votaque nortra ferunt.
Me miserum! quanti montes volventur aquarum!
Jam jam tacturos sidera summa putes.



Quantae diducto subsidunt aequore valles?

Jam jam tacturos Tartara nigra putes?

Quocumque aspicio, nihil est, nisi postus et ear,

Fluctibus hic tumidus, nubibus ille minax.

Inter utrumque fremunt immani turbine venti.

Nescit, cui domino pareat, unda maris.

Rector in incerto est, nec quid fugiatve petatve

Invenit; ambiguis ars stupet ipsa malis.

Scilicet occidimus, nec spes est ulla salutis,

Dumque loquor, vultus obruit unda meos

Opprimet hanc animam fluctus, frustraque precauti

Ore necaturas accipiemus aquas.

(b) Guerilla Warfare.

Eodem fere tempore Cæsar, esti prope exacta aestas erat, tamen quod omni Gallia pacata Morini Minaplique supererant, qui in armis essent neque ad eum unquam legatos de pace missisent, arbitratus, id bellum celeriter confici posse, eo exercitum adduxit; qui longe alia ratione ac relique Galli bellum gerere cæperunt. Nam quod intellegebant maximas nationes, quæ prælio contendissent, pulsas superotasque esse, continentesque silvas ac paludes habebant, eo se suaque omnia contulerunt. Ad quarum initium silvarum cum Cæsar pervenisset castraque munire instituisset, neque hostis interim visus esset, dispersis in opere nostris subito ex omnibus partibus silvae evolaverunt et in nostros impetum fecerunt. Nostri celeriter arma peperunt eosque in silvas repulerunt et compluribus interfectis longius impeditioribus locis secuti paucos ex suis deperdiderunt.

(c) The Hero ready for Battle.

Cingitur ipse furens certatim in proelia Turnus.

Jamque adeo Rutulum thoraka indutus aenis

Horrebat squamis, surasquel incluserat auro,

Tempora nudus adhuc, laterique accinxerat ensem,

1 Sura-the calf of the leg.

Fulgebatque alta decurrens aureus arce, Exultatque animis, et spe jam praecipit hostem; Qualis ubi abruptis fugit praesepia² vinclis Tandem liber equns, campoque potitus aperto Aut ille in pastus armentaque tendit equarum, Aut adsuetus aquae perfundi fluemine noto Emicat, arrectisque fremit cervicibus alte Luxurians, luduntque jubae per colla, per armos.3 Obvia cui, Volscorum acie comitante, Camilla Occurrit, portisque ab equo regina sub ipsis Desiluit, quam tota cohors imitata relictls Ad terram defluxit equis; tum talia fatur: "Turne, sui merito si qua est fiducia forti, Audeo et Aeneadum promitto occurrere turmae Solaque Tyrrhenos equites ire obvia contra. Me sine prima manu temptare pericula belli ; Tu pedes ad muros subsiste, et moenia serva."

Translate into Latin :-

Themistocles made the Athenians a great naval power. The Persian war proved that this measure saved the whole of Greece. For Xerxes waged war by land and sea against the whole of Europe with forces greater than those possessed by anyone before or since. When the news of his arrival was brought to Greece and it was said that Athens was the chief object of his attack owing to the battle of Marathon, the Athenians sent messages to Delphi to ask what they were to do to help themselves. In reply to their enquiries the Pythian priestess told them to fortify themselves with wooden walls. No one understood what the reply meant, but Themistocles persuaded them that the advice of Apollo was to put themselves and their belongings on board ships; for that, he said, was the wooden wall which the god meant.

- 2 Praesepe—a stable.
- 3 Armus-a shoulder.

- 3. (a) Explain by examples the scansion of the Hexameter and the Elegiac couplet.
 - (b) Show how to express in Latin—Indirect statement, Purpose, Duration of Time. Quote or make examples.

4. Translate into Latin :-

- (a) Dionysius, when he had been driven out of his kingdom, was asked what good the study of philosophy had done him.
- (b) Then the Senate began to fear that secret meetings and conspiracies would once more take place.
- (c) Would that all of you had returned to your duty.
- (d) In all matters he was wonderfully diligent.
- (e) When the camp had been fortified, he began to bring up sheds and prepare such things as were useful for an attack.
- (f) At the approach of evening Cæsar ordered the gates to be shut and his soldiers to leave the town.
- (g) On that day some men were ready to accuse the king of rashness and the consul of sloth.
- (h) Although Antony had such hatred for Cicero that he was an enemy not only to him, but also to all his friends, yet he spared Atticus.
- (i) I will perish here without disgrace rather than leave my friends and return to Corinth alone.

FRENCH.

FIRST PAPER.

1. Translate into English:—

(a) Après cette action vous n'avez rien à craindre;
 On portera le joug désormais sans se plaindre;

Et les plus indomptés renversant leurs projets, Mettront toute leur gloire à mourir vos sujets ; Aucun lâche dessein, aucune ingrate envie N'attaquera le cours d'une si belle vie ; Jamais plus d'assassins, ni de conspireteurs : Vous avez trouvé l'art d'être maître des cœurs. Rome avec une joie, et sensible, et profonde, Se démet en vos mains de l'empire du monde ; Vos royales vertus lui vont trop enseigner Que son bonheur consiste à vous faire régner ; D'une si longue erreur pleinement affranchie, Elle n'a plus de vœux que pour la monarchie, Vous prépare déjà des temples, des autels, Et le ciel une place entre les immortels; Et le postérité, dans toutes less provinces, Donnera votre example aux plus généreux princes.

- (b) Mais je dépends de vous, ô serment téméraire!
 O haine d'Emillie, ô souvenir d'un père!
 Ma foi, mon cœur, mon bras, tout vous est engagé,
 Et je ne puis plus rien que par votre congé:
 C'est à vous à régler ce qu'il faut que je fasse;
 C'est à vous, Emilie, à lui donner sa grâce;
 Vos seules volontés président à son sort,
 Et tiennent en mes mains et sa vie et sa mort.
 O dieux, qui comme vous la rendez adorable,
 Rendez-la, comme vous, à mes vœux exorable,
 Et, puisque de ses lois je ne puis m'affranchir,
 Faites qu'à mes désirs je la puisse fléchir.
 Mais voici de retour cette aimable inhumine.
- 2. Describe briefly the events referred to in the preceding passages.
- 3. Explain the use of the indefinite pronoun on. Wher does on become Pon? Give examples.
- 4. Give the rules for the agreement of the past participle of reflexive verbs and illustrate your answer by examples.

- 5. What are the principal rules for the place of the adjective in a French sentence?
- 6. Give the rules for the agreement of a verb which has two or more subjects united by ou or ni.
- 7. When is c'est used for il est, and ce sont, for ils sont? Give examples.
- 8. Translate into English :-
- (a) Enfin, ma bonne, nous voilà retombés dans le plus épou vantable temps qu'on puisse imaginer: il ya quatre jours qu'il fait un orage continuel; toutes nos allées sont noyées, on ne s'y promène plus. Nos maçones, nos charpentiers gardent la chambre; enfin j'en hais ce pays, et je souhaite à tout moment votre soleil: peut-être que vous souhaitez ma pluie; non, faisons bien toutes deux.
- (b) On a continué anjourd'hui les interrogations sur les octrois. M. le chancelier avait bonne intention de pousser M. Fouquet aux extrèmites, et de l'embarrasser; mais il n'en est pas venu à bout. M. Fouquet s'est fort bien tire d'affaire. Il n'est entré qu'à onze heures, parce que M. le chancelier a fait lire le rapporteur, comme je vous l'ai mandé; et malgré toute cette belle dèvotion, il disait toujours tout le pis contre notre pauvre ami. Le rapportur prenait toujours son parti, prace que le chancelier ne parlait que pour un côté. Enfin il a dit: "Voici un endroit sur qui l'accusé ne pourra pas répondre." Le rapporteur a dit: "Ah! Monsieur, pour cet endroit-là, voici l'emplâtre qui le guérit," et a dit une trésforte raison, et puis il a ajouté: "Monsieur, dans la place ou je suis, je dirai toujours la vérité, de quelque manière qu'elle se rencontre."
 - 9. Give a short account of the political life of Nicolas Fouquet.

SECOND PAPER.

1. Translate:-

Nous venons de faire un empereur, et, pour ma part, je n'y ai pas nui. Voici l'histoire. Ce matin, d'Anthouard nous assemble et nous dit de quoi il s'agissait, mais bonnement, sans préambule ni péroraison.—" Un empereur ou la republique, lequal est le plus de votre goût?"-Sa harangue fine, nous voilà tous à nous regarder, assis en rond.—" Messieurs, qu' opinez-vous?"-Pas un mot.-Personne n'ouvre la bouche. Cela dura un quart d'heure au plus, et devenait embarrassant, quand Maire, un jeune homme, un lieutenant que tu as puvoir, se léve et dit : "S'il veut être empereur, qu'il le soit ; mais pour en dire mon avis, je ne le trouve pas bon du tout."-"Expliquez-vous," dit le colonel : "voulez-vous ? ne voulezvous?"-" Je ne le veux pas," répondit Maire.-" A la bonne heure."-Nouveau silence; on recommence à s'observer les uns less autres comme des gens qui se voient pour la première fois : nous y serions encore si je n'eusse pris la parole.—" Messieurs." dis-je, "il me semble, sauf correction, que ceci ne nous regarde pas : la nation veut un empereur, est-ce à nous d'en dèlibèrer?"-Ce raisonnement parut si fort, si lumineux...que veux-tu, j'entrainai l'assemblée ; jamais orateur n'eut un succès si complet : on se leve, on signe, on s'en va jouer au billiard. Maire me disait: " Ma foi, commandant, vous parlez comme Cicaron; mais pourquoi donc voulez-vous tant qu'il soit empereur, je vous prie ?"-" Pour en finir et faire notre partie de billiard. Fallait-il rester là tout le jour? Pour quoi ne le voulez-vous pas ?"—" Je ne sais," me dit-il, " mais je le croyais fait pour quelque chose de mieux." Voila le propos du lieutenant que je ne trouve point tant sot. En effet, que signifie, dismoi...un homme, lui Bonaparte, soldat, chef d'armée, le premier capitaine du monde, vouloir qu'on l'appelle Majeste! Etre Bonaparte et se faire Sire! Il aspire a descendre : mais non, il croit monter en s'égalant aux rois. Il aime mieux un titre qu'un nom ; pauvre homme ! ses idées sont au-dessous de sa fortune.

2. Translate :-

- (a) William III left the reputation of a great politician, although he had not been popular; and of a general to be feared, although he had lost many battles. Always restrained in his actions, and never animated except on the day of a battle, he only reigned peacefully in England because he did not wish for absolute power. He was called, as everyone knows, the Stadtholer (stathouder) of the English, and the King of the Dutch...His character was in every way the opposite of Louis XIV; as gloomy, reserved, severe, dry, and silent, as Louis was affable. Louis made war like a king, William like a soldier. He was as proud as Louis XIV, but with that sombre and melancholy pride which is more repellant than imposing.
- (b) People have wished to invent easy methods, but these are pure illusions. There are no easy methods of learning difficult things. The sole method is to shut one's door, to say that one is not at home, and to work.
- (c) A great deal has been said against Fame; this is natural; it is much easier to speak evil of it than to deserve it. Tacitus was more honest; he agreed that it was the last passion of the sage.
- 3. Translate one of the following passages, either (a) or (b):—
- (a) Si les âmes honnêtes ne peuvent pas se confédérer contre les hommes faux et pervers qu'elles se liguent du moins en faveur des gens de bien; qu'elles se pénétrent surtout de cet esprit d'humanité qui est dans la nature, et qu'il serait temps de restituer à la société, d'où nos préjugés et nos passions l'ont banni. Il nous apprendrait à n'être pas toujours en guerre les uns avec les autres, à ne pas confondre la légéreté de l'esprit avec la méchanceté du cœur, à pardonner les défauts, à éloigner de nous ces préventions et ces défances, sources funestes de

tant de dissensions et de haines. Ne craignez point les envieux: ils trouveront leur supplice dans la dureté de leur caractère; car l'envie est une rouille qui ronge le fer. Ne craignez pas la présence des ingrats.....On a dit quelquefois: Celui qui rend un service doit l'oublier; celui qui le reçoit, s'en souvenir; et moi je vous dis que le second s'en souviendra, si le premier l'oublie. Et qu'importe que je me trompe? Est-ce par intérêt qu'on doit faire le bien?

Or :-

(b) Ta douleur, Du Perrier, sera donc éternelle ? Et les tristes discours Que te met en l'esprit l'amitié paternelle,

L'augmenteront toujours ?

Le malheur de ta fille au tombeau descendue Par un commun trépas,

Est-ce quelque dédale où ta raison perdue Ne se retrouve pas ?

Je sais de quels appas son enfance était pleine, Et n'ai pas entrepris,

Injurieux ami, de soulager ta peine Avecque son mépris.

Mais elle était du monde ou les plus belles choses Ont le pire destin ;

Et rose elle a vécu ce que vivent les roses, L'espace d'un matin.

La mort a des rigueurs à nulle autre pareilles : On a beau la prier,

La cruelle qu'elle est se bouche les oreilles, Et vous laisse crier.

Le pauvre en sa cabane, où le chaume le couvre, Est sujet à ses lois ;

Et la garde qui veille aux barrières du Louvre, N'en défend point nos Rois—

HISTORY.

Dates should be given in all cases.

(Not more than four questions may be attempted in this section.)

- 1. Draw an historical map illustrating the conquest of Britain by the English.
- 2. Give a brief account of the events that led to the dethronement of Edward II, Richard II, and James II.
- 3. Explain how it was that the Tudor sovereigns were more powerful than their immediate predecessors and successors.
- 4. Explain clearly the claim of George I to the English throne, giving a genealogical tree.
 - 5. What do you know of the following:-

Constitutions of Clarendon, Treaty of Bretigny, Ship Money, Habeas Corpus Act, the Great Reform Bill of 1832.

6. Give a short account of the American War of Independence, illustrating your answer by a map of the Eastern States.

LYALL'S BRITISH DOMINION IN INDIA.

(Only three questions may be attempted.)

- I. Give a short account of the struggle for power in India between France and England, and account for the final triumph of the latter.
 - 2. Explain the policy of-
 - (1) the barrier treaties; and
 - (2) the subsidiary treaties.
- 3. Give a short account of the administration of Lord Wellesley. In what way did he 'revive and proclaim the imperial principle of political supremacy.'
- 4. What do you know of the following:—
 Hyder Ali, Mir Jafar, Perron, Sivaji, Suraj-ud-Dowlah, Battle of Arcot, Battle of Assaye, Battle of Sobraon.

GREECE AND ROME.

Either

1. (a) Give a brief account of the legends connected with the founding of the City of Rome.

Or

- (b) Give a short account of the Second Punic War.
- 2. Give a brief summary of the events that led to the battle of Salamis, adding a short description of the battle itself.
 - 3. What do you know of the following :-

Lycurgus, Miltiades, Nicias, Pericles, Socrates, Demosthenes, Coriolanus, Tiberius, Gracchus, Marius, Pompey.

PHYSICS.

1. Define density. How would you find out the density of kerosine oil, relative to water.

Taking the Barometric height to be 760, m.m. of Mercury (density relative to water 13.6), what would be the height of the atmosphere taking it to be of uniform density. (14.5 relative to Hydrogen. 1 litre of Hydrogen weighs 0896 grammes).

- 2. Define Latent heat, Specific heat, and a Calorie. Describe some method for finding out the latent heat of Steam.
- 3. Describe what happens when a ray of light coming through air strikes the surface of water and passes into it and also when a ray of light strikes the surface of air coming through water. What laws govern the above phenomena?
- 4. Describe a simple spectroscope. How, and for what, purpose is it used?
- 5. What is a monochord; how is it used in examining the vibration of stretched strings?
- 6. How will you find out the relation between mechanical energy and heat?

Given 1,390 foot-lbs.=1 heat unit what amount of heat will be generated by suddenly stopping a 3 lb weight, which has been falling for 3 seconds under the action of gravity. (G=32 feet per second).

- 7. What are magnetic lines of force? Sketch the lines of force between two adjacent south magnetic poles.
 - 8. What is electroplating? How is it effected?
 - 9. Explain how Telegraph signals are sent and received.
- 10. Describe a simple air-pump and explain its action. How can you measure its exhaustion?

N.B.—Only eight questions to be attempted.

Give diagrams.

CHEMISTRY.

N.B.— Only nine questions to be answered.

Nos. two and three must be attempted.

- 1. Some muddy river water is given to you; describe the method you would employ to get rid of—
 - (a) the suspended : and
 - (b) the dissolved impurities.

Make a sketch of the apparatus you would employ in the second case.

2. A molecule of hydrogen is said to consist of two atoms. Give reasons for the truth or otherwise of the statement.

How would you show that the formula of marshgas is CH $_4$? What is its molecular weight and density?

3. State the relation between the volume, pressure and temperature of a given quantity of a gas.

When the pressure is 735 m.m. and the temperature 27°C., the volume of a gas is 2895 c.c. What will be the volume of the same gas in litres at normal temperature and pressure?

4. Describe carefully, making a sketch of the apparatus you would use to prepare and collect nitrous oxide gas.

State the chief properties of the gas and the manner in which it is distinguished from oxygen.

- 5. You are given some chalk and hydrochloric acid; name the substances you can prepare from them and describe their properties.
- 6. What is the formula of phosphoretted hydrogen, its molecular weight and density? Describe its preparation and properties, giving a sketch of the apparatus you would use in preparing it.
- 7. Describe any method which you know of preparing sodium carbonate from common salt.
- 8. Name the chief ore of lead. Describe any method of extracting lead from it. How would you prepare a specimen of lead sulphate? Describe its properties. Do you know of any other sulphate which is like that of lead as regards its solubility in water?
- 9. The following substances are separately treated with sulphuric acid:—

Copper, zinc, potassium chloride, sodium carbonate, and manganese dioxide.

State with equations the reactions which take place.

10. Find the equivalent weight of oxygen and copper from the data given below:—

Dry hydrogen is passed over 1.58 grms. of heated copper oxide, the water formed weighs 0.36 grm., the weight of copper left after the experiment is 1.26 grms.

11. Describe a method for determining the composition of hydrochloric acid.

Nitrogen, oxygen and chlorine all combine with hydrogen, but their proportions by volume in which they combine with that element are 3:1,2: 1 and 1:1. Explain the theory which this fact has given rise to.

B.A. EXAMINATION.

ENGLISH.

FIRST PAPER.

Poetry.

- 1. Give an account of one of two soliloquies in Hamlet (either the one beginning "Oh what a rogue and peasant slave am I," or the one beginning "How all occasions do inform against me") showing its place in the play, what naturally led up to it, and what the course of Hamlet's thoughts was.
 - 2. Make clear the meaning of any two of these passages :-
 - (a) Brevity is the soul of wit,
 And tediousness the limbs and outward flourishes.
 - (b) Your ladyship is nearer to heaven than when I saw you last, by the altitude of a Chopine. Pray God, your voice, like a piece of uncurrent gold be not cracked within the ring.
 - (c) How absolute the knave is! We must speak by the card, or equivocation will undo us.
 - 3. Explain any two of the following passages:-
 - (a) All places that the eye of heaven visits Are to a wise man ports and happy havens.
 - (b) This precious stone set in a silver sea Which serves it in the office of a wall.
 - (c) 'Twill make me think the world is full of rubs, And that my fortune runs against the bias.
 - (d) As in a theatre, the eyes of men, After a well-graced actor leaves the stage, Are idly bent on him that enters next, Thinking his prattle to be tedious.
 - (e) Fear, and not love, begets his penitence.

4. Give a short account of the life of Shakespeare with dates.

What is the authority for the text of his plays?

In what particulars did the earlier editions of Richard

II differ from those subsequently published?

5. In respect of development of the action of the play and revelation of the character of Shylock, what do we owe to the introduction of the character of Jessica into The Merchant of Venice? In answering, make definite references to the play.

6. Re-write in simple modern English one of the following passages, adding notes where necessary:—

(a) My wind cooling my broth
Would blow me to an ague, when I thought
What harm a wind too great at sea might do.
I should not see the sandy hourglass run.
But I should think of shallows and of flats,
And see my wealthy Andrew docked in sand.

(b) There is no vice so simple but assumes Some mark of virtue on his outward parts: How many cowards, whose hearts are all as false As stairs of sand, wear yet upon their chins The beards of Hercules and frowning Mars, Who, inward searched, have livers white as milk.

(c) I'll prove the prettier fellow of the two, And wear my dagger with the braver grace, And speak between the change of man and boy With a reed voice, and turn two mincing steps Into a manly stride and speak of frays Like a fine bragging youth, and tell quaint lies.

7. Explain one of the following passages, adding notes upon the words italicised:—

(a) Belial came last; than whom a Spirit more lewd Fell not from Heaven, or more gross to love Vice for itself. To him no temple stood Or altar smoked, yet who more oft than he In temples and at altars, when the priest Turns atheist, as did Eli's sons, who filled With lust and violence the house of God? In courts and palaces he also reigns.

What further do we learn, directly or by inference in Book II, about Belial's person and character?

(b) But perhaps
The way seems difficult and steep to scale
With upright wing against a higher foe!
Let such bethink them, if the sleepy drench
Of that orgetful lake benumb not still,
That in our proper motion we ascend
Up to our native seat; descent and fall
To us is adverse. Who but felt of late,
When the fierce foe hung on our broken rear
Insulting, and pursued us through the Deep.

What information does Book II give us of the Deep and its anarchic rulers?

8. Re-write the following passage in simple prose, omitting no thought expressed or suggested in the original. Show that the leading idea of the poem is referred to in this passage:—

Nor are we

Thereby more conquered than by us the rule Of shapeless chaos. Say, doth the dull soil Quarrel with the proud forest it hath fed, And feedeth still, more comely than itself? Can it deny the chiefdom of green groves? Or shall the tree be envious of the dove Because it cooeth, and hath snowy wings To wander wherewithal and find its joys?

- 9. Refer the following passages to their context:-
 - (a) Away! Away! for I will fly to thee Not charioted by Bacchus and his pards, But on the viewless wings of Poesy, Though the dull brain perplexes and retards.
 - (b) When old age shall this generation waste,
 Thou shalt remain, in midst of other woe
 Than ours, a friend to man, to whom thou say'st,
 "Beauty is truth, truth beauty,"—that is all
 Ye know on earth, and all ye need to know.
 - (c) She dwells with Beauty—Beauty that must die; And Joy, whose hand is ever at his lips Bidding adieu; and aching Pleasure nigh, Turning to poison while the bee-mouth sips.
 - (d) Here, your earth-born souls still speak
 To mortals, of their little week;
 Of their sorrows and delights;
 Of their passions and their spites.
- 10. State the general purport of the following passage. Describe more fully the "golden days" here referred to, and show clearly how Guinevere had "spoiled the purpose of the King's life:—"

And all thro' thee! so that the life of mine
I guard as God's high gift from scathe and wrong,
Not greatly care to lose; but rather think
How sad it were for Arthur, should he live
To sit once more within his lonely hall,
And miss the wonted number of my knights,
And miss to hear the talk of noble deeds
As in the golden days before thy sin.

11. Explain the following passages:-

(a) Why, why repine, my pensive friend,At pleasures slipt away?Some the stern Fates will never lend,And all refuse to stay.

I see the rainbow in the sky,
The dew upon the grass;
I see them, and I ask not why
They glimmer or they pass.

With folded arms I linger not
To call them back—'twere vain;
In this or in some other spot
I know they'll shine again.

(b) Glory of warrior, glory of orator, glory of song, Paid with a voice flying by to be lost on an endless sea—

Glory of virtue, to fight, to struggle, to right the wrong—

Nay, but she aim'd not at glory, no lover of glory she:

Give her the glory of going on, and still to be.

The wages of sin is death: if the wages of Virtue be dust-

Would she have heart to endure for the life of the worm and the fly ?

She desires no isles of the blest, no quiet seats of the just,

To rest in a golden grove, or to bask in a summer sky?

Give her the wages of going on, and not to die.

(c) O Memory, thou fond deceiver,
Still importunate and vain,
To former joys recurring ever,
And turning all the past to pain:

Thou, like the world, th' oppressed oppressing,
Thy smiles increase the wretch's woe:
And he who wants each other blessing
In thee must ever find a foe.

SECOND PAPER.

- 1. Explain any four of the following passages :-
 - (1) A false man found a religion? Why, a false man cannot build a brick house!
 - (2) What had this man gained; what had he gained? He led a life of sore strife and toil to his last day. Fame, ambition, place in History? His dead body was hung in chains; his place in "History"—place in History forsooth!—has been a place of ignominy, accusation, blackness, and disgrace.
 - (3) All death is but a phoenix fire-death, and new birth into the Greater and the Better!
 - (4) We will not estimate the Sun by the quantity of gaslight it saves us; Dante will be invaluable or of no value.
 - (5) That mania of saving worlds is itself a piece of the Eighteenth Century with its windy sentimentalism.
 - (6) Vulpine knowingness sits yet at its hopeless problem. "Given a world of knaves, to educe an Honesty from their united action."
- 2. (a) Write short comments on any four of the following Carlylean doctrines:—
 - (1) A Hero is a Hero at all points.
 - (2) Hero-worship is the basis of all Society.
 - (3) The world of Nature, for every man, is the Phantasy of himself.
 - (4) All that a man does is physiognomical of him.

- (5) Let a man do his work; the fruit of it is in the care of Another than he.
- (6) Give the substance of Carlyle's remarks on the "Organization of Literature." Have any of his prophecies on this matter been fulfilled?
- 3. (a) Contrast the views of Carlyle and Newman as to the function of a University. Can you, from your own experience, suggest any modification of these views?
 - (b) Give the substance of Locke's view as to the end of education, and of Newman's criticism of this view.
 - (c) Develope the ideas contained in any two of the following passages:—
 - (1) Knowledge expresses itself, not in a mere enunciation but by an enthymeme.
 - (2) You must be above your knowledge, not under it, or it will oppress you; and the more you have of it, the greater will be the load.
 - (3) A University is, according to the usual designation, an Alma Mater, knowing her children one by one, not a foundry, or a mint, or a treadmill.
- 4. In Silas Marner, George Eliot intended to describe "the remedial influences of pure, natural, human relations." Illustrate this by a brief sketch of the changes in the nature of the hero in the course of the story and their causes.
 - 5. Explain any two of the following:-
 - (1) He had seemed to love money little in the years when every penny had its purpose for him; for he loved the purpose then. But now, when all purpose was gone, that habit of looking towards the money and grasping it with a sense of fulfilled effort made α loam that was deep enough for the seeds of desire.
 - (2) One reason why we are seldom able to comfort our neighbours with words is that our good will gets adulterated, in spite of ourselves, before it can pass

our lips. We can send black puddings and petitioes without giving them a flavour of our own egoism; but language is a stream that is almost sure to smack of a mingled soil.

- (3) There's allays two 'pinions; there's the 'pinion a man has of himsen, and there's the 'pinions other folks have on him. There'd be two 'pinions about a cracked bell, if the bell could hear itself.
- 6. Give in your own words the sense of the following unseen passages:—
 - (1) Men in great place are thrice servants: servants of the sovereign or state, servants of fame, and servants of business; so that they have no freedom, neither in their persons nor in their actions, nor in their times. It is a strange desire to seek power and to lose liberty; or to seek power over others, and to lose power over a man's self. The rising into place is laborious, and by pains men come to greater pains; and it is sometimes base, and by indignities, men come to dignities. The standing is slippery, and the regress is either a downfall, or at least an eclipse, which is a melancholy thing.—Bacon.
 - (2) With the greatest rulers upon earth, head and crown drop together, and are overlooked. It is true we read of them in history; but we also read in history of crocodiles and hyænas. With great writers, whether in poetry or prose, what falls away is scarcely more or other than a vesture. The features of the man are imprinted on his works; and more lamps burn over them, and more religiously, than are lighted in temples or churches.—Landor.
- 7. Summarise the arguments in the following unseen passage:—

A serious person, when he is informed that any particular country is making strides in civilisation, will ask two questions. First personally. Are the individual citizens growing

more pure in their private habits? Are they true and just in their dealings? Is their intelligence, if they are becoming intelligent, directed towards learning and doing what is right, or are they looking only for more extended pleasures, and for the means of obtaining them? Are they making progress in what old-fashioned people used to call the fear of God, or are their personal selves and the indulgence of their own inclinations the end and aim of their existence? That is one question, and the other is its counterpart. Each nation has a certain portion of the earth's surface allotted to it, from which the means of its support are being wrung; are the proceeds of labour distributed justly, according to the work which each individual has done; or does one plough and another reap in virtue of superior strength, superior cleverness or cunning ? These are the criteria of progress. All else is merely misleading. In a state of nature there is no law but physical force, As society becomes organised, strength is coerced by greater strength; arbitrary violence is restrained by the policeman; and the relations between man and man, in some degree, are humanized. That is true improvement. But large thews and sinews are only the rudest of the gifts which enable one man to take advantage of his neighbour. Sharpness of wit gives no higher title to superiority than bigness of muscle and bone. The power to overreach requires restraint as much as the power to rob and kill; and the progress of civilisation depends on the extent of the domain which is reclaimed under the moral law. Nations have been historically great in proportion to their success in this direction.—Froude.

THIRD PAPER. Essay.

George Eliot, remarking on the type of character represented by Godfrey Cass, says—

'Favourable chance is the god of all men who follow their own devices instead of obeying a law they believe in.'

Illustrate this by analysing the conduct of Godfrey Cass towards those standing nearest to him—his father; his first wife; Nancy Lammeter; his daughter.

PHILOSOPHY.

FIRST PAPER.

Psychology.

1. State and justify the place of Psychology among the Sciences.

2. Reproduce Croom Robertson's classification of Mental Elements, noting the essential features in which it differs from that of Herbert Spencer.

3. What does C. Robertson mean by Perception? Set out his analysis of the notion of Object; and also his distinction of the Psychological and the Philosophical Aspect of Perception.

4. What does C. Robertson precisely intend by Principles of Association; and how does he connect Laws of Association with Laws of Intellection? Illustrate the part taken by Association in the growth of mind.

5. Distinguish Sense-feelings, Emotions and Sentiments.

6. Expound the following :-

"Sensible things do really exist; and if they really exist they are necessarily perceived by an infinite mind: therefore there is an infinite mind or God."

Examine the grounds on which Hume rejects Berkeley's conclusion.

7. Elucidate the commonly recognized distinction between Primary and Secondary Qualities of Matter. Briefly illustrate Berkeley's method of dealing with this distinction.

8. Examine Hume's view as to the origin and validity of our belief in "Necessary Connexion." Illustrate his distinction of Ideas of Relation and Matters of Fact.

SECOND PAPER.

Not more than (Eight) Questions should be attempted.

1. The Science of Ethics, it has been said, attempts to explain the central fact of moral obligation. What precisely is meant by the term explanation in this context ? Illustrate your answer.

2. Professor Muirhead asserts-

- (a) that the Moral Law is absolute; and
- (b) that the relativity of the standard is a necessary condition of the obligatoriness of morality.

Show how he arrives at these two positions and reconciles them?

- 3. "It is better to be a human being dissatisfied than a pig satisfied: better to be Socrates dissatisfied than a fool satisfied."

 Supply and examine Mill's argument at length,
- 4. Discuss Asceticism both as an ethical theory and as a practical scheme of life.
 - 5. (a) What did Butler understand by Human Nature; and how did he enforce the disinterestedness of Benevolence:
 - (b) What did he mean by his Love of God?

What rank is to be assigned to this principle in Butler's Ethical System?

- 6. State clearly what you understand by Theory of Evolution as applied to the field of Ethics. Set out the chief gains to Ethical Science from the application of Evolution Theory. What great fact is the Theory said to leave unexplained; and how?
- 7. It has been objected that Professor Muirhead's whole ethical argument proceeds in a vicious circle: thus, it starts from good conduct, which it professes to explain in terms of a supreme end, and it finishes up by defining the supreme end as that which is realized by good conduct.—Consider Professor Muirhead's reply to this objection.
 - 8. Examine Mill's analysis of Justice.
- 9. Elucidate the general character of à priori theistic proof. Discuss any historical form of this proof with which you may be acquainted.

- How does Professor Flint meet the attacks of Darwinism against the Argument from Order.
- 11. Show briefly how Plato and Aristotle modified the Socratic doctrine that all virtue is knowledge.
 - 12. The late Professor Sidgwick wrote:-
- "Butler's express statement of the duality of the regulative principles in human nature (vzz., Conscience and Reasonable Self-love) constitutes an important step in ethical speculation, since it brings into clear view the most fundamental difference between the ethical thought of modern England and that of the old Græco-Roman world."—Explain fully and illustrate from the history of ethical systems.

ARABIC.

FIRST PAPER.

N.B. - You are at liberty to answer only two out of the questions Nos. 7, 8, 9, and 10.

1. Translate into English, clearly explaining any passage requiring explanation:

هذالذي تعرف البطحاء وطأته * والبيت يعرقه و الحل والحرم هذا ابن خدير عباد الله كلهم * هذالتقي النقي الطاهر العلم اذا راته قريش قال قائلهم * الى مكارم هذا ينتهي الكرم يذمي الى ذروة العزالذي قصرت * عن نيلة عرب الاسلام و العجم يكاد يمسكه عدوان راحته * ركن الحطيم اذا ما جاء يستلم

Write the occasion of its composition and in whose praise it was composed and by whom.

2. Translate into English :-

و كذا اناسا قبل غَـروة قومــل * ورثنا الغني و المجمد اكبر اكبرا له الويك ان امسي ولا ام هاشم * قريب ولا البسباسة ابنة يشكرا اشيم بروق المؤن اين مصابة * ولاشئييشفي منك يا ابنئة عفررا من القاموات الطرف لودب محول * من الذر فوق الاقب منها لاقرا فدعلها و سل الهم عنك بجسرة * ذمول اذا صام النهار و هجسرا

- 3. Explain the grammatical controversy in-
 - كفاني ولم اطلب قليل من المال *

and

سمت يكاء باكيت و باك * ابان الدهو واحدها الفقبدا

- 4. When does خبر precede مبتدء and when is it put off optionally as well as certainly ?
- 5. (a) Write a short note in Arabic upon صده ا عكاظ , and
- (b) Give six words of the وزي of فعيل which are used in the sense of اسم فاعل, and also the same number which are used in the sense of اسم مفعول, and half a dozen words which have two opposite meanings. Use all these words in short Arabic sentences.
- 6. Explain the allusions referred to in any two of the following extracts:—
- و من یظـن نثر الحب جودا (a) و ینصب تحت ما نثـر الشباکا

و من بلے التراب به کراه و قد بلغت به الحال السکاکا

لبيت مسوتا زبط وله هرقت له (b) كاس الكوا و إرضاب الخود العرب

- تسعون الفاكا ساد الشرى نضجت (c) جلودهم قبل نضي التين والعتب
- و قفت بها ابكي واشعـــو سخنه (d) كما اعداد محمود ما بخيبر صالب
 - 7. Translate into English :-

الله يعلم ما نركت قنالهم . حتى علو فرسي با شقر مزيد

وشممت رييم الموت من تلقائهم * في مارق و الخيال لم تتبدد و علمت اني ان اقاتل واحدا * اقتل ولا يضور عدوى مشهدي

فصددت عنهم و الاحية فيه-م م طمعا لهم بمساب يوم مرصد

In reply of whom were these lines composed and by whom?

8. Translate into English :-

الاحديث عنا يا ردينا * نحييها و ان كرمت علينا

رديد ــــــة لو رأيت غــداة جدنا ، على اضما تنا و قــد اختوينا

فارسلنا ابا عمرو ربيدًا ، فقال الأ انعمرا بالقوم عينا

ودسوا قارسا منهم عشاء ، قلم بعدر بفارسهم لدينا

علما ان توا فقنا قليل * انشنا للكالاكل فارتمينا

What particular name is given to this sort of poems in anlas ?

9. Translate into English :-

اني الستفني فما ابتر الفني * واعرض ميسوري على بتغي قرضي

واعسر احدانا فتشته عسرتي " وادرك مدسور الغني ومعي عرضي

وما نالها حتى تجلت واسفرت * واخو ثقة مني بقوض ولافوض

وابذل معروفي وتصفوا خليقتي * اذاكدرك اخالق كل فتى محض

ولكنه سيب الاله ورحلتي * و شدي حيازيم المطية بالغوض

10. Translate into English :-

حننت المل ريا و نفسك باعدت * مزارك من ريا و شعبا كما معا

فها حسن ان تاتى الامر طائعا * و تجزع ان داعى الصدابة اسمعا

ققا ودعا نجدا ومن حل بالعمى * وقل لنجده عندنا أن يودعدا

بنفسى قلك الارض مااطيب الربا * وما احسن المصطاف والمتربعا

فليست عشيات الحمل برواجع * اليك و لاكن خل عينك ندمعا

What does مماسة mean, and why is the book so called.

11. Translate into Arabic, putting diacritical marks to every word,

The question was debated in the Council of Medina; the sanctity of the place (Jerusalem), and the advice of Ali, persuaded the Caliph to gratify the wishes of his soldiers and enemies, and the simplicity of his journey is more illustrious than the royal pageants of vanity and oppression. The conqueror of Persia and Syria was mounted on a red camel, which carried, besides his person, a bag of corn, a bag of dates, a wooden dish, and a leathern bottle of water. Wherever he halted, the company, without distinction, was invited to partake of his homely fare, and the repast was consecrated by the prayer and exhortation of the Commander of the Faithful. When he came within sight of Jerusalem, the Caliph cried with a loud voice, "God is victorious. O, Lord! give us an easy conquest;" and pitching his tent of coarse hair calmly seated himself on the ground.

SECOND PAPER:

1. Translate the following into English :-

حكى الحارث بن همام قال عاشرت بقطيعة الربيع فى بان الربيع فقي والفاظهم فتية وجوههم اللج من الوارة و اخلاقهم الهج من الزهارة والفاظهم ارق من نسيم اسحارة - فاجتليت صفهم ما يزري على الربيع الزاهر

و يغني عن رئات المزاهر و كنا تقاسمنا على حفظ الوداد و حظو الاستبداد و ان لا ينفود احدنا بالتداذ ولا يستاثر ولو برذاذ و قاجمعنا في يوم سما دجنه و تما حسنه وحكم بالاصطباح مزنه على ان نلتهي بالخروج الى بعض العروج و لنسترج النواظر في الرياض النواضر ونصقل الخوطر بشيم العواطر و ببرنا ونصن كالشهور عدة وكندماني جذيمة مودة و الى حديقة اخذت زخرفها و ازبنت و تنوعت ازاهيرها و تلونت و معنا الكهيت الشعوص و السقاة الشموس والشادي يطرب السامع و يلهيه و يقري كل سمع ما يشتهيه *

2. Translate and explain the allusions in the following:

خليلي هما طالما قد رقدتها - الا تنشد ان اليوم ماقد فقد تما
الين اخوان عاشرنا هم و خلان اين زيد و عمرو و فلان و قلان - اين
رضعاء الكرّس - و من بقي نسيم رياهم في الررّس - و آثار ررّياهم
في النقوس - الا يردعنا موت الاباء والامهات - عن اباطيل الترهات الا ان الموء غافل مطرق و الموت واعظ مفلق - ينادي اقداما نظنهم قياما و هم قعود - و تحسبهم ايقاظا وهم رقود - تكرهون جرع الحمام و انا ساقيكم - قل ان الموت الذي تقرون منه فانه ملاقيكم *

- 3. Name the prototypes of مقامات حريري and of اطداق and some other works that have adopted their methods.
- 4. Write out, in Arabic, what you know about the author of
- 5. (a) Distinguish between the two kinds of illustrating them by examples and mentioning the specialities of each.
 - (b) Analyse :-- العالمين *

6. Translate the following into English:

کل عالم من بعد جهل یعلم - و الله لم یجهل و لم یتعلم
احاط بالاشیاء کلها علما و لم یزدد بتجریتها خبرا - علمه بها قبل
کونها کعلمه بها بعد تکوینها - لم یکونها لتسدید سلطان ولا خوف من
زوال ولا نقصان ولا استعانة علی ضدمبا ولا ند مکاثر - و لکن خلائق
مربو بون و عباد اخرون - فسبحان الذی لم یژده خلق ما ابتدأ ولا
تدبیر ما برأ - خلق ما علم و علم ما وراد ولا یتفکر علی حادث
اصاب ولا شبهة دخلت علیه فیها اراد لکن قضاء متقن و علم محکم
و امر مبرم - ترحد فیه بالربویة - و خص نفسه بالوحدانیة - فلیس
العزو و الكبریاء - و استخلص المجد والثناء *

7. Translate the following into Arabic and give discritical marks to your translation very carefully:—

An Arabic merchant, having some money due to him, set out on horse-back to receive it, accompanied by his faithful dog. Having settled the business, he tied the bag of money before him, and began to return home. The merchant, after riding some miles, alighted to rest himself under a tree, and, taking the bag of money in his hand, tied it down by his side, but on remounting, he clean forgot it. The dog, observing this, ran to fetch the bag, but it was too heavy for him to drag along. It then ran after its master, and, by barking and howling, tried to tell him of his mistake. The merchant did not understand these signs, but the dog, after trying in vain to stop the horse, at last began to bite its heels. The thought now struck the merchant that the dog had gone mad, and so in crossing a brook he looked back to see whether it should drink.

- 8. Explain and its use in the pronunciation of Arabic words. Where should the and be long and where short?

 Illustrate your answer by examples.
- 9. How do the two forms of plurals (سالم and مكسر) differ from each other? Give examples.

PERSIAN.

FIRST PAPER.

1. Translate the following into English :-

چو برگشت رستم بر شهر یار * از ایران سپه گیرو به پاسدار بری برد بر گو پیلقت را بدید * نبردست و تیغ از میان بر کشیه یکے بر خروشیده آن پیل مست * سپر بر سر آورد وبندود دست بدانست رستم کز ایران سپاه * بشب گیرو باشه طلایه براه بخددیده و زان پس فغان بر کشید * طلایه چو آراے رستم شنید پیاده بیآمده به نزدبک اوے * چنین گفت کاےمهتر کینه جوے پیاده کیا اسودهٔ تیره شدب * تهمتن بلفتار بکشاد لب به گفتش به گیو آن کجا کرده بود * چنا شیر صردے که آزرده بود برو آفرین کرد گیرو گریال و زین برو آفرین کرد گیرو گریال و زین و زان جا نگه رفت و از بزمگاه و زان جا نگه رفت و از بزمگاه و رسو اور براو بالائے اوے * زنران و کتف و برو پاے اوے

- 2. (a) Reproduce the full story of the above piece in your own Persian.
- (b) Comment upon the style and the peculiarities of the writings of Firdousi (فردوسي).
- 3. Explain the allusions, similes, metaphors, and figures of speech in the following:—

فرو بگرونده گیدی را بداغ و راغ و کوه و در نسم ابر و دم باد و تف برق و غرو تندر شخ از قسرین هوا از مه چمن از گل تل از سبزه حواصل بال و شاهین چشم و هدهد تاج و طوطی پر زابر و اقتصوان و لاله و شاه اسیرم بینیی

مقیسق و کهسوبا و بسد و پیسوز و ا مانسد شقیم و شنبلید و بوستان افروز و سیسنبر

کنون کز سنبل و شهشداد و باغ و بوسقدان دارد چهن تزئین دمن تهکین زمین آئین زمان زیور

> بضحے بناغ و هرف راغ و زيور سرو و پاے جے و بزن گام و بچو کام و بخے ور جام و بکش ساغر

بویدری بابتے شدگرل و شروخ و شدگ و بے پروا سخن پرداز و خوش اواز و افسون ساز و حیلت گر

سين خوي و مين بوي و سين روي و سين سيما پري طبع و پريزاد و پري چه-ر و پري پيکر

- 4. Compare, in Persian, the writings of حكيم قابلي and those of حكيم منر چېري.
 - 5. Analyse the following after the Persians: -

بخواندہ ایم بسے باز نامہاے قدیم

بدیدہ ایم بسے کار نامہاے کہاں

نہ از قیاصرہ خواندیم نزکیاں عجام

نہ از دیالمہ خواندیم نزملوک یمان

6. Translate the following into English and explain the allusion or allusions referred to:—

شعریکه تو شنیده ی اینست سعر نیکو آنست وزن شیدرین آنست لفظ جاری بد گفتن اندران کس کار مادح تو باشد باشد ز زشت نامی باشد ز بد عیاری اے میو مصطفی را گفتنه اکافران آبد

با آن همده نبوت و آن آفر کدد گاری
چندان دروغ و بهتان گفتند آن جهودان
بو عیسی بن مریم بو مریم و حواری
من کیستم که بو من نتوان دروغ گفتن
نه قرض آفتابم نه مالا دلا چهاری

7. Translate the following into Persian:-

About 800 years before the Christian era, an usurper called Zahhák, we are informed, reigned in Persia. His government was oppressive, and became at length insupportable. The citizens of Istahán flew to arms, and, headed by a blacksmith named Káva, attacked, defeated, and killed the tyrant. Káva, after this victory, discovering the retreat of Faridun, the heir to the crown, placed him on the throne; and received, in return, Isfahan with its dependencies, as a feudal principality. What truth may be in this remote event it is impossible to determine; but it is generally a recorded fact, that the blacksmith's apron, said to have been displayed by Káva, when marching against Zahhák, as a banner, from the point of a spear, was taken by the Arabians at the battle of Qadissia when they conquered Persia in the year 636. It had been laid up in the treasury of the Persian Kings, and was enriched with jewels to a prodigious value. It was considered as the great standard palladium of the empire; and was never carried to the field but on important emergencies, or when the king marched in person.

- 8. Try the etymology of the following :—

 ایوان طالایه فغان تهمتن گوپال زیوز پیکقیصرر
 کردگار *
- 9. What do you understand by دياله ? Expla'n fully.

SECOND PAPER.

1. Translate into English the following extracts :-

A

بادشاه را چاره آنیست از ندیمان شایسته داشتن و با ایشان کشاده و گستاخ در آمدن که با بزرگان و آمرا و سپاه سالاران لشکو نشستن بسیار شکوه و حشمت بادشاه را زیان دارد که ایشان دلیر گردند و دو جمله هر کرا شغلے و عمل فرمودند او را نباید که ندیمی فرمایند و هر کرا ندیمی فرمودند نباید که عملی فرمایند که بحکم انبساطے که بر بساط بادشاه دارد دراز دستی کند و مودمان را رنج رساند و عمل باید که ما دام از بادشاه قرسان بود و ندیم باید که گستاخ بود تا بادشاه از او حالوت یابد و طبع بادشاه از ندیم کشاده شود و ایشان را وقت معلوم بود در وقتے که بادشاه بار دارد و بز رگان همه باز گشتنه معلوم بود در وقتے که بادشاه بار دارد و بز رگان همه باز گشتنه

в.

امیری حرس بهم روزگاریکی از شغلهای معظم بوده است چنانکه گذشت از امیر حاجت بزرگ هیچ کس از امیر حرس بدرگاه بزرگنو نبوده است – از بهر آنکه شغل او بسیاست تعلق دارد همه از خشم و عقوبت بادشاه بترسند و چون بادشاه بر کسے خشم گیرد او را فرماید گردن زدن و دست و پای بریدن و بردار کردن و چوب زدن و بزندان بردن و در چاه کردن و صودهان از بهر جان خویش باک ندارند مال و نعمت فدا کردن و همیشه امیو حرس را کوس و علم و نونت بوده است و مودهان به خلق شده است و رونق این گار و اندر این روزگار این شغل خلق شده است و رونق این گار ببرده انده

- 2. (a) What are those advantages referred to in the extract
 (a) ?
- (b) Give the primary and secondary meanings of :— انبساط and نوبت ـ عقوبت ـ مال ـ اخراجات ـ مرسومات
- 3. Give a faithful English Translation of the following :-

A.

هرسه آبادي ازو مايه ور شره - كه و مه كام روا گرده - ديدباني دل و پاس داشتن خاطر طراز هميشگي و نشان جاويد دارد - و هزاران شغل باهم انباز غبارے در صفوتكدة ضمير برنينگيزه و بر آوارة نويسي لميرنگي و نقش دوام آگهي گره پراگندگي نه نشينه - جويائي نفس نفس ايزدي زمان زمان افزايه و ژرف نگهي و دور انديشي نفس نفس بباله - با دانا دلي و سترگ شناسائي پروهش ديدة وران دور ياب نماينه و بررگ گوش دارد بر كه دل آويز سخني يا گزيدة كردارے چراغ و بزرگ گوش دارد بر كه دل آويز سخني يا گزيدة كردارے چراغ دانائي بر افروزه با آنكه دورها سپري شده و سالها بسر آمد سرة مردے بهست نيفتان و رة نمايان انصاف گراي از ديد حال اورنگ مردے بهست نيفتان و رة نمايان انصاف گراي از ديد حال اورنگ نشين اقبال دفتر شناسائي شسته كار از سر گرفتند - آن فراخ حوصله بهمه نخستېن سر گرمي گام طلب قرسايد و بانديشة دريافت صحبت بهمان څره وقب خواس و خواهش و خشم را از فرمان پذيري سلطان خرد افسانه خواب خواهش و خشم را از فرمان پذيري سلطان خرد نيروي بيرون شدن نباشد تا بكار كرد چه رسد *

4. Explain the following terms :-

فومان بياضي - معلم - اكاس ديهة - سلخ خوش روز and كورنش

5. Write in Persian what you know of عضد الدولة or مردى or مردى (not to exceed 20 lines.)

6. Clearly explain in English only two of the following extracts:—

A.

گذیج قرا نه قلز نیم کفی از فدار * خوان قرا هفت بحریک قدح شوربا یونان غرق گشتهٔ بر آمد زقعرهند * تو همچنان فتادهٔ چاه مقعری

B.

ملامت بر زلیخا چون پسندم ولا چه خوشبودي به گویان دوران فلک عربده خید است کردار و مربوز است

C

نودی ست جہاں کہ بردنش باختن است انداختن است کم ساختن است دنیا بندال چو کعبتیاں نرد است براے انداختاں است براے انداختان است

- 7. In Question (6):-
- (1) Who is the author of the extract (A)? Give some particulars of his life and the names of his principal works.
 - (2) Explain the allusion in (B).
 - (3) Analyse only one couplet of (C).
 - 8. Translate into Persian :-

His (Lord Bentinck's) two most memorable acts are the abolition of Sati, or widow-burning, and the suppression of the Thugs. At this distance of time it is difficult to realize the degree to which these two barbarous practices had corrupted the social system of the Hindus. European research

has clearly proved that the text in the Vedas adduced to authorize the immolation of widows was a wilful mistranslation. But the practice had been enshrined in Hindu opinion by the authority of centuries and had acquired the sanctity of a religious rite. The Emperor Akbar prohibited it, but failed to put it down. The early English rulers did not dare to violate the religious traditions of the people. In the year 1817 no less than 700 widows are said to have been burned alive in the Bengal Presidency alone. To this day the holy spots of Hindu pilgrimage are thickly dotted with little white pillars each commemorating a Sati. In spite of strenuous opposition, both from Europeans and natives, Lord William Bentinck carried a Regulation in Council on the 4th December, 1829, by which all who abetted Sati were declared guilty of culpable homicide.

SANSKRIT.

FIRST PAPER.

- 1. What views of ancient Indian life have you formed from your study of Sakuntala with reference to the following?:—
 - (a) Distinction of caste as regards marital relationship.
 - (b) Cultivation of the fine arts, such as painting and music, among the higher classes.
 - (c) The making of sea voyages for the purposes of trade by Indian merchants.
 - (d) An Indian chieftainship of old not a sinecure but involved laborious administrative work.
 - (e) The beliefs of the people in signs and omens; in sprites and supernatural phenomena.
 - 2. एव खल काम्यपस्य कुलपतेरनुमालिनीतौरमायमी दृश्यते।
 - नी चेटन्यकार्यातिपातः प्रविश्व प्रतिष्टह्यतामातियेयः सत्कारः ॥
 - (a) What glimpse of the system of education in ancient India is obtained by the designation attached to the name of the Rishi in the extract quoted above?

- (b) Explain the formation of the words अनु मालिनीती<म् and आतिथेशः॥
- (a) Reproduce in your own Sanskrit:—
 मा तावत्
 कृतावमणीमनुमनामानः सुतां त्या नाम सुनिर्विमानाः ।
 सुष्टं प्रतियाद्वयता खमधे पात्रोकृती दस्विरवासि येन ॥
 - (b) Conjugate the root of सुष्ट in खुट and खिट.
 - (c) How do you form the expression पाचीकृत: !
- 4. Render into Sanskrit and give the purport of the passages with reference to their texts.
 - (α) श्रीभणवमहुलीलुपी तुमं तह परिचुम्बिश्र चूश्रमञ्जरिं।
 कमलवसइमेत्त निव्वदी मञ्जर विसुमिदिदीसि णं वहं।
- (b) भो वत्रसा गहीदसा ताए परकीएहिं हस्टेहिं सिहस्खए ताडीत्रमागसा अच्छलाए वीदरागस्स विच पास्ति दाणि मीन्स्री॥
 - 5. (a) Translate the following into English :—
 रम्याणि वौद्ध मधुरांथ निभम्य भव्दान,
 पर्ध्युत्सुकोभवित यत् सुखितोऽपि जन्तुः।
 तस्तेतसा स्तरांत नूनमबीधपूर्व
 भावस्थिराणि जनगान्तरसौद्धदानि॥
 - (b) Can you quote a parallel passage where Kalidasa gives expression to a similar idea.
 - 6. Translate into English :-
 - (a) अलमनया कथया । संज्ञियतामियम् । अहमप्यसमयं: श्रोतु म् । अविकान्तानामि संकीत्थेमानानामुभवसमां वेदनासुपजनयन्ति सुक्ष्ण्यनस्य दुःखानि । तज्ञार्क्षसि कथं कथमपि विष्टतानि मानस्न् पुनःपुनः सार्ष भीकानलैन्धनतासुपनेत्म् ॥

- (b) तद्वंप्रायेऽतिकुटिलकप्टचेष्टासस्सदार्षे राज्यतन्तेऽसिन् सम्मा-मीझासकारिणि च योवने कुमार तथा प्रयतेथा यथा नीपस्ससे कनैनोंपालस्यसे सुम्हिनोंचिष्यसे विषयेन विष्टृष्यसे रागेण नापच्चिसे सुखेन॥
 - (c) यावत् खस्त्रिन्दं कलेवरग्टहं यावज्ञ टूरेजरा यावजे न्द्रियणकिरप्रतिहता यावत् चयो नायुषः। जातमेययसि तावदेव विदुषा कार्यः प्रयत्नी महान् प्रोहीक्षे भवने त् कृपखननं पृत्युयमः कौट्णः॥
- 7. Translate into Sanskrit: -

Two boys were once playing under a tree when a fruit fell near them. One of them picked it up. The other boy said: "It is mine, I saw it fall." "No, it is mine," said the other, "for I picked it up." Just then a bigger boy came along and said: "What are you disputing about?" The little boy told him what had happened. "Give it to me," said the elderly boy, "and I will decide the question so as to end your quarrel." So he cut the fruit and gave a small slice to one saying: "This is for you because you saw the fruit fall." He then gave another small slice to the other boy, saying: "This is for you because you picked the fruit." Then putting the remainder into his mouth, he said: "And this is mine for my trouble in deciding your dispute."

SECOND PAPER.

- 1. (a) Explain fully with reference to the context:
- (1) नतु मूर्खाः पठितमेव युपाभिस्तत्कार्छो। किं न प्रश्रय पृत्वे कं श्रतसंख्याः कविनी दिन्छिनी निषंगिन्य रचितारस्तत्प्रायमेव वलिसदं दृश्यते। यदी इ न पृत्ययस्तत् गृता एच्छय।

- (2) भूयसा जीविधक्त एष यदृष्ठमयी कस्यचित् किचित् पृौतिः। यच लीकिकानां व्याहारसारामैचकं चत्रूराग इति। तसपृतिसंख्येयमनिवन्धनं प्रेमाण-मामनन्ति।
- (3) अये तटस्थित इव आलापः। कृतं पृश्चेन। दग्धहृदय कोऽयमाकस्मिकक्षे पारिष्ठको विकारः। एव च निर्भित्तहृदयावैगः प्रियुजनेनातुकस्पितोऽस्मि। भवतु तावदलर्यामि (पृकाशं) वत्सौ रामायणमिति श्रूयते भगवती वालौकिः सरस्वतीनिष्यन्दः पृश्चस्तिरादित्यवंश्र्ख। तत्कौतृङ्कीन यत्किञ्जत् श्रोत्मिक्कामि।
- (4) भी भी भगवान् भूतार्थवादी पृष्वितसः सनङ्गसङ्गावरं नगदाज्ञापयिति यदिदसस्याभिरार्थेण चत्रुषा समुद्रीच्य पावनं कर्त्याङ्गुतरसं यत्निज्ञिदुपनिवर्षे तत्र कार्थगौरवादवधातयमिति।
- (5) साचात्कृतधर्मः। च च्छवयः तेषः मत्रतसाराणि भगवतां परीरजांसि पृज्ञानः। नि क चित् व्याइनग्रनः द्रस्यभिण्यक्षनीयानि।
 - (b) What is the meaning of the word नाण्ड in तत्नाण्ड ?
 And what is referred to by the word तत्नाण्ड ?
 - (c) Derive the word प्राणम्; What are the exact meanings of the words qualifying प्राणम् in extract (2)
 - (d) Explain the compound साच त्कृतधर्माणः indicating the rules by which it is formed. Derive the words ऋषिः and प्राचैतसः।
 - (e) In extract (3) how was Rāma pitied by Siujana?
 - (a) অবিয়নল্লাখা বাংকাs থিদান দলঃ
 What is a অনিয়নলাখা and what led the speaker to suppose that the boy was a অবিয়নলাখাং.
 - (b) न किल भवतां स्थानं देशा ग्रहिऽभिनतं दत-स्टर्णानव वर्ने ग्रनो त्यक्षा न चायन् श्रीचिता । चिरपरिजितास्ते ते सावाः परिदृवयन्ति साल् इट्नम्पर्णैरयाय्ये नं प्रसीदत चयते ॥

Who are referred to by the word भवताम्. Find the क्यों of अनुशोचिता and who are referred to by the word अशर्थै:?

Write a note on the various feelings which actuate Rāma to utter sentiments expressed in the verse and how these feelings have come to play. Derive the word परिद्रवयन्ति.

(c) चित्रमासायादन्यी नृतनम्हंदसामवतारः।

Give the context of this extract. Write a short note on Bhavabhuti's idea of Vālmiki's position as a poet. What is the meaning of the word कुन्द्स here and in what other senses is the word used?

 Translate into English :—
 भागीरथी। पृसीद भगवति वसुन्धरे प्ररीरमिस संसारसा। तिल् विमसंबिदानेव जामाचे कुपासि।

घोरं ले । के विततसयशा या च वन्ही विश्व िव्य विश्व विष

लक्त पार्वा हताना: पृकाशा हि देवता भूतेषु विशेषेण गङ्गा। तथाप्येष ते ? क्वलिः ।

रामः। श्रनुष्ठतस्त्रया भगीरयग्रहे प्रसादः।
पृथ्वी। देवि नित्यं पृसन्नास्ति वः। किन्वापातदुःसङ्केङ्संविगेने वं
व्रवीमि। न पुनः न जानामि सीतासे हं रामभद्रस्य।
दह्मानेन मनसा दैवादतसां विद्याय सः।

वीकोत्तरेस धैर्येस प्रजापुर्खेश्च जीवति॥

रामः। सकरणा हि गुरवा गर्भक्षेषु।

What पदी is root विद? Conjugate it in जुट् and जीट् i.e., present tense and imperative. Why is असंविदान in ग्रानच्? Parse नामाने. Write a grammatical note on इन्हानुषाम्.

- 4. Translate into Sanskrit:-
- (a) In the town of Chitrakūta there was a King named Brāhmanavara rightly named for he was devoted to honouring brahmanas. He had a victorious servant named Sattvasila who devoted himself exclusively to war, and every month Sattvasila received a hundred gold pieces from that King. But as he was munificent that gold was not enough for him especially as his childlessness made the pleasure of giving the sole pleasure to which he was addicted.
- (b) When she was herself again, she burnt the body of her dead brother and then slept on a mat the whole night.
- (c) The sons of Sagara while searching the sacrificial horse fell in with the Sage Kapila and accused him as the stealer of the horse.
 - 5. (a) Give three of the principal methods by which roots are conjugated in লুভ.
 - (b) Are there prepositions in Sanskrit? If so, wherein do they agree with English prepositions and wherein do they disagree. Enumerate six of them indicating the vibhaktis they govern. What is their name in Sanskrit?

LATIN.

FIRST PAPER.

1. (a) Translate into English:

Albi, nostrorum sermonum candide judex, Quid nunc te dicam facere in regione Pedana? Scribere quod Cassi Parmensis opuscula vincat, An tacitum silvas inter reptare salubres. Curantem quidquid dignum sapiente bonoque est? Non tu corpus eras sine pectore. Di tibi formam, Di tibi divitias dederunt artemque fruendi. Quid voveat dulci nutricula majus alumno. Qui sapere et fari possit que sentiat, et cui Gratia; fama, valetudo contingat abunde, Et mundus victus, non deficiente crumena? Inter spem curamque, timores inter et iras, Omnem crede diem tibi diluxisse supremum: Gratum superveniet, que non sperabitur, hora. Me pinguem et nitidum bene curata oute vises, Quum ridere voles, Epicuri de grege porcum.

- (b) Scan the last three lines of the above passage.
- (c) Parse carefully the words in italics.
- 2. (a) Translate into English: -

Prætulerim scriptor delirus inersque videri, Dum mea delectent mala me vel denique fallant, Quam sapere et ringi. Fuit haud ignobilis Argis, Qui se credebat miros audire tragædos, In vacuo lætus sessor plausorque theatro; Cetera qui vitæ servaret munia recto More, bonus sane vicinus, amabilis hospes, Comis in uxorem, posset qui ignoscere servis, Et signo læso non insanire lagoenæ; Posset qui rupem et puteum vitare patentem. Hic ubi cognatorum opibus curisque refectus Expulit helleboro morbum bilemque meraco, Et redit ad sese, "Pol me occidistis, amici, Non servastis," ait, "cui sic extorta voluptas Et demptus per vim mentis gratissimus error." Nimirum sapere est abjectis utile nugis, Et tempestivum pueris concedere ludum, Ac non verba sequi fidibus modulanda Latinis, Sed veræ numerosque modosque ediscere vitæ.

(b) Give a brief account of the rise of "tragedy" amongst the ancients, and name some of the principal tragic writers.

(a) Translate into English:-

Hic maeret aera liber Sosiis; hic et mare transit Et longum noto scriptori prorogat ævum. Sunt delicta tamen, quibus ignovisse velimus; Nam neque chorda sonum reddit, quem vult manus et mens, Poscentique gravem persæpe remittit acutum; Nec semper feriet quodcumque minabitur arcus. Verum ubi plura nitent in carmine, non ego paucis Offendar maculis, quas aut incuria fudit Aut humana parum cavit natura. Quid ergo est? Ut scriptor si peceat idem librarius usque, Quamvis est monitus, venia caret; ut citharedus Ridetur, chorda qui semper oberrat eadem: Sic mihi, qui multum cessat, fit Chœrilus ille, Quem bis terve bonum cum risu miror; et idem Indignor, quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus. Verum operi longo fas est obrepere somnum. Ut pictura, poësis : erit quæ si propius stes, Te capiat magis, et quædam, si longius abstes. Hic amat obscurum, volet hæc sub luce videri, Judicis argutum quæ non formidat acumen; Hæc placuit semel, hæc decies repetita placebit.

- (b) Write a short account of Horace's opinions on the question of writing poetry. Where you can, quote from his works in support of your statements.
 - 4. Translate, with annotations, the following :-
 - (a) Archilochum proprio rabies armavit iambo; Hunc socci cepere peden: grandesque cothurni, Alternis aptum sermonibus et populares Vincentum strepitus et natum rebus agendis.
 - (b) Prodigus et stultus donat, quæ spernit et odit;
 Hæc seges ingratos tulit et feret omnibus annis.
 Vir bonus et sapiens dignis ait esse paratus,
 Nec tamen ignorat, quid distent æra lupinis.

(c)

Verum

Esto aliis alios rebus studiisque teneri: Iidem eadem possunt horam durare probantes? "Nullus in orbe sinus Baiis prælucet amœnis," Si dixit dives, lacus et mare sentit amorem Festinantis heri; cui si vitiosa libido Fecerit auspicium, cras ferramenta Teanum Tolletis, fabri.

(d) Distat enim, spargas tua prodigus, an neque sumptum Invitus facias neque plura parare labores, Ac potius, puer ut festis Quinquatribus olim, Exiguo gratoque fruaris tempore raptim.

Translate carefully :-

Hortus erat junctus casulæ, quem vimina pauca Et calamo recidiva levi munibat arundo; Exiguus spatio, variis sed fertilis herbis. Non illi deerat, quod pauperis exigit usus. Si quando vacuum casula pluviæve tenebant, Festave lux; si forte labor cessabat aratro: Horti opus illud erat. Varias deponere plantas Norat, et occultæ committere semina terræ, Vicinosque apte cura submittere rivos. Hic olus, hic late fundentes brachia betæ, Fecundusque rumex, malvæque, inulæque virebant, Hic siser, et capiti nomen debentia porra; Hic etiam nocuum capiti gelidumque papaver, Grataque nobilium requies lactuca ciborum, Et gravis in latum demissa cucurbita ventrem. Verum hic non domini—quis enim contractior, illo?— Sed populi proventus erat; nonisque diebus Venales olerum fasces portabat in urbem; Inde domum cervice levis, gravis ære, redibat.

SECOND PAPER.

1. Translate into Latin :-

We are told that the plot of Catiline was the most wicked and desperate ever known, and, almost in the same breath, that the great body of the people, and many of the nobles, favoured it; that the richest citizens of Rome were eager for the spoliation of all property, and its highest functionaries for the destruction of all order; that Crassus, Cæsar, the Prætor Lentulus, one of the consuls of the year, one of the consuls elect, were proved or suspected to be engaged in a scheme for subverting institutions to which they owed the highest honours, and introducing universal anarchy. We are told that a government, which knew all this, suffered the conspirator, whose rank, talents, and courage rendered him most dangerous, to quit Rome without molestation. We are told that bondmen and gladiators were to be armed against the citizens. Yet we find that Catiline rejected the slaves who crowded to enlist in his army, lest, as Sallust himself expresses it, "he should seem to identify their cause with that of the citizens." Finally, we are told that the magistrate, who was universally allowed to have saved all classes of his countrymen from conflagration and massacre, rendered himself so unpopular by his conduct that a marked insult was offered to him at the expiration of his office, and a severe punishment inflicted on him shortly after.

2. Translate:-

(a) Non mihi uxor aut filius patre et republica cariores sunt: sed illum quidem sua majestas, imperium Romanum ceteri exercitus defendent. Conjugem et liberos meos, quos pro gloria vestra libens ad exitium offerrem, nunc procul a furentibus summoveo, ut quidquid istuc sceleris imminet, meo tantum sanguine pietur, neve occisus Augusti pronepos, interfecta Tiberii nurus, nocentiores vos faciat. Quid enim per hos dies inausum intemeratumve vobis? Quod nomen huic

cœtui dabo? militesne appellem? qui filium imperatoris vestri vallo et armis circumsedistis. An cives? quibus tam projecta senatus auctoritas? hostium quoque jus et sacra legationis et fas gentium rupistis. Divus Julius seditionem exercitus verbo uno compescuit, Quirites vocando qui sacramentum ejus detractabant. Divus Augustus vultu et aspectu Actiacas legiones exterruit. Nos, ut nondum eosdem, ita ex illis ortos, si Hispaniae Syriave miles aspernaretur, tamen mirum et indignum erat.

Write a note not grammatical on the words

Augusti pronepos. Tiberii nurus

and

Qurites vocando.

(b) Eodem anno continuis imbribus auctus Tiberis plana urbis stagnaverat: relabentem secuta est ædificiorum et hominum strages. Igitur censuit Asinius Gallus ut libri Sibyllini adirentur. Renuit Tiberius, perinde divina humanaque obtegens. Sed remedium coercendi fluminis Ateio Capitoni et L. Arruntio mandatum. Achaiam ac Macedoniam onera deprecantes levari in præsens proconsulari imperio tradique Cæsari placuit. Edendis gladiatoribus, quos Germanic fratris ac suo nomine obtulerat, Drusus præsedit, quamquam vili sanguine nimis gaudens; quod in vulgus formidolosum, et pater arguisse dicebatur. Cur abstinuerit spectaculo ipse, varie trahebant: alii taedio ccetus, quidam tristitia ingenii et metu comparationis, quia Augustus comiter interfuisset. Non crediderim ad ostentandam saevitiam movendasque populi offensiones concessam filio materiem, quamquam id quoque dictum est.

Write a note not grammatical on the words

libri Sibyllini proconsulari imperio.

Is Tacitus always fair to Tiberius? Give reasons for your answer,

(c) Tum Antonius vehementer se adsentiri Crasso dixit, quod neque ita amplecteretur artem, ut ei solerent, qui omnem vim dicendi in arte ponerent, neque rursus eam totam, sicut plerique philosophi facerent, repudiaret. "Sed existimo" inquit "gratum te his, Orasse, facturum, si ista exposueris, quæ putasad dicendum plus, quam ipsam artem posse prodesse." ' Dicam equidem, quoniam institui, petamque a vobis," inquit "ne has meas ineptias efferatis; quamquam moderabor ipse, ne ut quidam magister atque artifex, sed puasi, unuse togatorum numero atque ex forensi usu homo mediocris neque omnino rudis videar non ipse a me aliquid pronisisse, sed fortuito in sermonem vestrum incidisse. Equidem cum peterem magistratum, solebam in prensando dimittere a me Scævolam, cum ita ei dicerem, me velle esse ineptum, id erat, petere blandius, quod, nisi inepte fieret, bene non posset fieri; -hunc autem esse unum ex omnibus, quo præsente ego ineptum esse me minime vellem-quem quidem nunc mearum ineptiarum testem et spectatorem fortuna constituit; nam quid est ineptius, quam de dicendo dicere, cum ipsum dicere nunquam sit non ineptum, nisi cum est necessarium?" "Perge vero, Crasse," inquit Mucius; "istam enim culpam, quam vereris, ego præstabo"

State very briefly the theory of Crassus about the requisites for a successful orator.

- 3. Write grammatical notes on the following sentences:—
 - (a) Veteris populi Romani prospera et adversa claris scriptoribus memorata sunt.
 - (b) Ubi avaritiam aut crudelitatem consensu objectavissent, solvebantur militia.
 - (c) Pergere ad Treviros et externæ fidei!
 - (d) Hoc video, dum breviter voluerim dicere, dictum a me esse paulo obscurius.

- (e) Nec, si parvi navigii et magni eadem est in gubernando scientia, idcirco gui, guibus verbis erctum cieri oporteat, nesciat, idem erciscundæ familiæ causam agere non possit,
- (f) Meditatæ commentationes.

EUROPEAN HISTORY.

FIRST PAPER.

Six questions only may be attempted, of which one at least must be taken from EACH PART of the paper.

Α.

- 1. "The value of the history of Greece consists in this that it is the history of the World in a small space." Explain this statement, illustrating how Greek history has influenced modern Europe through Rome.
- 2. Describe the conflict in Europe from the middle of the thirteenth to that of the fifteenth century between Muhammadan and Christian powers.
- 3. "What most distinguishes the changes of our own day is that many of them have been brought about through the feeling of nationality." Illustrate this statement from the recent history of Germany, Italy and Austria-Hungry.

B

- 4. "The Holy Roman Empire is the most signal instance of the fusion of Roman and Teutonic elements in modern civilisation." Explain and illustrate this statement.
- 5. Explain clearly the position of the Holy Roman Empire in the Middle Ages as an international power with special reference to—
 - (a) Politics;
 - (b) Letters, and
 - (c) Law.

- 6. Point out the chief effects of-
 - (a) The Renaissance; and
 - (b) The Reformation upon the Holy Roman Empire.

How did these movements weaken the Mediæval Empire?

C.

- 7. Give an account of elementary feudal society. What, according to your author, have been its results on the development of—
 - (a) Man himself, and
 - (b) Society?
- 8. State clearly the philosophical and historical basis and Royalty given by your author. What elements appear to be blended in European Royalty?

D.

- 9. Explain clearly from-
 - (a) An internal; and
 - (b) An international standpoint,
- the transformation that took place in France under Richelieu and in England during the Civil War and Protectorate. What reasons does your author advance for the different character assumed by the movements in the two countries?
- 10. What is meant by the "Counter Reformation?" Give a summary of the course it ran and principal changes among the States of Europe following upon it.
- 11. Compare the position of England with regard to the Continental Powers at the time of the flight of James II, with that at the death of William III. What drawbacks were there incidental to the position of England at the later period?

SECOND PAPER.

B (1). Indian History.

(Not more than six questions may be attempted.)

1. Give an account of the manner in which the Rohillas settled in the country named after them and of their racial

characteristies, together with a brief history of their relations with Oudh, and with the Mahrattas up to 1774.

2. "That in violation of the agreement under which the "English Government held of Shah Alum the Dewanee of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, and by which they engaged to pay him an annual sum of money, and to secure to him the possession of the districts of Kora and Allahabad, Warren Hastings had seized upon those districts, and sold them to the Nabob of Oudh, appropriated the money to the Company's use and withheld the annual tribute promised to the King."

Narrate the historical events on which this charge was founded, remark on the interpretation put upon them by Burke and Mill, and reproduce the substance of Warren Hastings's reply to the several points in the charge.

- 3. Examine the evidence on which was based the charge that atrocities were committed during the Rohilla campaign of 1774 and defended by Warren Hastings.
- 4. Describe the provisions of the Regulating Act 1773, and point out its shortcomings as a scheme of government and the evil consequences to which it led in practice.
- 5. Relate the difficulties into which the Supreme Government under Warren Hastings was drawn by complications in either—
 - (a) The Bombay,
 - (b) The Madras Presidency.
- 6. What changes were effected in the revenue system within the Company's dominions during the administration of Warren Hastings?
- 7. Review in the light of modern researches the case of Nundcomar.
- (a) In what light, according to evidence produced at his trial, was the administration of Warren Hastings viewed by the Native population in the Bengal Presidency?
- (b) Show how the state of parties in England contributed to bring about the impeachment.

B (2). The Crusades.

(Only six questions may be attempted.)

1. Describe the territorial, dynastic and religious changes in the East which put an end to the free intercourse of European nations with Palestine.

Mention any other causes which contributed to the movement known as "The Crusades,"

- 2. Illustrate from the life of St. Bernard the state of religious feeling in Europe from which the Crusading spirit originated.
- 3. Describe in some detail the system of administration and of justice established in the Latin Kingdom by the Assize of Jerusalem. Show how the defects of Feudalism manifested themselves in the subsequent history of that kingdom.
- 4. Trace the various steps in the rise of Saladin to power, mention the chief events in his career, and estimate the fruits of his success against the Crusaders.
- 5. Give some account of the third Crusade, and of the European Sovereigns who took part in it.
- 6. Describe the foundation and the constitution of the order of the Knights Templars. Write a short history of the order, and state how and when it came to an end.
- 7. What events led to the last two Crusades and what part was taken in them by Louis IX?

Estimate the latter's personal character.

8. What permanent effects may it be considered that the Crusades have exercised on the relations between East and West?

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

(Only seven questions may be attempted.)

- 1. Compare the part played by Nature in Production with that played by Man.
- 2. "The cost of transforming raw materials into manufactured articles tends to decrease relatively to the cost of procuring the raw materials themselves as civilization advances." What are the reasons for this?
- 3. What qualifications of the doctrine of Laissez faire have been suggested by the practical experience of "restrictions upon labour" and "restrictions upon trade"?
- 4. What does Walker mean by saying that "the industry of the world is not tending towards Democracy, but in the opposite direction"?
 - 5. (a) State Ricardo's Theory of Rent.
- (b) Why is it that "the rise of Rent may be a symptom, but is never the cause of Wealth"?
- 6. "Profits do not form a part of the price of the products of industry and do not cause any diminution of the wages of labour."

State and criticise Walker's explanation why they do not.

- 7. "The changes in the purchasing power of gold affect different classes of the community in different ways and degrees." What is the cause of the fluctuations in the value of money? Why is it that different classes are differently affected by these fluctuations?
- 8. If a large increase be made in the currency of any country, show how, by International Exchange, this increase tends to spread itself equally over all commercial nations.
- 9. State Adam Smith's canons of Taxation and discuss their value as a Theory of Taxation.
- 10. Describe what Bagehot calls "the pre-economic age" and contrast it with the great commerce.

POLITICAL SCIENCE.

- 1. Either
 - (a) What are the leading characteristics of Aristotle's ideal state?

Or

- (b) How far is the system of decentralization recognised by the present Government of India?
- 2. What are the constitutional powers and duties of the House of Lords?
- 3. Point out the principal advantages of the cabinet system of Government.
- 4. What are the differences between ancient and modern democracies?
- 5. Enumerate and briefly explain the principal changes according to Seeley in the English constitution since 1600 A.D.
- 6. Discuss from the point of view of Political Science the importance of religion.
 - 7. Explain the following :-
 - (a) "The rise of a nation implies merely a political process."
 - -Bluntschli.
 - (b) "The ultimate supreme authority in the English constitution is a newly-elected House of Commons."

-Bagehot.

(c) "Decentralization is local liberty."—Seeley.

MATHEMATICS.

FIRST PAPER.

Analytical Geometry.

1. Represent by means of a diagram as accurately as you can the position of the points (3, 4), (2,-3), and $(-2,-2\frac{1}{2})$, and determine whether the origin lies inside or outside the triangle formed by them.

Find the co-ordinates of the centre of the circle passing through these points.

- 2. If the axes be inclined at an angle ω and from a point P perpendiculars PM, PN be drawn to them, and MN be constant, show that the locus of P is a circle.
- 3. Find the condition that the straight line y=mx+c may touch the parabola $y^2=4ax$, and determine the co-ordinates of the point of contact.

If from a point on a parabola a line be drawn inclined at an angle θ to the axis and at an angle ϕ to the tangent at the point, the length of the chord is proportional to

$$\frac{\sin \phi \csc^2 \theta}{\sin (\theta - \phi)}.$$

4. Obtain the equation to the normal to an ellipse $a^2y^2 + b^2x^2 = a^2b^2$ at any point in terms of the eccentric angle of that point.

If p_1, p_2 be the lengths of the perpendiculars from the foci on the normal, show that—

$$(p_1+p_2)^2(a^2e^2-p_1p_2)=a^2(p_1-p_2)^2$$

- 5. Find the equation to the hyperbola whose asymptotes are 2x-3y+4=0, and 3x+2y+5=0, and which passes through the point (1, 1).
- 6. Prove that if by any change of the axes of co-ordinates $ax^2+2hxy+by^2$ becomes $a'x^2+2h'xy+b'y^2$

then
$$-\frac{a+b-2h\cos\omega}{\sin^2w} = \frac{a'+c'-2h'\cos\omega'}{\sin^2w}$$
, and
$$\frac{ab-h^2}{\sin^2\omega} = \frac{a'b'-h'^2}{\sin^2\omega^{\frac{1}{2}}},$$

where ω ω' are the inclinations of the two sets of axes.

7. Investigate the locus represented by the equation.

$$2x^2 - 3xy - 2y^2 + 4x + 7y = 6.$$

8. Find the equation of the parabola touching the axes of co-ordinates at the points (a, o) and (o, b), and find the co-ordinates of its focus and the equation of the directrix.

Show that if a parabola touch two fixed straight lines, and if the chord of contact pass through a fixed point, the locus of the focus is a circle.

SECOND PAPER.

Differential and Integral Calculus.

1. Differentiate two of the following expressions with regard to x :=

$$\log_x a$$
, $\sin \frac{a}{x}$, $\cos h^{-1} x$, $\log -1x$.

2. Find the nth derived function of-

$$\tan \frac{-1}{\pi}$$
, or $e \cos bx$.

3. Prove that-

$$f(x+h)=f(x)+hf'(x)+\frac{h^2}{1\cdot 2}f''(x)+\dots$$

.....
$$+ \frac{h_n - 1}{[n-1]} f^{n-1}(x) + \frac{h^n}{[n]} f^n(x + \theta h).$$

If A be the chord of any circular arc, B that of half the arc, prove that the length of the arc is $\frac{8 B - A}{3}$ very approximately.

4. Shew how the indeterminate forms 0° and 1^{∞} may be evaluated.

Evaluate-

$$(\sec x - \csc x)^{\sin x - \cos x}$$
 when $x = \frac{\pi}{4}$

or
$$\sin x^{\operatorname{cosec} x}$$
 when $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$.

5. If u be a homogeneous function of nth degree in x and y prove that—

$$x\frac{du}{dx} + y\frac{du}{dy} = nu, \text{ and }$$

$$x^{2}\frac{du^{2}}{dx^{2}} + 2xy\frac{d^{2}u}{dxdy} + y^{2}\frac{d^{2}u}{dy^{2}} = n(n-1)u.$$

6. When is a function said to have a maximum value?

If $y=e^{-ax}\cos bx$, find the maximum and inimum values of y.

7. Integrate one of the expressions-

i
$$\frac{x^2+ax+b}{x^2+(m+n)x+mn}$$
 ii $\frac{\theta+\sin\theta}{1+\cos\theta}$

- 8. Find the mass of a solid right cone, in which the density of any section varies as the distance from the apex.
 - 9. Explain the method of integration by partial fractions,

Evaluate
$$\int \frac{dx}{x^*-1}$$
.

10. Prove that when m+n is an even integer—

$$\int \sec^m \theta \csc^n \theta d\theta$$
 can always be integrated.

Integrate
$$\int \frac{d\theta}{\sqrt{\sin \theta \cos^3 \theta}}.$$

THIRD PAPER.

Dynamics.

Full marks may be obtained for ten questions, Differential and Integral Calculus may be used.

1. Find the conditions of equilibrium of a body under the action of three forces in one plane.

f Three forces acting in the bisectors of the sides of a triangle drawn from the opposite vertices, maintain equilibrium; find the relations between them.

2. Prove that the centre of gravity of the curved portion of a spherical surface intercepted between two parallel planes, lies midway between those planes.

Hence, or, otherwise, determine the position of the centre of gravity of a solid hemisphere.

- 3. Determine the conditions that a balance may be true, sensitive, and stable.
- 4. A tradesman has a balance with unequal arms, and weighs a mass, W, for two successive customers in alternate arms. Does he gain or lose and how much?
- 5. A heavy right cone is placed with its base on a rough inclined plane, the inclination of which is gradually increased. Determine whether the initial motion of the cone will be one of sliding or tumbling over.
- 6. State and give examples in illustration of Newton's second and third laws of motion.
- 7. A bullet whose mass is 1.5 oz. leaves the muzzle of a rifle with a velocity of 20 miles per minute. The rifle begins to recoil with a velocity of 11 feet per second. Find the mass of the rifle.
- 8. Two men A and B are walking along two straight roads which meet at right angles in O, one of them approaching and the other receding from O. If, at each instant, the velocity of A be to that of B as OB is to OA, shew that the men will always be at the same distance apart.
 - 9. Prove that the path of a projectile in vacuo, is a parabola.
- 10. Show that the time taken by a projectile to pass from one extremity of a focal chord to the other is the same as that in which starting from rest, it would descend the chord supposed vertical.

- 11. A heavy particle is placed on the top of a smooth sphere and slips down over the surface. Where does it leave the sphere?
- 12. Two equal cubes are revolving with the same angular velocity, one about its diagonal, the other about a line through its centre of gravity parallel to an edge; compare their energies.
- 13. A sphere, suspended from a point on its surface, is held so that its centre is on the horizontal through the point of support, and then let fall. Determine the motion.

PHYSICS.

FIRST PAPER.

Properties of Matter, Sound and Heat.

1. Prove that the attraction of a uniform spherical shell on an internal point is zero, and on an external point is the same as it would be if the mass of the shell were condensed into a single particle at the centre.

Shew that the attraction of the earth on an internal point varies as the distance from the centre.

- 2. Prove that if a particle move so that its acceleration at any point varies as the distance from a fixed point, and is directed towards it, the time of oscillation is constant.
- 3. Calculate the moment of inertia of a circular disc about an axis through its centre perpendicular to the plane of the disc.
- 4. A wave of sound $y=a\cos\frac{2\pi}{\lambda}(vt+x)$ is reflected from a wall passing through the origin at right angles to the axis of x. Determine the equation of the reflected wave, and the positions of the nodes and antinodes.
 - 5. Enunciate the law of vibration of a stretched string.

A string 112 cms. long is stretched by a weight of 26 kilograms. If a metre of the string weighs 0.117 grms., find the frequency of the fundamental note emitted by the string.

6. Explain the production of Lissajous' figures.

Describe the figures produced-

- (1) when the tuning forks are in unison; and
- (2) very nearly in unison.
- 7. The temperature of the air is 20°C, and the dew point is found to be 10°. Find the humidity of the atmosphere.

If the barometer stand at 750.3 mm. of mercury, find the weight of a cubic metre of the air.

Tension of aqueous vapour at 20° C.=17.4 mm., and at 10° =9.3 mm. Density of aqueous vapour= $\frac{5}{8}$, and 1 litre of air weighs 1.293 grms.

- 8. Describe Bunsen's Ice Calorimeter, giving full details for its use.
- 9. How did Mayer calculate the mechanical equivalent of heat, and with what important experiments did Joule justify Mayer's assumptions.

The specific heat of air at constant pressure is 0.2275 and at constant volume 0.1684, find a numerical expression for J.

- 10. Define elasticity. Shew that the elasticity of a gas at constant temperature is measured by the pressure. If the entropy instead of the temperature remain constant, what will the elasticity be?
 - 11. Define calorie and coefficient of conductivity.

Describe an experiment to compare the conducting powers of different liquids.

SECOND PAPER.

Light, Electricity and Magnetism.

(N.B.-Not more than eight questions are to be attempted.)

1. State the precise phenomena in the observed times of occurrence of the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites, which led Roemer to assert the finite velocity of light. Explain how this

velocity may be deduced from the observations. Describe in detail Michelson's method of determining it, giving his final result.

- 2. Find the relation between conjugate foci in the case of refraction at a spherical surface separating two differently refracting media. Hence deduce an expression for the focal length of a negative lens in terms of the curvatures of the surfaces of the lens and its refractive index. Under what circumstances does such a lens produce a virtua image of a real object?
- 3. Describe the spectrometer, explaining the precise function of each part. State the conditions for obtaining a pure spectrum by means of
 - (a) A prism,
 - (b) A grating and a spectrometer.

What is meant by "irrationality of dispersion"?

- 4. Account generally for the colours of soap films. How can you explain the disappearance of all colour when the film becomes extremely thin? Indicate briefly any method of determining the wave length of monochromatic light.
 - 5. Explain how-
 - (a) Plane,
 - (b) Circularly,
 - (c) Elliptically,

polarized light may be produced. Describe the quarter-waveplate and the bi-quartz.

6. Distinguish between magnetic force and magnetic induction. What is permeability? Prove that in air the area of the cross section of a tube of magnetic force varies inversely as the magnetic force at the point. Sketch the tubes of induction of a magnet at an infinite distance from all other magnetic distributions.

- 7. Find the electric potential at all points in the neighbour-hood of two concentric charged spheres. What is the energy of the arrangement and the change of energy when the outer sphere is earthed?
- 8. Show how you would calculate the current in any branch of an unbalanced Bridge arrangement. Explain and work out the theory of Thomson's method of determining a battery resistance.
- 9. State the laws of electrolysis. Explain the relations between the electrochemical equivalents and the atomic weights of metals. Explain how you would measure a current by its electrolytic action. Describe the precaution to be taken in finding the electrochemical equivalent of copper.
- 10. Find the force on unit length of a conductor carrying a current in a magnetic field. Hence deduce Maxwell's Rule that a conductor carrying a current tends to place itself so as to enclose as many negative tubes of induction as possible. Show that when enclosing the maximum number of tubes the potential energy of the arrangement is a minimum.
 - 11. Write a short note on the dynamo.

PRACTICAL.

(N.B.—Not more than one experiment to be attempted from each section.)

Α.

- 1. Determine in any manner the specific gravity of the given substance (lighter than water).
- 2. Test the truth of Boyle's Law by means of the given apparatus.

Take at least six observations and plot your results on the given millimetre paper.

3. Determine the boiling point of the given liquid.

B.

- 1. Determine the pitch of the given tuning fork by means of the Sonometer.
- 2. Determine the velocity of sound by means of the given fork of known frequency and the resonater tube.
- 3. Assuming H. determine the magnetic moment of the given cylindrical magnet.

C.

- 1. Determine the angle of the given prism and the refractive index for the D. line.
 - 2. Determine the magnifying power of the given telescope.
- 3. Determine the focal length of the given symmetrical lens and from measurements of its curvature by a spherometer determine the refractive index of the glass.

D.

- 1. Compare the E. M. Fs. of the two given cells by the Potentiometer.
- 2. Determine the reduction factor of the given Galvanometer by the Electrolytic method.
 - 3. Determine the resistance of the given lamp.

CHEMISTRY.

FIRST PAPER.

(N.B.—Answer 9 questions only, 3 from Part A, 3 from Part B, and all the questions from Part C.)

Α.

1. Name three substances which have abnormal vapour densities. Explain the cause of this abnormality, giving experimental evidence upon which you base your answer.

2. Describe in detail how you would determine the ratio between the equivalent weights of two elements, say hydrogen and copper, by the electrolytic method.

Explain the changes which take place when solutions of the following compounds are electrolysed:—

Copper sulphate, sodium sulphate, silver nitrate and hydrogen potassium sulphate.

- 3. A certain metal forms a chloride the vapour density of which is 6:35 (air=1), while the specific heat of the metal in the solid state is 0567. Find the atomic weight of the metal and deduce from the data the formula of its chloride.
- 4. Deduce from equations representing the complete oxidation of hydrogen, marsh gas and ethylene, the volume of atmospheric air required for the complete combustion of one volume of each gas. State the volumes of the gaseous products in each case,

В.

- 5. State the general relations which fluorine, chlorine, bromine and iodine exhibit amongst themselves. Describe the mode of obtaining any one of the above in the pure state.
- 6. Describe the preparation and purification of illuminating gas from coal. What substances are present in coal gas, and to which of them is the illuminating property due?
- 7. Describe the preparation of carbon disulphide, and state its chief properties. How does it react when heated with slaked lime and with potassium hydroxide? Point out its analogies with carbon dioxide.

How is hydrocyanic acid prepared and tested ?

8. Give the graphic formulæ of the three phosphoric acids. How can you distinguish them from each other? How would you prepare metaphosphoric acid?

(9. How is arsenic obtained from its sulphide? How is it detected in analysis and differentiated from antimony?

Compare the properties of arsenic and its compounds with those of allied elements of the same group and their compounds.

C.

- 10. Write a short chemical essay on the manufacture of sulphuric acid and explain by means of equations the actions which take place in the Glover and Gay Lussac towers.
- 11. Give equations to represent what takes place in the following cases:—
 - (a) When borax trioxide, fluor spar and sulphuric acid are heated together;
 - (b) when dehydrated borax is heated with sal ammoniac;
 - (c) when dry chlorine gas is passed over a mixture of silica and charcoal heated to redness;
 - (d) when chlorine is passed into water holding iodine in suspension;
 - (e) when dry chlorine gas is passed over dry silver nitrate.
- . 12. Calculate the volume of hydrochloric acid gas at 30°C. and 748 mm. pressure, which when passed into a solution of silver nitrate yields 11 51 grammes of silver chloride.

SECOND PAPER.

(N.B.—Full marks will be given for correct answers to 9 questions.)

- 1. What is the Periodic Law? Mention some of the most important properties of the elements which show periodicity.
- 2. State Avogadro's Hypothesis and show how we may deduce from it that the molecule of Chlorine contains at least two atoms.



- 3. Describe and give the Chemistry of the manufacture of Potassium Chlorate, and Chloric Acid.
- 4. What is Isomorphism? How is Isomorphism an aid in determining Atomic Weights?
- 5. What are the important substances formed as bye-products in alkali manufacture, starting from common salt? Give an outline of the important processes involved in alkali manufacture.
- 6. How is Potassium Permanganate prepared? Give the equations representing the oxidation of Ferous Sulphate by Potassium Permanganate.

Find the weight of Fe SO₄ in 100 cc. of a solution of which 50 cc. is completely oxidised by 36 cc. of a solution of $KMnO_4$ containing 3·16 gms. to the litre. (Take Mn=55, Fe=56).

- 7. Give the Chemistry of the principal qualitative tests for Mercurous and Mercuric salts.
- 8. What are the principal oxides of Lead? Give their preparations.
 - 9. Explain the Chemistry of the manufacture of steel by-
 - (a) the cementation process; and
 - (b) the Bessemer Process.
- 10. Describe any one process for the extraction of silver from its ores.

N.B.—Give equations for all reactions involved.

PRACTICAL.

I.—Analysis of two mixtures each containing two bases and two acids.

II.—Preparation of a pure salt from materials supplied.

M. A. EXAMINATION.

ENGLISH.

FIRST PAPER.

- 1. State clearly the purpose of In Memoriam. What lessons first for himself individually and secondly for humanity in general, does the poet derive from his course of thought?
- 2. Express the thought in each of the following passages so as to mark the progressive changes in the poet's mind regarding his departed friend:—
 - Dark house, by which once more I stand Here in the long unlovely street,
 Doors, where my heart was used to beat So quickly, waiting for a hand,
 A hand that can be clasped no more.
 - (2) They do not die

 Nor lose their mortal sympathy,

 Nor change to us, although they change;

 Rapt from the fickle and the frail

 With gather'd power yet the same,

 Pierces the keen seraphic flame

 From orb to orb, from veil to veil.
 - (3) O therefore from thy sightless range
 With gods in unconjectured bliss,
 O, from the distance of the abyss
 Of tenfold-complicated change,
 Descend, and touch, and enter; hear
 The wish too strong for words to name;
 That in this blindness of the frame
 My ghost may feel that thine is near.

- (4) What find I in the highest place,
 But mine own phantom chanting hymns?
 And on the depths of eath there swims
 The reflex of a human face,
 I'll rather take what fruit may be
 Of sorrow under human skies:
 'Tis held that sorrow makes us wise,
 Whatever wisdom sleeps with thee.
- (5) O days and hours, your work is this
 To hold me from my proper place,
 A little while from his embrace,
 For fuller gain of after bliss.
- (6) Doors, where my heart was used to beat So quickly, not as one that weeps I come once more * * * And bless thee, for thy lips are bland, And bright the friendship of thine eye; And in my thoughts with scarce a sigh I take the pressure of thy hand.
- 3. (a) How does Tennyson use the story of the raising of Lazarus to illustrate our proper attitude towards the unknowable mystery after death?
 - (b) How does he deal with the following problems :-
 - (1) Do the dead sleep unconsciously until the Resurrection?
 - (2) Do the dead remember their life in this world?
 - (3) Is the individual soul absorbed into the general soul?
 - (4) Does outlived sin strengthen character?
- 4. (a) Contrast the poet's state of mind in the two following passages:—
 - Behold, we know not anything:

 I can but trust that good shall fall
 At last—far off—at last, to all,
 And every winter chan e to spring.

So runs my dream: but what am I An infant crying in the night; An infant crying for the light: And with no language but a cry.

- (2) No, like a child in doubt and fear:
 But that blind clamour made me wise;
 Then was I as a child that cries;
 But, crying, knows his father near;
 And what I am beheld again
 What is, and no man understands;
 And out of darkness came the hands
 That reach through nature, moulding men.
- (b) Write explanatory notes on the following :-
 - Break, thou deep vase of chilling tears,
 That grief hath sha ken into frost.
 - (2) The shadow cloak'd from head to foot, Who keeps the keys of all the creeds.
 - (3) But man forgets the days before God shut the doorways of his head,
 - (4) Where the kneeling hamlet drains The chalice of the grapes of God.
 - (5) When rosy plumelets tuft the larch And rarely pipes the mounted thrush; Or underneath the barren bush Flits by the sea-blue bird of March.
- 5. Express in your own words the thoughts of each poet in the following extracts so as to bring out his distinctive attitude towards Nature:—
 - (1) Well pleased to recognise
 In nature and the language of the sense,
 The anchor of my purest thoughts, the nurse,
 The guide, the guardian of my heart, and soul
 Of all my moral being.

- (2) O Lady! we receive but what we give, And in our life alone does nature live; Ours is her wedding-garment, ours her shroud!
- (3) Clear, placid Leman! thy contrasted lake, With the wild world I dwelt in, is a thing Which warns me, with its stillness, to forsake Earth's troubled waters for a purer spring.
- (4) Earth, Ocean, Air, beloved brotherhood! If our great mother has imbued my soul With aught of natural piety to feel Your love, and recompense the boon with mine;

If no bright bird, insect, or gentle beast
I consciously have injured, but still loved
And cherished these my kindred;—then forgive
This boast, beloved brethren, and withdraw
No portion of your wonted favour now.

- (5) The poetry of earth is never dead;
 When all the birds are faint with the hot sun,
 And hide in cooling trees, a voice will run
 From hedge to hedge about the new-mown mead:
 That is the grasshopper's—he takes the lead
 In summer luxury,—he has never done
 With his delights, for, when tired out with fun,
 He rests at ease beneath some pleasant weed.
- 6. Compare In Memoriam, Adonais, and Thyrsis, as elegiac poems, under the following heads:—
 - (a) form and style of the poem;
 - (b) the character of the departed one;
 - (c) the relation of the mourner to the mourned; and
 - (d) the use made of the thought of death.

Show that in its treatment of the last subject Tennyson's poem is more than a mere elegy.

- 7. (a) Refer the following passages to their context, explain the figures employed, and comment upon the distinctive poetic quality of each:—
 - Perhaps the plaintive numbers flow For old, unhappy, far-off things, And battles long ago.
 - (2) Pleasure, blind with tears, led by the gleam Of her own dying smile instead of eyes.
 - (3) Life, like a dome of many-coloured glass, Stains the white radiance of eternity, Until Death tramples it to fragments.
 - (4) Heard melodies are sweet, but those unheard Are sweeter; therefore, ye soft pipes play on; Not to the sensual ear, but, more endeared, Pipe to the spirit ditties of no tone.
 - (5) Yes! in the sea of life enisled, With echoing straits between us thrown, Dotting the shoreless watery wild, We mortal millions live alone. The islands feel the enclasping flow, And then their endless bounds they know.
 - (b) Connect with the context and explain:—

 What though the earlier grooves
 Which ran the laughing loves
 Around thy base, no longer pause and press?
 What though, about thy rim,
 Skull—things in order grim
 Grow out, in graver mood, obey the sterner stress?
 Look not thou down but up!
 To uses of a cup,
 The festal board, lamp's flash and trumpet's peal,
 The new wine's foaming flow.

The Master's lips a-glow!

[with earth's wheel! Thou, heaven's consummate cup, what need'st thou But I need, now as then,
Thee, God, who mouldest men!
And since, not even while the whirl was worst,
Did I,— to the wheel of life
With shapes and colours rife,
Bound dizzily,—mistake my end, to slake Thy thirst:
So, take and use Thy work,
Amend what flaws may lurk,
What strain o' the stuff, what warpings past the aim!
My times be in Thy hand!
Perfect the cup as planned!
Let age approve of youth, and death complete the same!

SECOND PAPER.

Poetry from Milton to the end of the 18th Century,

- 1. "Samson Agonistes in which we see the poet himself."

 Justify the statement from the following standpoints:—
 - (a) Milton's personal condition and history.
 - (b) The political history of the time.
 - (c) The literary form of the poem.

Supplement (a) and (c) from the Sonnets.

- 2. Explain any three of the following and describe the context in which they are introduced by Milton. Point out a Miltonic feature in each of the three—
 - (a) " Like that self-begotten bird In the Arabian woods emboss'd, That no second knows nor third. And lay erewhile in a holocaust."
 - (b) "The sounds and seas, with all their finny drove, Now to the moon in wavering morrice move; And on the tawny sands and shelves Trip the pert faëries and the dapper elves,"

- (c) "Some gentle taper
 Though a rush candle from the wicker hole?
 Of some clay habitation, visit us
 With thy long levelled rule of streaming light,
 And thou shalt be our star of Arcady."
- (d) "This is mere moral babble, and direct
 Against the canon laws of our foundation;
 I must not suffer this; yet 'tis but the lees
 And settlings of a melancholy blood."
- (e) "Till sad the breaking of that Parliament Broke him, as that dishonest victory At Chaeronea, fatal to liberty, Kill'd with report that old man eloquent."
- (f) "Thy firm unshaken virtue ever brings Victory home, though new rebellions raise Their Hydra heads, and the false North displays Her broken league to imp their serpent wings."
- 3. Either—Paraphrase closely the following passage and give the passages [two] in other books that are clearly echoed in this passage:—

"Just are the ways of God,
And justifiable to men;
Unless there be who think not God at all:
If any be, they walk obscure;
For of such doctrine never was there school,
But the heart of the fool,
And no man therein doctor but himself."

Indicate the similarities and the contrasts of the themes of Samson Agonistes and Paradise Lost.

Or-Paraphrase closely the following passage:

"At length, that grounded maxim, So rife and celebrated in the mouths Of wisest men—that to the public good
Private respects must yield,—with grave authority
Took full possession of me and prevail'd;
Virtue, as I thought truth, duty so enjoining.
Samson. I thought where all thy circling wiles would end,
In feign'd religion, smooth hypocrisy!"

- 4. Re-write either of the following passages, altering all the distinctive phraseology and making quite definite, with notes, if necessary, all the personal and historical references:—
 - (a) "A fiery soul, which working out its way,
 Fretted the pigmy body to decay
 And o'er-informed the tenement of clay.
 A daring pilot in extremity,
 Pleased with the danger, when the waves went high,
 He sought the storms; but, for a calm, unfit,
 Would steer too nigh the sands to boast his wit.
 Great wits are sure to madness near allied
 And thin partitions do their bounds divide;
 Else, why should he, with wealth and honour blest
 Refuse his age the needful hours of rest?"
 - (b) "A man so various that he seemed to be
 Not one, but all mankind's epitome:
 Stiff in opinions, always in the wrong,
 Was everything by starts and nothing long;
 But in the course of one revolving moon
 Was chymist, fiddler, statesman, and buffoon;

Blest madman, who could every hour employ With something new to wish or to enjoy! Railing and praising were his usual themes, And both, to show his judgment, in extremes.

- 5. To one of the following passages add notes in explanation of the expressions in italics:—
 - (a) "Let Hebron, nay let Hell, produce a man So made for mischief as Ben Jochanan;
 A Jew of humble parentage was he,
 By trade a Levite, though of low degree:

Still violent, whatever cause he took,
But most against the party he forsook:
For renegadoes, who ne'er turn by halves,
Are bound in conscience to be double knaves.
So this prose prophet took most monstrous pains
To let his masters see he earned his gains.
But as the Devil owes all his imps a shame,
He chose the Apostate for his proper theme."

(b) "Levi, thou art a load, I'll lay thee down. And show rebellion bare, without a gown; Poor slaves in metre, dull and addlepated, Who rhyme below even David's psalms translated; Some in my speedy pace I must outrun, As lame Mephibosheth the wizard's son;

And hasten Og and Doeg to rehearse, Two fools that crutch their feeble sense on verse; But of King David's foes be this the doom, May all be like the young man Absalom."

- 6. Make clear the character and force of the satire or the wit in one or other of the following passages, particularly in connection with the expressions in italics:—
 - (a) "Bilk'd stationers for yeomen stood prepared
 And Herringman was captain of the guard.
 The hoary prince in majesty appeared,
 High on a throne of his own labours reared.

At his right hand, our young Ascanius sat, Rome's other hope and pillar of the state. His brows thick fogs instead of glories grace, And lambent dulness played around his face. As Hannibal did to the altars come, Sworn by his sire a mortal foe to Rome."

(b) "His temples, last, with poppies were o'erspread,
That nodding seemed to consecrate his head.
Just at that point of time, if fome not lie,
On his left hand twelve reverend owls did fly.
So Romulus, 'tis sung by Tiber's brook,
Presage of sway from twice six vultures took.
The sire then shook the honours of his head,
And from his brows damps of oblivion shed
Full on the filial dulness.

Heavens, bless my son! From Ireland let him reign To far Barbadoes on the western main!"

- 7. 'In the choice of the subject of the Essay on Man, Pope was the man of his age. He was no less so in the form in which he endeavoured to elaborate his material.' Explain.
- 8. Preserving the order, expand the thoughts in two of the following passages. State clearly the general argument that leads up to, and proceeds from, the two passages respectively:—
 - (a) I. "Far as creation's ample power extends, The scale of sensual, mental pow'rs ascends: Mark how it mounts to man's imperial race, From the green myriads in the peopled grass: What modes of sight betwixt each wide extreme The mole's dim curtain, and the lynx's beam."
 - (b) II. "Th' Eternal Art educing good from ill, Grafts on this passion our best principle:

'Tis thus the mercury of man is fix'd, Strong grows the virtue with his nature mix'd; The dross cements what else were too refin'd, And in one int'rest body acts with mind."

- (c) III. "The very life his learned hunger craves,

 He saves from famine, from the savage saves;

 Nay, feasts the animal he dooms his feast,

 And, till he ends the being, makes it blest:

 Which sees no more the stroke, or feels the pain

 Than favour'd man by touch ethereal slain."
- (d) IV. "What's fame? a fancied life in others' breath, A thing beyond us, ev'n before our death. Just what you hear, you have, and what's unknown,

The same (My Lord) if Tully's, or your own.
All that we feel of it begins and ends
In the small circle of our foes or friends."

THIRD PAPER. Shakespeare.

1. In what sense, other than the common modern sense; does Shakespeare use the following words? In illustration quote an expression or line from any one of the plays prescribed. [Candidates are to confine themselves to eight words.]

Abuse (noun or verb), argument, brave or bravery, capable or incapable, dear or dearly, fancy (noun or verb), infect, modest or immodest or modesty, practice, presently, rack, watch (noun or verb), wit or wits.

2. Either—Compare and contrast the four heroines, Ophelia, Cleopatra, Rosalind and Hermione, making definite references in each statement to the plays.

Or—Show clearly that both in plot and delineation of character Shakespeare has improved upon his originals in "As You Like It" and "The Winter's Tale."

3. Scan, marking the accents, any six of the following lines. In the lines scanned describe all the variations from the regular metre, the position of the break in the line, the emphasizing of the sense by the metre, any metrical indications of late date of the plays, or anything else noteworthy in connection with the metre.

" Turn thou my freshest reputation to

A savour that may strike the dullest nostril."

"By each particular star in heaven and By all their influences, you may as well (Forbid the sea.")

Cam. "The standing of his body.

Pol. How should this grow?"

"Must give us pause: there's the respect
(That makes calamity of so long life;")

("You shall not see me more; or if,)
A mangled shadow: perchance to-morrow
(You'll serve another master,")

Char. "O madam, madam, madam!

Iras.

Royal Egypt,"

"He is not very tall; yet for his years he's tall:"

"Hyperion to a satyr; so loving to my mother"

("For some term)

To do obsequious sorrow: but to persevere (In obstinate condolement)

"Why thy canonized bones, hearsed in death."

- 4. Either—Re-write in idiomatic prose the following passage:—
 - (a) "Thus conscience does make cowards of us all; And thus the native hue of resolution Is sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought, And enterprises of great pitch and moment With this regard their actions turn awry, And lose the name of action, Soft you now!

The fair Ophelia: Nymph, in thy orisons Be all my sins remember'd."

Make clear the mood of Hamlet while uttering these words and the effect, if any, upon him of the sight of Ophelia. In view of these lines describe any one of the important occasions when Hamlet did take action.

Or-Re-write in idiomatic prose the following passage :-

(b) "The single and peculiar life is bound,
With all the strength and armour of the mind,
To keep itself from noyance; but much more
That spirit upon whose weal depends and rests
The lives of many. The cease of majesty
Dies not alone, but like a gulf doth draw
What's near it with it; it is a massy wheel
Fix'd on the summit of the highest mount
To whose huge spokes ten thousand lesser things
Are mortised and adjoined; which, when it falls,
Each small annexment, petty consequence,
Attends the boisterous ruin."

5. Paraphrase closely and idiomatically, amplifying slightly, if necessary, so as to make the sense clear, either of the following passages:—

(a) "There lives within the very flame of love
A kind of wick or snuff that will abate it;
And nothing is at a like goodness still,
For goodness, growing to a plurisy,
Dies in his own too much: that we would do
We should do when we would; for this 'would'
changes

And hath abatements and delays as many As there are tongues, are hands, are accidents: And then this 'should' is like a spendthrift sigh, That hurts by easing."

- (b) "Her obsequies have been so far enlarged
 As we have warrantise: her death was doubtful;
 And, but that great command o'ersways the order,
 She should in ground unsanctified have lodged
 Till the last trumpet; for charitable prayers,
 Shards, flints and pebbles should be thrown on her:
 Yet here she is allow'd her virgin crants,
 Her maiden strewments and the bringing home
 Of bell and burial."
- 6. Either—Re-write the following passage so that the meaning may be quite clear:—

"The oars were silver, Which to the tune of flutes kept stroke, and made The water which they beat to follow faster, As amorous of their strokes. For her own person, It beggar'd all description: she did lie In her pavilion—cloth-of-gold of tissue—O'er-picturing that Venus where we see The fancy outwork nature: on each side her Stood pretty dimpled boys, like smiling Cupids, With divers-colour'd fans, whose wind did seem To glow the delicate cheeks which they did cool, And what they undid did."

How may the above passage be taken as typical of this one of Shakespeare's plays and as suggestive of the character of Antony?

Or-Re-write the following so that the meaning may be quite clear:-

Sooth. "If thou dost play with him at any game,
Thou art sure to lose; and, of that natural luck,
He beats thee 'gainst the odds: thy lustre thickens,
When he shines by: I say again, thy spirit
Is all afraid to govern thee near him;
But, he away, 'tis noble. Exit Soothsayer.

Ant.

"Be it art or hap,
He hath spoken true: the very dice obey him:
And in our sports my better cunning faints
Under his chance: if we draw lots, he speeds;
His cocks do win the battle still of mine,
When it is all to nought; and his quails ever
Beat mine, inhooped, at odds. I will to Egypt."

Trace briefly the course of Antony's moral surrender from his defeat at Modena onward, as we learn it from his own words or from the statements of others in the play. Refer definitely to the passages in the play and if possible to the expressions used.

7. Either—Explain all the figures in the following passage making clear their application:—

"Fortune and Antony part here; even here
Do we shake hands. All come to this? The hearts
That spaniel'd me at heels, to whom I gave
Their wishes, do discandy, melt their sweets
On blossoming Cæsar; and this pine is bark'd,
That overtopp'd them all. Betray'd I am:
O this false soul of Egypt! this grave charm,—
Whose eye beck'd forth my wars, and call'd them home—

Like a right gipsy, hath, at fast and loose, Beguiled me to the very heart of loss."

Or-Add notes to make clear all the figures, allusions, or other difficulties in the following passage:-

Dol.

"Most sovereign creature,-

Cleo. His legs bestrid the ocean: his rear'd arm
Crested the world: his voice was propertied
As all the turned spheres, and that to friends;
But when he meant to quail and shake the orb,
He was as rattling thunder...

His delights

Were dolphin-like; they show'd his back above. The element they lived in: in his livery Walk'd crowns and crownets."

8. Either-Add notes to the expressions in italics in the following passage:—

"Then a soldier.

Full of strange oaths and bearded like the pard,
Jealous in honour, sudden and quick in quarrel,
Seeking the bubble reputation
Even in the cannon's mouth. And then the justice
In fair round belly with good capon lined,
With eyes severe and beard of formal cut,
Full of wise saws and modern instances;
And so he plays his part. The sixth age shifts
Into the lean and slipper'd pantaloon,
With spectacles on nose and pouch on side,
His youthful hose, well saved, a world too wide
For his shrunk shank."

Show that the descriptions of these and the other "ages' are in keeping with Jaques' character. Make definite references to the descriptions of the other ages.

Or—Expand the following passage so as to enable a modern reader to perceive these same melancholies in our own day. Describe briefly the early seventeenth century work whose title is suggested by this passage, and its author.

"I have neither the scholar's melancholy, which is emulation; nor the musician's, which is fantastical; nor the courtier's, which is proud; nor the soldier's, which is ambitious; nor the lawyer's, which is politic; nor the lady's, which is nice; nor the lover's, which is all these: but it is a melancholy of mine own, compounded of many simples, extracted from many objects, and indeed the sundry contemplation of my travels, in which my often rumination wraps me in a most humorous sadness."

- 9. Re-write in idiomatic English any three of the following passages, adding any necessary notes:—
- (a) "Peradventure this is not Fortune's work neither, but Nature's; who perceiveth our natural wits too dull to reason of such goddesses and hath sent this natural for our whetstone."
- (b) "Good my complexion! dost thou think, though I am caparisoned like a man, I have a doublet and hose in my disposition? One inch of delay more is a South-sea of discovery."
 - (c) "Dead shepherd, now I find thy saw of might, Who ever loved that loved not at first sight?"
- (d) "Farewell, Monsieur Traveller: look you lisp and wear strange suits, disable all the benefits of your own country,...or I will scarce think that you have swam in a gondola."
- (e) "By my life, I do; which I tender dearly, though I say I am a magician. Therefore, put you in your best array; ... for if you will be married to-morrow, you shall, and to Rosalind, if you will."
- 10. Either—Re-write the following passage in idiomatic English, altering all the distinctive phraseology, but preserving the form of dialogue and retaining the sequence of the ideas:—

Cam. "You had much ado to make his anchor hold: When you cast out, it still came home.

Leon.

Didst note it?

Cam. "He would not stay at your petitions; made His business more material.

Leon.

Didst perceive it?

[Aside]..... 'Tis far gone,
When I shall gust it last. How came't, Camillo,
That he did stay ?

Cam.

At the good queen's entreaty.

Leon. At the queen's be't: 'good' should be pertinent;
But, so it is, it is not. Was this taken
By any understanding pate but thine?
For thy conceit is soaking, will draw in
More than the common blocks."

Say what this passage reveals of Leontes as able to read Camillo or to read men in general.

Or-Re-write the following passage in idiomatic English, making the sense clear, yet altering all the distinctive phrase-ology:—

"I that please some, try all, both joy and terror Of good and bad, that make and unfold error. Now take upon me in the name of Time To use my wings. Impute it not a crime To me or my swift passage, that I slide O'er sixteen years and leave the growth untried Of that wide gap, since it is in my power To o'erthrow law and in one self-born hour To plant and o'erwhelm custom.....

Your patience this allowing, I turn my glass and give my scene such growing As you had slept between."

What light is cast by the words "a crime" upon the rules of dramatic writers of the time?

11. Explain by a close paraphrase in idiomatic English either of the following passages:—

(a) "All

Thy bygone fooleries were but spices of it.

That thou betray'd'st Polixenes, 'twas nothing;
... nor was't much,

Thou wouldst have poison'd good Camillo's honour, To have him kill a kink; poor trespasses, More monstrous standing by: whereof I reckon The casting forth to crows thy baby-daughter

QUESTION PAPERS.

To be or none or little; though a devil
Would have shed water out of fire ere done't:
... this is not, no,

Laid to thy answer."

(b) Cam. "Prosperity's the very bond of love, Whose fresh complexion and whose heart together Affliction alters.

Per. One of these is true:

I think affliction may subdue the cheek,
But not take in the mind.

Cam. Yea, say you so?

There shall not at your father's house these seven years

Be born another such.

Flo. My good Camillo, She is as forward of her breeding as She is i' the rear our birth."

FOURTH PAPER.

A. Ben Jonson, Chaucer, Spenser.

BEN JONSON.

1. "As when some one peculiar quality

Doth so possess a man, that it doth draw
All his affects, his spirits and his power,
In their confluctions, all to run one way,
This may be truly said to be a humour."

Comment upon the above definition of humour. To what extent is it adhered to in the play of "Every man in his Humour"?

Distinguish between this use of the word 'humour' and our modern use of it;

or

"Ben Jonson is much more the mirror of his times than Shakespeare, in whom the particular is lost in the universal."

Refute or justify the above as fully as you can from your acquaintance with the works of the two dramatists.

- 2. Give in your own words, the meaning of any five of the following, explaining all allusions and referring each quotation to its context:—
 - (a) Where neither chorus wafts you o'er the seas, Nor creaking throne comes down the boys to please; Nor nimble squib is seen to make afeard The gentlewoman.
 - (b) I have bought me a hawk, and a hood, and bells, and all:
 I lack nothing but a book to keep it by.
 - (c) Nor stand so much on your gentility
 Which is an airy and mere borrow'd thing
 From dead men's dust and bones; and none of yours,
 Except you make, or hold it.
 - (d) O coz! it cannot be answered; go not about it: Drake's old ship at Deptford may sooner circle the world again.
 - (e) An he think to be relieved by me, when he is got into one o'your city pounds, the counters, he has the wrong sow by the ear, i' faith; and claps his dish at the wrong man's door.
 - (f) I'll have my judgment burn'd in the ear for a rogue; make much of thy vein, for it is inimitable. But I marle what camel it was that had the carriage of it.
 - (g) Business, go by for once.

 No, beauty, no; you are of too good caract,
 To be left so, without a guard, or open.

 Your lustre, too, 'll inflame at any distance,
 Draw courtship to you, as a jet doth straws.

- (h) 'Sprecious! an such drunkards and tankards as you are, come to dispute of tobacco once, I have done; away with him!
- (i) Body of me, I had a warrant of the peace served on me even now as I came along by a water-bearer.
- (j) Here take my armour off quickly, 'twill make him swoon, I fear; he is not fit to look on't, that will put up a blow.
- 3. Explain fully the meaning of the following expressions :-

A Paul's man, a gull, the harrot's book, the brasen head, go by Hieronyms, pure Toledo shove-groat shilling, Madge-howlet, nupson, Scanderbag, teck-tack, viaticum, scot and lot, a suburb humour, vied and revied.

B. Chaucer, Spenser, and Philology.

SPENSER.

4. I labour to portraiet in Arthure, before he was king, the image of a brave knight, perfected in the twelve moral virtues, as Aristotle hath devised, the which is the purpose of the first twelve books!

How far does this statement agree with the impression of the Faery Queen gained by reading the first two books? Give briefly your own view of these two books;

or

"Spenser, carrying on the tradition of a dead chivalry, infuses into it a spirit of idealism that it probably never possessed, and, at the same time, clothes it in a wonderful wealth of fresh and beautiful imagery."

Comment briefly on the above and say to what extent you consider it to be justified by the parts of the poem you have read.

- 5. Give briefly the meaning of five of the following passages, explaining all the allusions and referring each passage to its context, where possible:—
 - (a) Lo! I the man whose muse whylome did mask, As time her taught, in lowly shepherd's weeds, Am now enforced, a far unfitter task, For trumpets stern to change mine oaten reeds, And sing of knights' and ladies' gentle deeds.
 - (b) The devilish hag, by changes of my cheer, Perceived my thought; and, drown'd in sleepy night, With wicked herbs and ointments did besmear My body, all through charms and magic might, That all my senses were bereaved quite.
 - (c) His haughty helmet, horrid all with gold,
 Both glorious brightness and great terror bred:
 For all the crest a dragon did enfold
 With greedy paws, and over all did spread
 His golden wings: his dreadful hideous head
 Close couched on the beaver, seemed to throw
 From flaming mouth bright sparkles fiery red.
 - (d) "Well, worthy imp," said the the lady gent, "And pupil fit for such a tutor's hand! But what adventure, or what high intent, Hath brought you hither into Faëry land, Aread Prince Arthur, crown of martial band?"
 - (e) Eftsoones into an holy hospital,

 That was foreby the way, she did him bring;
 In which seven head-men, that had vowed all
 Their life to service of high heaven's King
 Did spend their days in doing godly thing:
 - (f) His own two hands the holy knots did knit, That none but death for ever can divide; His own two hands for such a turn most fit, The housling fire did kindle and prov de

And holy water thereon sprinkled wide; At which the bushy teade a groom did light, And sacred lamp in secret chamber hide.

- (g) Still as he went, he crafty stales did lay With cunning trayness to entrap him unawares, And privy spials placed in all his way, To weet what course he takes, and how he fares; To catch him at a vantage in his snares.
- (h) Both which are
 The sons of old Acrates and Despite;
 Acrates, son of Phlegethon and Jar:
 But Phlegethon is son of Erebus and night;
 But Erebus the son of Eternity is hight.
- (i) Thereat the fiend his gnashing teeth did grate,
 And grieved, so long to lack his greedy prey;
 Full well he weened that so glorious bait
 Would tempt his guest to make thereof assay;
 Had he so done, he had him snatch'd away
 More light than culver in a falcon's fist:
- (j) The fair Sabrina, almost dead with fear, She there attacked, far from all succour: The one she slew in that impatient stoure, But the sad virgin innocent of all Adown the rolling river she did pour, Which of her name now Severn men do call:
- 6. Explain fully the structure of the Spenserian stanza. Show, by means of illustrative examples, how Spenser makes use of doubtful forms and even coins new words to meet the requirements of his verse.

Chaucer.

- 7. Give in your own words the meaning of the following passages, adding detailed explanations of the words in italics:—
 - (a) Bifel that, in that seson on a day,
 In Southwerk at the Tabard as I lay

Redy to wenden on my pilgrimage
To Caunterbury with ful devout corage,
At night was come into that hostelrye
Wel nyne and twenty in a companye,
Of sondry folk, by aventure y-falle.
In felawshipe, and pilgrims were they alle.

- (b) A Frankeleyn was in his companye;
 Whyt was his berd, as is the dayesye.
 Of his complexion he was sangwyn
 Wel loved he by the morwe a sop in wyn,
 To liven in delyt was ever his wone,
 For he was Epicurus owne sone,
 That heeld opinioun, that pleyn delyt
 Was verraily felicitee parfyt,
 An householdere, and that a greet, was he;
 Seint Julian he was in his contree,
 His breed his ale, was alwey after oon;
 A bettre envyned man was no-wher noon.
 Withoute bake mete was never his hous,
 Of fish and flesh, and that so plenteous,
 It snewed in his house of mete and drinke.
- (c) Whan that Arcite had romed al his fille
 And songen al the roundel lustily,
 Into a studie he fil sodenly,
 As doon these loveres in her queynte geres,
 Now in a croppe, now down in the breres,
 Now up, now down, as boket in a welle.
 Right as a Friday, soothly for to telle,
 Now it shyneth, now it reyneth faste,
 Right so can gery Venus overcaste
 The hertes of hir folk.
- (d) Al ful of chirking was that sory place, The sleeve of him-self yet saugh I their, His herte-blood hath bathed al his heer; The nayl y-driven in the shode a-night,

The colde deeth, with mouth gaping upright.

Amiddes of the temple sat meschaunce,
With disconfort and sory contenaunce,
Yet saugh I woodnesse laughing in his rage;
Armed complaint, out-hees, and fiers outrage.
The careyne in the bush, with throte y-corve;
A thousand sleyn, and nat of qualm y-storve;
The tiraunt, with the prey by force y-raft;
The toun destroyed, there was no-thing laft;
Yet saugh I brent the shippes happesteres;
The hunte strangled with the wilde beres
The sowe freten the child right in the cradel;
The cook y-scalded, for all his longe ladel,
Noght was foryeten by th' infortune of Marte.

- (e) A col-fox, ful of sly iniquitee,

 That in the grove hadde woned yeres three,
 By heigh imaginacioun forn-cast,
 The same night through-out the hegges brass
 Into the yerd, ther Chauntecleer the faire
 Was wont, and eek his wyves, to repaire;
 And in a bed of wortes stille he lay,
 Til it was passed undern of the day,
 Wayting his time on Chauntecleer to falle,
 As gladly doon these homicydes alle.
- 8. Quote as accurately as you can Chaucer's description of one of the Canterbury pilgrims, drawing special attention to its salient points.
- 9. Write explanatory and etymological notes upon the following:—
 - (a) Ful ofte tyme he hadde the bord bigonne
 - (b) In alle the orders foure is noon that can So muche of daliaunce and faire langage.
 - (c) This somnour bar to him a stif burdoun.

- (d) A man moot nedes love, maugree his heed,
- (e) Ful prively two harneys hath he dight, Bothe suffisaunt and mete to darreyne.
- (f) And if yow thinketh this is wel y-sayd, Seyeth your avys, and holdeth yow apayd,
- (g) His brest to-brosten with his sadel-bowe.
- (h) Hir dyete was accordant to her cote.
- (i) His norice him expounded every del His sweven, and bad him for to kepe him wel For traisoun.
- (j) Certes, he Jakke Straw, and his meynee, Ne made never shoutes half so shrille, Whan that they wolden any Fleming kille.
- 10. "The compromise between English and Norman French was now completed, and the latter had no longer any claim to be considered a distinct language."

Justify the above from your acquaintance with Chaucer's poems, adding notes upon Chaucer's use of words of French origin.

(Morris and Kellner.)

Answer three of the following.

- 1. Write notes on the etymology of the following words:—Widow, uncle, lord, gander, Webster, swine, kine, children, ye, the, she, that, whether, farther, better, hindmost, whence, shall, running, y-clept.
- 2. State briefly what has been the effect upon the English language of the decay of inflexion, giving illustrative examples where possible.
 - What do you understand by:—
 Mutation, grammatical change, epenthesis, apocope.
 Give a brief account of Grimm's Law.

- 4. Write brief notes on the decline of the use of the impersonal form in English. Illustrate the various uses of the verb 'do.'
 - 5. Distinguish between-
 - (a) God saw the light that it was good;
 - (b) God saw that the light was good.

What objections may be raised to the use of the word saw in the latter instance?

FIFTH PAPER.

A. Early Prose; Essays, 17th and 18th Centuries.

N.B.—Any six, not more, of the following questions to be attempted. Candidates must attempt a question from each section.

1. Explain* the following passage. Compare the remarks of More and Bacon on the subject of servingmen or attendants upon noblemen and gentlemen :-

First there is a great numbre of gentlemen, which can not be content to live idle themselves, lyke dorres, of that whiche other have laboured for: their tenauntes I meane, whom they polle and shave to the quicke, by reisyng their rentes (for this onlye poynte of frugalitie do they use, men els through their lavasse and prodigall spendynge, hable to brynge theymselfes to verye beggerye) these gentlemen, I say, do not only live in idlenesse themselves, but also carrye about with them at their tailes a great flocke or traine of idle and loyterynge servyngemen, which never learned any craft wherby to gette their livynges.

^{*} You are recommended to deal with questions in which you are required to explain thus: (1) Give in your own words a brief expression of the context of the passage set; (2) express the sense of the passage in your own words, as far as possible avoiding the use of figurative and ornamental phrases in your answer and expressing every thought expressed in the original; (3) write short explanatory notes on such words and phrases as you consider to require them.

2. Explain* the following passage. Briefly describe the religious system ascribed by More to Utopia:—

For they beleve that the soules of brute beastes be immortall and everlasting. But nothynge to be compared with oures in dignitie, neither ordeined nor predestinate to like felicitie. For all they beleve certainly and sewerly that mans blesse shall be so great, that they do mourne and lament every mans sicknes, but no mans death, oneles it be one whome they see depart from his life carefullie and agaynst his will. For this they take for a verye evel token, as thoughe the soule beynge in dispaire and vexed in conscience, through some privie and secret forefeiling of the punishment now at hande were aferde to depart.

3. Remark on the condition of English prose composition in the time of Sir Thomas More.

В

4. Explain* the following passage. What English poets and which of their works does Sidney find worthy of special praise?

Upon this necessarily followeth, that base men with servile wits undertake it; who think it inough if they can be rewarded of the Printer. And so, as *Epaminondas* is sayd with the honor of his vertue to have made an office, by his exercising it, which before was contemptible to become highly respected, so these; no more but setting their names to it, by their owne disgracefulnes disgrace the most graceful Poesie.

5. Explain* the following passage. Comment on Sidney's argument:-

To the second therefore, that they should be the principall lyars; I aunswere paradoxically, but, truely, I thinke truely; that of all writers under the sunne, the Poet is the least lier: and though he would, as a Poet can scarcely be a lyer, the

^{*} See note on page 588.

astronomer, with his cosen the Geometrician, can hardly escape, when they take upon them to measure the height of the starres. How often, think you, doe the Phisitians lye, when they aver things good for sicknesses, which afterwards send charon a great nomber of soules drowned in a potion before they come to his Ferry.

6. Examine the position of Sidney among his contempora-

C.

7. Explain* the following passage. Give the substance of Bacon's remarks on Travel:—

And let his travel appear rather in his discourse, than in his apparel or gesture; and in his discourse let him be rather advised in his answers, than forward to tell stories: and let it appear that he doth not change his country manners for those of foreign parts, but only prick in some flowers of that he hath learned abroad into the customs of his own country.

8. Explain* the following passage. Briefly explain Bacon's political theories as disclosed in the Essays:—

The wars of latter ages seem to be made in the dark, in respect of the glory and honour which reflected upon men from the wars in ancient time. There be now, for martial encouragement some degrees and orders of chivalry (which, nevertheless, are conferred promiscuously upon soldiers and no soldiers); and some remembrance perhaps upon the escutcheon; and some hospitals for maimed soldiers; and such like things. But in ancient times were things able to inflame all men's courages.

9. Comment on the changes in the successive editions of the Essays issued by Bacon.

^{*} See note on page 588.

D.

10. Explain* the following passage. Give the substance of Addison's paper entitled "The Golden Scales":—

Upon emptying the scales, I laid several titles and honours, with pomps, triumphs, and many weights of the like nature, in one of them, and seeing a little glittering weight lie by me, I threw it accidentally into the other scale, when, to my great surprise, it proved so exact a counterprise, that it kept the balance in an equilibrium. This little glittering weight was inscribed upon the edges of it with the word Vanity. I found there were several other weights which were equally heavy, and exact counterpoises to one another; a few of them I tried, as avarice and poverty, riches and content, with some others.

11. Explain* the following passage. Comment on the picture of Town Life presented by Addison in the Essays:—

It is another great imperfection in our London cries, that there is no just time nor measure observed in them. Our news should, indeed, be published in a very quick time, because it is a commodity that will not keep cold. It should not, however, be cried with the same precipitation as "fire," yet this is generally the case. A bloody battle alarms the town from one end to another in an instant. Every motion of the French is published in so great a hurry, that one could think the enemy were at our gates.

12. Give a concise account of the political situation of England in the days of the *Spectator*, and examine the influence of politics upon the literature of the period.

B.

- 1. Translate, adding notes on the words in italics :-
- (a) Hië comon pa to pære stowe pe him gesweotolode God; and he pær weofod arærde on pa ealdan wisan, and pone

^{*} See note on page 588.

wudu gelögode swā swā hē hit wolde habban to his sunu bærnette, sippan hē ofslægen wurde. He geband pā his sunu, and his sweord ateah pæt hē hine geoffrode on pa ealdan wisan.

(b) Sum widewe wunode, Oswegu gehātén, æt þæs hālgan byrgenne, on gebedum and fæstennum manigu gear siþþan. Seo wolde ēfsian ælce geare þone sanct, and his næglas ceorfan sieferlice mid lufe, and on scrīne healdan to hālig dōme on weofode. Þa weorþode þæt land folc mid geleafan þone sanct and þeödrēd biscop þearle mid giefum on golde and on seolfre þam sancte to weorþmynde.

2. Translate, parsing the words in italics:

- (a) Affrica and Asia hiera land gemircu onginnah of Alexandria Egypta burge and ligeh het langemære suh honan ofer nilus ha ea, and swa ofer Ethiopica westenne oh hone suh garsecge. And hære Affrica norhwestgemære is æt pæm garsecge scyt, hær Ercoles syla stondah. And hire ryhtwestende is æt hæm beorge he mon Athlans nemneh, and æt hæm iglande he mon hæt Fortunatus.
- (b) Æfter him feng his sunu to Persea rice, Xersis þæt gewinn þæt his fæder astealde, he diegellice for þæm V gear scipa worhte, and fultum gegaderode. Þa wæs mid him an wræccea of Lacedamania, Creca byrg, se wæs haten Dameraþ, se pæt facn to his cyþþe gebodade, 7 hit on anum brede awrat, 7 siþþan mid weaxe beworhte. Xersis, þa he an Crecas for. hæfde his agenes folces VIII C þusenda, 7 he hæfde of oþrum þeodum abeden IIII cm; 7 he hæfde scipa þara micelna dulmuna, an m 7 II hund, 7 þara scipa wæron III m þe hiera mete beran; 7 ealles his heres wæs swelc ungemet þæt mon eaþe cweþan mehte þæt hit wundor wære, hwær hie landes hæfden þæt hie mehtan on gewician, oþþe wæteres þæt hie mehtan him þurst of adrincan. Swa þeah seo ungemetlice menges þæs folces wæs þa ieþre to oferwinnanne þonne heo us sie nu to gerimanne oþþe to geliefanne.

- (c) Sippan he pa burg hæfde him to gewildum gedon, pa for he to opre byrg, pær Ambira se cyning on wunode. Pær forwear micel Alexandres heres for geætrēdum gescotum. Ac Alexandre wear on pære ilcan niht an swefne an wyrt opewed. Pa nam he pa on mergen, 7 sealde hie pæm gewundedum drincan; 7 hie wurdon mid pæm gehæled 7 sippan pa burg gewann.
 - 3. Unseen passages-

Translate:

- (a) Hir hiene bestæl se here on midne winter ofer twelftan niht to Cippanhamme, ond geridon wesseaxna lond ond gesæton ond micel þæs folces ofer sæ adræfdon, ond þæs öþres þone mæstan dæl hie geridon, ond him to gecirdon, buton þam cyninge Ælfrede; ond he lytle werede unieþelice æfter wudum for and on morfæstenum
- (b) Gif hwa gefohte on cyninges huse, sie he scyldig ealles his ierfes, ond sie on cyninges dome hwæder he lif age þe nage.

Gif hwa stalie swa his wif nyte ond his bearn, geselle LX scillings to wite.

- (c) He gefeng pā fetelhilt, freca scyldenga,
 Hrech and hrerogrimm hringmæl gebrægd,
 Aldres orwena, yrringa sloh,
 pæt hire wip halse heard grapöde.
 Banhringas bræc, bill eall þurhwöd
 Fægne flæschoman; hes on flett gecrong;
 Sweord wæs swatig, secg weorce gefeh.
 Lixte se leöma; leoht inne stod
 Efne swa of heofene hādre scined
 Rodores candel.
- Decline the following in full:
 dæg, bridel, fæt, stow, giefu, scotung, cwen boc, gös, guma.
- Decline in all genders: god, halig, gearu.

- 6. Give an example of the weak declension of adjectives.
 When is this form used?
- Decline in full:—
 Ic, he, se, þæs, hwa.
- 8. Give the comparative and superlative degrees of:

 heard, halig, rice, gearu, eald, god, micel, lytel longe, brad.
- 9. Distinguish between strong and weak verbs. Into what classes are strong verbs divided? Give an example of each class.
 - 10. Give the principal parts of the following verbs: gripan, snidan, leogan, delfan, teon, cierran, erian, beon, drincan, tredan.

SIXTH PAPER.

1. (a) "The Rivals is artificial comedy, inclining on one side to farce, and, on another, to the sentimental."

Explain this criticism, and illustrate by references to the plot, scenes, and characters.

(b) "Lydia. Why, is it not provoking? when I thought we were coming to the prettiest distress imaginable, to find myself made a mere Smithfield bargain of at last! There, had I projected one of the most sentimental elopements!—so becoming a disguise! so amiable a ladder of ropes!—Conscious moon—four horses—Scotch parson—with such surprise to Mrs. Malaprop—and such paragraphs in the newspapers!—Oh, I shall die with disappointment!"

Explain the above passage in detail, and use it to sketch the character of Lydia Languish. Why is the play called "The Rivals"?

- (c) Correct the following remarks of Mrs. Malaprop:-
- (1) "I would by no means wish a daughter of mine to be a progeny of learning. She should have a supercilious

knowledge of accounts; and, as she grew up, I would have her instructed in geometry, that she might know something of the contagious countries.

- (2) Sure, if I reprehend anything in this world, it is the use of my oracular tongue, and a nice derangement of epitaphs!
- 2. (a) How does Carlyle define Religion? What truths does he accept in the religions of Odin, Mahomet, Dante, Luther, and Knox?
- (b) Explain what he means by Quackery, Dilletantism, Vulpine morality, Profit and Loss morality, and Cant.
- (c) How does he trace the connection between Luther's Protestantism and Modern Democracy? Is Democracy Carlyle's ideal form of government?
- 3. Take ANY THREE of the following passages; re-write them in ordinary English Prose, and explain their meaning:—
- (1) No Homer sang these Norse Sea-kings; but Agamemnon's was a small audacity, and of small fruit in the world, to some of them; to Hrolf's of Normandy, for instance; Hrolf, or Rollo Duke of Normandy, the wild Sea-king, has a share in governing England at this hour.
- (2) What we call pure or impure, is not with Nature the final question. Not how much chaff is in you: but whether you have any wheat. Pure? I might say to many a man: Yes, you are pure; pure enough; but you are chaff,—insincere hypothesis, hearsay, formality; you never were in contact with the great heart of the Universe at all; you are properly neither pure nor impure; you are nothing, Nature has no business with you.
- (3) What Act of Parliament, debate at St. Stephen's, on the hustings or elsewhere, was it that brought this Shakspeare into being? No dining at Freemason's Tavern, opening subscription-lists, selling of shares, and infinite other jangling and true or false endeavouring.

- e (4) How many earnest rugged Cromwells, Knoxes, poor Peasant Covenanters, wrestling, battling for very life, in rough miry places, have to struggle, and suffer, and fall, greatly censured, bemired,—before a beautiful Revolution of eighty-eight can step over them in official pumps and silk stockings, with universal three-times-three!
- (5) True, you may well ask, What could the world, the governors of the world, do with such a man? Difficult to say what the governors of the world could do with him! What he could do with them is unhappily clear enough,—guillotine a great many of them!
- 4. Answer any two of the following :-
- (a) How does Carlyle show that Books have diminished the importance of the Church, the University, and Parliament?
- (b) What truth does he find in the "Divine Right of Kings" theory, and in Napoleon's interpretation of Democracy?
 - (c) How does he defend Cromwell for his autocratic rule?
- 5. Answer any two of the following :-
- (a) "England had one great opportunity of thoroughly assimilating Ireland to herself, and she threw it wilfully away." How does Froude prove this statement?
- (b) "In a country like ours, where each child that is born among us finds every acre of land appropriated, a universal 'Not Yours' set upon the rich things with which] he is surrounded, and a government which, unlike those of old Greece or modern China, does not permit superfluous babies to be strangled—such a child, since he is required to live, has a right to demand such teaching as shall enable him to live with honesty, and take such a place in society as belongs to the faculties he has brought with him."

Explain the above. What, in Froude's opinion, should "such teaching" consist of—(1) on the lower scale; and

- (2) on the next scale? What is his opinion about "spiritual culture?"
- (c) "No one, probably, of Mr. Froude's day was less blind to English faults than he was; no one more thoroughly grasped and more ardently admired the greatness of England, or more steadfastly did his utmost in his own vocation to keep her great"

Illustrate the above criticism by references to his essays in your course.

- 6. Answer either of the following :-
- (1) Mention and illustrate by references to Silas Marner the distinctive excellencies of George Eliot as a novelist.
- (2) "In the Psychological novel the outward sequence of its incidents is the correlative of an inner sequence of thought and feeling, which is brought into harmony with an ethical formula and accounted for by an analysis of motive."

Show by concrete examples from "Silas Marner" that it belongs to the class of novels so defined.

- 7. Explain any two of the following passages, with explicit reference to the context:—
- (1) It seemed to him that the Power he had vainly trusted in among the streets and at the prayer-meetings, was very far away from the land in which he had taken refuge, where men lived in careless abundance, knowing and needing nothing of that trust, which for him, had been turned to bitterness. The little light he possessed spread its beams so narrowly, that frustrated belief was a curtain broad enough to create for him the blackness of night.
- (2) Favourable chance is the god of all men who follow their own devices instead of obeying a law they believe in. The evil principle deprecated in that religion, is the orderly sequence by which the seed brings forth a crop after its kind,

1.

- (3) "But now, upo' Christmas day, if you was to go to Church, and see the holly and the yew, and hear the anthim and then take the Sacramen', you'd be a deal the better, and you'd know which end you stood on, and you could put you trust i' Them as knows better nor we do, seein' you'd ha' done what it lies on us all to do."
- (4) In old days there were angels who came and took men by the hand and led them away from the city of destruction. We see no white-winged angels now. But yet men are led away from threatening destruction; a hand is put into theirs, which leads them forth gently toward a calm and bright land, so that they look no more backward; and the hand may be a little child's.

SEVENTH PAPER. Unseen Passages.

Who is the honest man? He that doth still and strongly good pursue, To God, his neighbour, and himself most true; Whom neither force nor fawning can Unpinne, or wrench from giving all their due. Whose honesty is not So loose or easie that a ruffling winde Can blow away, or glittering look it blinde; Who rides his sure and even trot While the world now rides by, now lags behinde. Who, when great trials come, Nor seeks nor shunnes them ; but doth calmly stay, Till he the thing and the example weigh: All being brought into a summe, What place or person calls for he does pay. Who never melts or thawes At close tentations; when the day is done, His goodnesse sets not, but in dark can runne : The sunne to others writeth laws, And is their vertue; Vertue is his sunne.

Who, when he is to treat
With sick folks, women, those whom passions sway;
Allows for that, and keeps his constant way:
Whom others' faults do not defeat;
But though men fail him, yet his part doth play.

Whom nothing can procure,
When the wide world runs bias, from his will
To writhe his limbes, and share, not mend the ill,
This is the Mark-man, safe and sure,
Who still is right, and prayes to be so still.

Explain the above stanza by stanza.

(a) Say not, the struggle nought availeth,
 The labour and the wounds are vain,
 The enemy faints not, nor faileth,
 And as things have been things remain.

If hopes were dupes, fears may be liars; It may be, in yon smoke conceal'd Your comrades chase e'en now the fliers, And, but for you, possess the field.

For while the tired waves, vainly breaking, Seem here no painful inch to gain, Far back, through creeks and inlets making, Comes silent, flooding in, the main.

And not by eastern windows only,
When daylight comes, comes in the light;
In front the sun climbs slow, how slowly.
But westward, look, the land is bright.

(b) 'Not ours,' say some, 'the thought of death to dread;
Asking no heaven, we fear no fabled hell:
Life is a feast, and we have banqueted—
Shall not the worms as well?

The after-si ence, when the feast is o'er,

And void the places where the minstrels stood,
Differs in nought from what has been before,
And is nor ill nor good.'

Ah, but the Apparition—the dumb sign—
The beckoning finger bidding me forego
The fellowship, the converse, and the wine,
The songs, the festal glow!

And ah, to know not, while with friends I sit,
And while the purple joy is pass'd about,
Whether 'tis ampler day divinelier lit
Or homeless night without;

And whether, stepping forth, my soul shall see
New prospects, or fall sheer—a blinded thing!

There is, O Grave, thy hourly victory,
And there, O Death, thy sting.

Express the leading idea of (a) and (b).

3. What mortal is there of us, who would find his satisfaction enhanced by an opportunity of comparing the picture he presents to himself of his own doings, with the picture they make on the mental retina of his neighbours? We are poor plants buoyed up by the air-vessels of our own conceit: alas for us, if we get a few pinches that empty us of that windy selfsubsistence! The very capacity for good would go out of us-For tell the most impassioned orator, suddenly, that his wig is away, or his shirt-lap hanging out, and that he is tickling people by the oddity of his person, instead of thrilling them by the energy of his periods, and you would infallibly dry up the spring of his eloquence. That is a deep and wide saying that no miracle can be wrought without faith-without the worker's faith in himself as well as the recipient's faith in him. And the greater part of the worker's faith in himself is made up of the faith that others believe in him. Let me be persuaded that my neighbour Jenkins considers me a blockhead, and I shall never shine in conversation with him any more. Let me discover that the lovely Phœbe thinks my squint intolerable, and I shall never be able to fix her blandly with my disengaged eye again.

Thank heaven, then, that a little illusion is left to us, to enable us to be useful and agreeable—that we do not know exactly what our friends think of us—that the world is not made of looking-glass, to show us just the figure we are making, and just what is going on behind our backs! By the help of dear friendly illusion, we are able to dream that we are charming—and our faces wear a becoming air of self-possession; we are able to dream that other men admire our talents—and our benignity is undisturbed; we are able to dream that we are doing much good—and we do a little.

Set forth, in your own words, the value of "illusion" as conceived by the author of this extract.

4. In that secondary office of imagination where it serves the artist not as the reason that shapes, but as the interpreter of his conceptions into words, there is a distinction to be noticed between the higher and lower mode in which it performs its function. It may be either creative or pictorial, may body forth the thought or merely image it forth. With Shakespeare, for example, imagination seems immanent in his very consciousness; with Milton, in his memory. In the one it sends, as if without knowing it, a fiery life into the verse; in the other, it elaborates a certain pomp and elevation. Accordingly the bias of the former is toward over-intensity, of the other toward over-diffuseness. Shakespeare's temptation is to push a willing metaphor beyond its strength, to make a passion over-inform its tenement of words; Milton cannot resist running a simile on into a fugue. Shakespeare's language is no longer the mere vehicle of thought, it has become part of it, its very flesh and blood. The pleasure it gives us is unmixed, direct, like that from the smell of a flower or the flavour of a fruit. Milton sets everywhere his little pitfalls of bookish association for the memory. I know that Milton's manner is very grand. It is slow, it is stately, moving as in triumphal procession, with music, with historic banners, with spoils from every time and every region, and captive epithets, like huge Sicambrians, thrust their broad shoulders between us and the thought whose pomp they decorate. But it is manner, nevertheless, as is proved by the ease with which it is parodied, by the danger it is in of degenerating into mannerism whenever it forgets itself. Fancy a parody of Shakespeare,-I do not mean of his words, but of his tone, for that is what distinguishes the master. You might as well try it with the Venus of Melos. In Shakespeare it is always the higher thing, the thought, the fancy that is pre-eminent; it is Cæsar that draws all eyes, and not the chariot in which he rides, or the throng which is but the reverberation of his supremacy. If not, how explain the charm with which he dominates in all tongues, even under the disenchantment of translation? Among the most alien races he is as solidly at home as a mountain seen from different sides by many lands, itself superbly solitary, yet the companion of all thoughts and domesticated in all imaginations.

Express, in as simple language as you can, the distinction here brought out, between Shakespeare's and Milton's modes of expression.

5. "Human labour, through all its forms, from the sharpening of a stake to the construction of a city or an epic, is one immense illustration of the perfect compensation of the Universe. The absolute balance of Give and Take, the doctrine that everything has its price,—and if that price is not paid, not that thing, but something else is obtained, and that it is impossible to get any thing without its price,—is not less sublime in the columns of a ledger than in the budgets of States, in the laws of light and darkness, in all the action and reaction of nature. I cannot doubt that the high laws which each man

sees implicated in those processes with which he is conversant, the stern ethics which sparkle on his chisel edge, which are measured out by his plumb and footrule, which stand as manifest in the footing of the shop-bill as in the history of a State—do recommend to him his trade, and though seldom named, exalt his business to his imagination."

Shortly comment on the thought of this passage.

EIGHTH PAPER.

Essay.

'The main characteristics of English Literature in the early part of the 18th Century.'

Or

'The distinction between the classical drama—as represented in your course by Samson Agonistes; and the romantic drama, as represented by Shakespeare.'

PHILOSOPHY.

FIRST PAPER.

Psychology.

- 1. What is meant by "unconscious sensation"? If it is said "All and only the phenomena which are imparted to our consciousness are psychical," how can we distinguish psychical from other knowledge, seeing that everything we know is in consciousness?
- 2. Examine the proposition: The standpoint of Psychology is "individualistic,"—that of the so-called objective sciences "universalistic."
- 3. Can we consider the proposition "that something which by hypothesis is but a series of feelings, can be aware of itself as a series," a sufficient explanation of the subject or Ego? Or must we consider the mind or Ego something different from any series of feelings or a possibility of such a series?

- 4. Mention the different meanings that have been given to the term 'Relativity of Knowledge.' Examine the theory: We do not know any one thing of itself but only the difference between it and another thing.
- 5. What is meant by Perception? Show clearly its relation to Sensation. Write a note on the different meanings that have been given to the words Sensation and Perception.
- 6. How do you distinguish Imagination properly so called from Memory and from Expectation?
- 7. What are the efficient and what are the final causes of the Feelings? On what conditions do the pleasantness or painfulness of Feelings depend?
- 8. Mention the peculiar features in our knowledge of Self, and distinguish between the knowledge of Self and Self-consciousness. Why does our knowledge of Self begin with, and so largely depend upon, our knowledge of our own bodies?

SECOND PAPER.

Metaphysics.

- 1. Distinguish pure from empirical knowledge, and show that though all our knowledge begins with experience it does not follow that it all arises out of experience. By what tests does Kant distinguish α priori knowledge from experiential knowledge?
- 2. Define Dogmatism, Scepticism, and Criticism, and point out their relations to each other.
 - 3. Compare the three theories, Space and Time are
 - (a) Abstractions from experience,
 - (b) Relations of co-existent and successive objects,
 - (e) a priori forms of things.

- 4. Define the Kantian Categories and compare them with the Aristotelian Categories. How are they derived and how do they have objective validity? Do you think their number might be reduced?
- 5. By what argument does Kant show that we cannot know the Thing in itself?
 - 6. How far can Logic answer the question What is truth?
- 7. Explain the nature and use of Principles. On what Principle are propositions divided into Categorical, Hypothetical, and Disjunctive? Reid says First Principles do not admit of direct or apodeictical proof. Have we any means then of being assured of their truth?
- 8. How does Seth support the proposition: There is no Substance with Qualities and there are no Qualities without a Substance to which they are referred?

THIRD PAPER.

Logic.

- 1. Distinguish the Logical from the Psychological treatment of Thought.
- 2. What does Sigwart mean by a Relational Judgment? Give a critical account of his treatment of the different forms of Relational Judgments.
- 3. Discuss the nature and origin of the Hypothetical Judgment.
 - 4. Explain and criticise:
- "These criticisms of Mill's are most instructive, for while disclosing a weak point in the Syllogism, they, nevertheless, are an involuntary confirmation of its true and fundamental importance."

- 5. State Sigwart's view of the Ideal of Knowledge and the use he makes of it in his Logical Theory.
- 6. Give a critical account of Sigwart's analysis of the idea of Causality.
- 7. Determine the function and value of the Methods of Agreement and Difference.

FOURTH PAPER.

Ethics.

- 1. State and criticise Green's objections to the treatment of Ethics as a part of Natural Science.
 - 2. Give an analysis of the state of the Self called Desire.
- 3. Explain and criticise the theory "that the quest of self-satisfaction is the form of all moral activity."
 - 4. Explain :-
- "There can be nothing in a nation, however exalted its mission, or in a Society, however perfectly organised, which is not in the persons composing the nation or the Society. Our ultimate standard of worth is an ideal of personal worth."
- 5. Criticise the following statement with reference to the theories of Sidgwick and Green:—
- "Any true theory of the (ultimate) good will present an appearance of moving in a circle."
- 6. Give an account of the practical value of Utilitarianism and of its predominance in Modern Europe.
- 7. Trace the development of the Greek idea of Virtue from Socrates to Aristotle.

FIFTH PAPER.

Essay.

Write an Essay on one of the following subjects :-

- (1) Green's Theory of the Self of man.
- (2) Hume's Theory of the Function of Reason.
- (3) The Relation of Logic to Metaphysics.

PERSIAN.

FIRST PAPER.

1. Explain the following into Persian, so as to render the meaning of each verse clear, and elucidate the allusions contained therein:—

مسود توکلهم نسونم درگه ملسوی

حاشا که شک بیخشش دوالمن در آورم

ان کس که داد جان ندهد نان بلے دهد

پس کفر باشد از بدل این ظن در آورم

چوں موسیم شجر دهد آتش چه حاجنست

کاتسش زنیسه وادی ایمسن در آورم

گر دور ناکسان نخسود فضل من رواست

نقصے چرا بفضل مجروس در آورم

بهسوام واز گربهسن آرنسه دو کسدان

فارت چارا به تدخ و بجوش در آورم

زان غدم كدة افتداب كدوم مدود برق وار

شب زهره را چو رعد بشیون در آورم

این پیرو زن هذروز عروس کرم نراد

پس سر چروا بخطد که این زن در آورم

گفتم بتری مدے سلاطین مبیسن در آنکه

سعو مبیس بشعر مبیس در آورم

خافاني مديم دمم بس به تيغ نطق

همچ ون کلیم رخده بالکن در آورم

بهر دو نان ستایش دو نان کنم مباد

کاب گهرو بسدگ خماهس در آورم

2. Write a short biography of خاقائي in Persian, and comment on his poetical style.

3. Translate, as literally as possible, into English:

در این گرداب به پایان منه بار شکم بر دل
که کشتی روز طوفان غرق از بار شکم گردد
بسعی ای کهنین دل مدتے بارے بکش کاهن
بسعی ای کهنین دل مدتے بارے بکش کاهن
بسعی آئید نے گیتے نما و جام جم گردد

نگا پوے حوم تا کی خیال از طبع بیرون کن که محرم گر شوی ذاتت حقائق را حرم گردد

کیائی سہمگین سنگیست در رہ ماندہ مردم را چنین سنگے مگر دائر بسیالی ندم گردد. خور کو بشادیہائے کے اندازہ انجامد

چو بيعقلان مرو دُنبال ان شادي كه غم گرده

خداوندان ملک فتع و کسر دشمنان را گوے بر ایشان چون بگشت احوال بر ما نیز هم گردد

دلت را دیدها بر دوز تا عین الیقیدن گوده تنت را زخمها بر گیر تا کند را احدکم گرده

درونت حوص نگذارد که زر بر دوستان باشــي

شكم خالي چو نرگس باش تا دستت درم گرده

خداوندا گر افزائی بدین حکمت که بخشیدی

مرا افذون شود به آنکه از ملک تو کم گرده

فقاه اندر تن خاکي ز ابر بخششت قطره مدد فرما بفضل خویش تا این قطره یم گردد

- (a) Scan a couplet from each of the above extracts and name the بحر.
- (b) Mention the various kinds of قافية and give an example of each.
- (c) Account for the الف. in كاپوے. What are the other forces of الف in Persian? Give examples.
- 5. Translate into English, adding explanatory notes where necessary:—

نشست خسرو روے زمین باستعقاق فواز تخت سلاطین مدار ملک عراق

خددایدگان ملوی زمانده نصور دین که هست افسر شاهی بطلعتش مشتاق

پذاه و ملجا عالم اتابک اعظم

رضاش خط درم از صعیفهٔ اعمار مخاش باب نخست از جریدهٔ ازراق

فلک بطوع تقرب کنده بخدمت أو چودوسقان بهدارا و دشمنان بنفاق

ایا شہم کے بہناگام کیاں وشاقانت مجرد را بدو انگشت بگسلت زنطاق

چوطاق و جفت زننه از طریق لعب کذنه بتیـــر تنهـــا جفت و به نیخ سر ها طـــاق

کسیکـه جفت نداند ز خسروان خود را نهد به پېش تو دعوي خسروي در طاق

شکوی تیے قو در رزم بیے آن باشدہ کے از طبیعت آتش بووں بود احواق بیک ثبات کے هذگ

بیـک ثبـان کـه هنـگام کار بــنـمــودي به بر و لطف در آمد جهان جاني و عاتی

6. Write out the following words with vowel points, and name their مادة, مادة, and the بواب from which they are derived:—

مشتاق ومدار واستحقاق ومدين ومدرهن وحاجات وتوكل وصعيفة المراق ومدارا وتقوب وملجا *

- 7. Analyse according to Persian Grammar, the 8th and 9th couplets in Question 5.
 - 8. Translate into idiomatic Persian :-

Sa'di was not one of those hypocritical Sufis who embrace the spiritual life to live in voluptuousness and idleness at the expense of the credulity of pious Muslims; for he treated with scant ceremony those who brought dishonour on the religious profession by such conduct. His morality is, in general, pure, and can neither be charged with laxity nor undue strictness. He knew how to hold the middle course between the fatalism which reduces man to a being entirely passive and the independence which delivers him up entirely to himself, and seems to remove him from the power of the Deity. All the works of Sa'di are not, however, free from blame: and his collected writings contain some poetry, the obscenity of which nothing can excuse. Even the Gulistan offers certain passages, of which the ideas, as well as the expression, afford us a shocking contrast with the morality and wisdom of the rest of the book; but this pertains to the difference of manners, and proves nothing against the purity of the writer's intentions. A remarkable feature which strikes one in Sa'di's writings, and especially in the Gulistan is, that he uses the hyperbole, and the figurative style generally, with much more sobriety than most Oriental writers, and that he rarely falls into unintelligible nonsense and obscurity.

SECOND PAPER.

1. Translate into English :-

یکی خالف پر گوهر آمد پدید * که چرخ فلک داشت آنوا کلید بدو گفت مهتر که بر گنج نام * نویسد کسے کش بود رای و کام نگفکن بر این گنج تا نام کیست * که آگنسدن آن بهنسگام کیست بیامد سر موبدان چون شنید * بدان گاو بر مهر جمشید دیسد بشالا جهان گفت کردم نگالا * نوشت است بر گاو جمشید شالا بلوگفت شالا ای سر موبدان * بهر کار دانا تو از بخودان بلوگفت شالا ای سر موبدان * بهرا کود باید مرا گذیج خویش فرآن گذیج که جمشید بنهاد پدسش * چرا کود باید مرا گذیج خویش هرآن گذیج کان جز بشمشیرو داد * فواز آیده آن گذیج هر گز مباد

- 2. Write what you know of فردوسي in Persian, relating the circumstances under which he composed the شاهنامه, and comparing his style with those of the other poets of his age.
- 3. Render into simple Persian, clearly explaining the figures of speech:—

سپیده دم که صدا بوے لطف جان گیرد چمس ز لطف هوا نکته بر جذان گیسود

هــزار نگهـت گل در چهــن تنــق بنــدد افق ز عـکس شفــق رنگ گلستان گیــرد

نواے چنگ بد آنساے دهد صلاے صبوح کے پیرے صومعے اُن اور مغان گیرد

شده سپہور چوزرین سپور کشدہ بور رو به تیخ صبے و عمود افق جہان گیاوہ بوغم زاغ سیده شاهباز زریان بال در این مقونس زنگاری اشیان گیاوہ ببرهمگاه چهدن رو که خوش تماشا نیست که لأله کاستهٔ نسوین و ارغدوان گیدود

چو شهسوار فلک بنگوه بجام صدوم که خور بشعشهٔ خود مهو خاوران گیرد

چه حالتست که گل در چهن نهاید رخ چه آنشست که در صرع صبح خوان گیرد

4. Translate into English, adding explanatory notes where necessary:—

باسپ افگذهنی چذهین هزار اسپ افگن افگذهی ز قرکان هوزار اسپ از فراز اسپ کسه پیکسو

چنان کردي چر خرن از بن هر موا تن جاري که گفتي زد بهفت اندام شان هر موا تن نشتر

هالل اسا حسامت قری را بر تاری قرران چنان شق د که جرم ماه را انگشت پیغیبر

ز آب آف آیغت سوخت کشت عمر شان چونان که آفته در میان خرمن خاشای خشک آذر چذان گرز گران را سرزدی بر آرک به خواهان که بیرون شد و بطن گاو ماهی آهن مغفر

بخصم از شش جهت راه هزیمت بسته شد آرے چسان بدرون شسود آن صهرهٔ کافقاد در ششدر

زهے بخت تو در عالم بالهام ظفر ملهم ففا در علمام ففا در خدجرت مدعم اجل در صامرت مضمر

عسروس عافیت را عنقسه دائم بسته اقبنالته بعالم انقطاع نیست این زن را ازان شسوهسر

- 5. Name the authors of the extracts in the Questions 3 and 4, and their objects in writing them. Are these poems غزل or قصده ? Explain the difference between the two.
- 6. Explain فعت اندام; and elucidate the allusion contained in the third couplet of the above extract,
 - 7. Translate into English or Persian :-

نهاك من الغوايـة ما نهـا كا * و ذقت من الصابة ما كفا كا

وطال سراك في ليل النصابي * وقد اصبحت لم تحمد سوا كا

فلا تجرز الحادثة الليالي * فقل لي ان جزءت فما عما كا

و كيف تلوم حادثة و فيها * تبين من احبك او قال كا

بروحي من تدرب عليه روحي * و ذق يا قلب ما صنعت يدا كا

لعبرى كذت عـن هذا غذيا * ولم تعرف ضلالك من هذا كا

ضنيت من الهوي وشقيت مذه * و انت تجيب كل هوي دعا كا

قدع يا قلب ما قد كنت فيده * الست ترى حبيبك قد جفا كا

8. Translate into Persian:-

Of the many sovereigns of the East, few are comparable with Akbar, and to him indisputably belongs the first place amongst the rulers of Hindustan. Not only was he equally reat as a man, a warrior, and a statesman, but his reign fell at a time fitted to afford the free-est play to his eminent qualities. For in India, too, the sixteenth century was impregnate with energy; in it great political issues were wrought out and at the same time, in all the provinces of social and intellectual life there was an outburst of vigour and activity which well correspond to its gigantic external revolutions. As the pivot, upon which for 50 years the fates of India revolved during this mighty movement, Akbar's personality is therefore justly adapted to stimulate not only interest but also that admiration which when once awakened irresistibly constrains us to further inquiry.

THIRD PAPER.

- (a) Describe India, in short, as it was during the time of Akbar. Answer in Persian.
 - (b) What are the والويز گفتار شاهنشاهي ? and what do. they teach? Give a gist of them—
- 2. Explain as fully as you can, elucidating the allusions, similes, metaphors, &c:—

دسبکه مدرس کشاف صبح در صفحه صدی و صفا چون قاضی بیضا تفسیر و الشمس و ضحها بخط شعاعی آفتاب بر صفحه روزگان را نکاشت و عابد شب زنده دار ماه بایمایی پر نور و ضیا سجادهٔ سپهر گسترده ادا نافلهٔ شب بختم سورهٔ نور کرده سر بسجدهٔ غروب گذاشت*

صداحے با صفا گشته هم آغوش * خجل از روے او صبح بناگوش چنان در روشنی گردید کامل * که میسود خذده در آئیننگ دل اول رهروے راجل در طی مسافت عاجل از دور هلال آسا نهایان شد باشارهٔ ابرو ظاهر نمود که کلید قلعه بدست آوردند - ثانیا مستعجل راکب کانه شهاب ثاقب در رسید و خبر بمسامع فیض مجامع رسانید که قلعه را فتح کردند - مرق بعد اولی و کرق بعد اخری قمسر سیران چالاک همچو انجم سوار نیله و کبود آن انجلاک آمده اظهر من الشمس و القمر و النجوم مسخرات بامره متشابه گردید و ضبط حصار در دست اولیاء و النجوم مدار بفتحواے قرقی الهلک من تشاء محکم شد *

- 3. Comment upon the style of the عالى عالى عالى 3.
- 4. What do you understand by the terms:—

 تهذیب اخلاق , مبادی , موضوع , نفس ناطقه

 بدیب اخلاق مبائل and نضائل

- 5. What does the اخلاق ناصري treat of? On what does the author base the principles of morality? Give a short biography of the author. Answer in Persian.
- 6. Translate the following into Persian:

 حدث الزبير قال دخل محمد بن عبد الملك بن صالح على المامون وقد كانت ضياعهم اخذت فقال السلام عليك يااميوالمؤمنين محمد بن عبد الملك بين يديك سليل نعمتك وغصن من اغصان دوحتك اتأذن له في الكلام فقال تكلم فقال الحمد لله رب العالمين و لا اله الا الله رب العرش العظيم و صلى الله و الملائكة على محمد خاتم النبيين نستمتع الله لحياطة ديننا و دنيانا و رعاية ادنانا و اقصانا ببقائك يا اميرالمؤمنين ونسئل الله ان يمد في عمرك و اقصانا ببقائك يا اميرالمؤمنين ونسئل الله ان يمد في عمرك لا تعفو آثارة و لا ينهدم منارة و لا ينبث جبله ولا يزبل ما دمت بين الله و بين عبادة الأمين على بلادة يا اميرالمؤمنين *
 - 7. Explain the following idioms, giving examples:—
 آستین مالیدن آسمان با زمین دوختن بازو کشادن باغ سبز نمودن تخته بو سر شکستن سپر انداختن سبز نمودن برصحوا نهادن رنگ برآبریختن طناب زدن *
- 8. Write out the various names and expressions, used in Persian, for the nightingale. Give examples:—
 - 9. Answer one of the following questions -
 - (a) Mention the various theories as to the etymology of Zahhak, and state what you suppose to be the most likely one. What light does the right etymology of the name throw upon the race of this tyrant?
 - (b) Give a short account of Persia immediately before its conquest by the Mohammedans.

10. Translate the following into Persian:-

Zahhak, a tyrant of Persian mythology, overcame Jamshid, king of Persia, in a battle, and became the king of that country. There are various accounts of the descent of Zahhak. Some say he was an Arabian but descended from Kyomurs: others trace his descent to Shaddad, and term him a Syrian. All agree in one fact, that he was of a cruel and sanguinary temper. He is described as having had two dreadful cancers on his shoulders, which the Persian fabulists have changed into snakes, whose hunger nothing could appease but the brains of human beings: two of his subjects were slain daily to furnish the horrid meal: till the manly indignation of Kawa, a blacksmith of Isfahan, whose two sons were on the point of being sacrificed, relieved the empire from this tyrant and raised Fareidun, a prince of the Pishdadian dynasty, to the throne. The fable perhaps indicates an ancient subjugation of Persia by a Tartar tribe who used the serpent, a dragon, for their standard. There is a ruin near Bamian called by the people "The castle of Zahhak."

FOURTH PAPER.

1. Translate into English elucidating allusions :-

نطــق از تـو بمهمـاني ار باب خـود انداخنـه خوان سخـن از خوان خليـل

شكر موهبت جليلے كه ابواهيم يكے از پيشكاران خوان خلت (۵) اوست چه اندازة شروح و بيان - محمدت محموديكه حضرت محمه مصطفى در اداے ثناے او بعجز اعتراف نمودة چه ياراے كام وزبان اولى الكه از رياض مناقب الله اطهار و اصحاب اخيارش خصوصا بهار رياض ولايت على مرتضى عليه التحية و الثنا كه كلام معجز نظامش وياض ولايت على مرتضى عليه التحية و الثنا كه كلام معجز نظامش

قعت كلام خالق و قوق كلام مخلوق است دريوزه گوي شاخ و برگ سخن نموده نورس مواد از نهال ثذاب دارات كامل خسرو عادل بر چيند ...

فلک شعیده بازیست که هر نفسے نقشے ثارة می نماید و صی (b) رباید - و سپہر نیونگ سازیست که هر لحظه برنگین رذکے تر جلوة می نماید و نمی نماید - عالم همه است بل سراسر طلسم - چون سایگا ابر بیقوار است و صانفد شعله برق بے مدار - آرے اساسے که بر آب نهادة باشده بقایش معلوم - آتشے که با آب دمسازست پائندگی او کجاست و خاک که بر باد مسلط باشد بردنش کے روا - اگر کسے عمر نوح یابد کشتی حیاتش را از طوفان اجل ایمنی نباشد - و اگر حیات خضر باشده سر بظلمات ممات فوو می آرد - خیاط فضا را جز آنکه قباے باشد سر بقامت مکونات دوزد کارے نیست - و نقاش قدر را غیر از ایک طراز فنا بر جامه هستی صوجودات بر نگارد شعارے نه ه

مكرر قرموديم همين كه سهيل يماني طلوع نمايد آن كم اصل (٥) را سزايش دادة خواهد شد-مادر اوچون از لوليان است در اصل خطائم رفته است كه چنين نا بايستگيها سر صي زند - و نزديك بر آمدن آن ستارهٔ اقبال بعض افغانان اخلاص انديش كه در سلك مخالفان منسلك بودند بانفاق بعض تركمانان حقيقت كيش كه هم ازان گروه بودند دوش آن مخذول را از بار گران سر كل بيمغز او نجات دادند و از عطيات الهي آنكه چذان بر زبان دادة بوديم كه از آغاز فساد تا بگو عدم فرو رفتن او كمتر از دو ماه و زياده از چهل روز نخواهد كشيد چون اهل محاسبه حساب كردند پنجاه و يك روز مدت فننه آو گشته - چه در دوازدهم صرداد الهي سنه سي و هفت روز آغاز بيدولتي او بود و سه شنيد سي و يكم شهر يور زمان فرو رفتن او بيدولتي او بود و سه شنيد سي و يكم شهر يور زمان فرو رفتن او بيدولتي است و چون كشمير مستقر رايات دولت گشت آغاز

اشتداد زمستان بود - قریب یک ماه براے آسودگی رعایاے آن دیار توقف واقع شد *

- 2. In passage 1(c), the culprit, son of a لولي, was to be punished after the star سهيل يعاني had risen up. First, point out the season that is meant by the time following the rising of this star, and secondly, explain the peculiar beauty that there is in fixing this time for doing the said piece of business.
 - and رقعات ابو الفضل and either (a) compare the styles of the رسمه نثر ظهوري

or (b) give the life of any one of the authors of these two books.

Answer the question in Persian.

- 4. Give the principal divisions of Arabic and Persian Rhetoric. Which of these divisions is mostly in use in Persian, in contradistinction to Arabic? Remark upon the distinction between these two classes of literature, to be met with in most authors.
 - 5. Explain the essential difference between تشبيه and solution and elucidate it with examples.
 - 6. Write down notes on the following:--

7. Explain the following, giving an example of each : -

8. Translate the following into Persian:-

Ayaz, a slave of Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni, being a great favourite of his master, was envied by the courtiers; they therefore informed the Sultan that they frequently observed

Ayaz go privately into the Jewel office; whence they presumed that he had purloined many valuable effects. The next time when the slave had entered the treasury, the Sultan followed him by a private door, and unobserved, saw Ayaz draw from a large chest a suit of old dirty garments with which having clothed himself, he prostrated himself on the ground and returned thanks to the Almighty for all the benefits conferred on him. The Sultan being astonished, went to him, and demanded an explanation of his conduct. He replied: "Most gracious Sire, when I first became Your Majesty's servant, this was my dress, and till that period, humble had been my lot. Now that by grace of God, and Your Majesty's favour, I am elevated above all the nobles of the land, and am intrusted with the treasures of the world, I am fearful that my heart should be puffed up with vanity; I therefore daily practise this humiliation to remind me of my former insignificance." The Sultan being much pleased, added to his rank, and severely reprimanded his slanderers.

SANSKRIT.

FIRST PAPER.

- 1. विष्णोर्नु कं बीर्याणि प्रज्ञीचं यः पार्धिवानि विससे रजांसि । यो अस्ताभयदुत्तरं सध्यःं विचक्रमाणस्त्रेधोरुगायः ॥ प्रतिचल्यत्वनि वीर्योण स्थाने न भीमः कुचरी गिरिष्ठाः। यस्यो रुषु विषु विक्रमणेष्य-धिचियन्ति सुवनानि विश्वा ॥ ता वां वासून्युप्रसिस गमध्ये यच गावो स्रिप्रका अयासः । स्वाइ तद्द्गायस्य हणाः परमं पदमव साति सूरि ॥
- (a) Write out the Rik Mantras quoted above in the Pada text and translate them into English.

- (b) Explain the allusion in नेघा विचन्नमाणः
- (c) Give the several meanings of কুৰৰ as explained by Sāyana.
- (d) Note the difference in the interpretation of the last Rik by Sāyana and European expositors.
 - वास्ती यते प्रति जानी हायान् स्वावेशी अनसीवा भवानः। यत्वेमहे प्रति तन्नी जुषस्व शं नो भव हिपदे शं चतुष्यदे॥ वास्तीष्यते पृत्यो न एधि गयस्मानी गोभिरश्वेभिरिद्दी। ष्यजरासस्ते सख्ये स्थाम पितेव पुत्रान् पृति नो जुषस्व॥ वास्तीष्यते शम्मया संसदाते सचीमहि रख्या गातुमस्या। पाहि चेम छत योगे वरं नो यूयं पात स्विभिः सदा नः॥

Explain the Rik Mantras given above in Tika form.

3, हिरखगर्भः समवर्णताये भूतस जातः पतिरेक त्रासीत्। स दाधार पृथिनौ द्यासतेमा कस्मे देवाय हिवबा विश्वेम ॥ य त्राक्षदा बलदा यस विश्व हपासते पृथिषं यस देवाः। यस कायामतं यस मृत्युः कसौ दंवाय हिवधा विधेन ॥ यः पासतो निमिषतो महि त्वे क ददाजा जगतो वभूव। य दंशे अस हिपद्यतुष्पदः कसौ देवाय हिवधा विधेन ॥ यस्यमे हिमवन्ता महित्वा यस्य समुद्रं रस्या सहाहः। यस्यमाः पृदिशो यस्य बाह्र कसौ देवाय हिवधा विधेन ॥

- (a) Reproduce into your own Sanskrit the Rik Mantras given above.
- (b) Write a note on the interpretation of क 朝.
- (c) State the different meanings of স্থানাহা-
- 4. Give the purport of the Sandilya Vidya quoting its leading words.
- 5. (a) Some statements in the legend of Satyakāma have suggested to European Scholars the absence of the marriage institution in the earliest state of Indian Society. Have Native commentators accepted this supposition. If not how do they explain away the point which has given rise to such a supposition. Upon what evidence was the Brahmanical parentage of Satyakāma accepted?
- (b) Relate any of the ordeals through which the accused underwent if they chose to prove their innocence in that way in the India of the Upanishad period.
- (c) Describe the condition of a well-governed Indian principality as you find narrated by Raja Aswapati Kaikeya in the legend of Aupamanyava and Kaikeya.

6. Translate into English :--

यथा सौम्य पुरुषं गान्सरिम्योऽभिनडाच्चमानीय तं ततोऽतिजने विस्तर्भत् स यथा तन पृष्ड् वोदङ् वा पृत्यङ् वाऽधराङ् वा प्रत्यङ् वा प्रयायौताभिनडाच भानौतोऽभिनडाचो विस्तरः। तस्य यथाभिनहनं प्रसुच्य प्रत्यादितां दिशं गन्धारा एतां दिशं त्रजीत स गामाद गामं पृच्छन् पण्डितो निघावौ गन्धारानेवापमंपद्ये ते-वर्भवेद्यःऽवार्थ्यवान्, पुरुषो वेद तस्य तावदेव चिगं यावत्र विमाद्यं ऽथ संपत्य इति। स य एषेःऽधिमैतदान्यमिदं सर्वे तत्सत्यं स आत्मा तत्वमिस स्वेतकतो इति भूय एव मा भगवान् विद्यापयतु इति तथा सौस्वेति होवाच॥

- 7. (a) एवं साङ्गाञ्च योगञ्च यः पञ्चति स पञ्चति। Enlarge upon this statement,
 - (b) दैवो च्रेषा गुणमधी मम माया दुरत्थया । मानेव वे प्रपद्यत्ते मायाभेतां तर्गति ते ॥

State all you know in explanation of the term माया used in the verse given above.

What is this path of upfa as pointed out in the second half of the verse?

(c) नाहं प्रकाश: सर्वस्य योगमायासमाहतः।

Is there any difference between the योगसाया of this verse and the साया of the $slok\bar{a}$ quoted above under (b).

(d) चातुर्वेष्यं मया घटं गुस्तक्यं विभागशः।

Write a note on the underlined word discussing the question whether this declaration of Sri Krishna combats the system of caste by birth.

अर्द्वम् लमधः शाखनश्रत्यं प्राहरव्ययम्।
 कन्दांसि यस्य पर्णानि यखं वेद स वेदिवत्॥
 अधयोर्द्वे प्रस्तासस्य शाखा
 गुणप्रवृक्षा विषयप्रवाताः।

अधय म्लाचनुसनतानि
क्षंमानुबन्धीन मनुष्यलोके ॥
न रूपम शेष्ठ तथीपलभ्यते
नान्नो न चादिने च सस्प्रतिष्ठा ।
अश्रत्यमेनं सुनिरुद्रमूलमसङ्गम्ले ख दृद्रेन हिला॥
ततः पदं तत् परिमागितव्य
यिसन् गता न निवर्तनि भूयः।
तमेव चाद्यं पुरुषं प्रपद्ये
यतः प्रवृत्तः प्रस्ता पुराषी ॥
निद्याणमीष्ठा नितसङ्गदोषा
अध्यातमित्या विनिवन्ननामाः।
इन्हेर्विसुनाः सुखदुःखसंज्ञैगैच्छन्यमूदाः पदम व्ययं तत्॥

Write a commentary explaining fully the slokās given above.

(b) Do you know whether parallel thoughts occur in Vedic and Pauranik writings.

SECOND PAPER.

 भद्रात्मनी दुरिधरी इतनी विवास न नंशी नते: कृतिश्वली सुखसंग्रहस्य ।
 यस्थानुपह्नुतगतेः परवारणस्य दाना स्वृत्ते कसी अभूत् ॥

Explain the above showing the rhetorical point illustrated in it. Can it be an example of श्रीवाद्यार? State reasons for your answer.

2. Explain in English or re-write in your-own Sans krit the following :--

लीके प्रमदादिभिः खाय्यनुमाने अधासपाठ वताम् काव्ये नाञ्चे कारणालादिपरिद्वारेण विभावनादिव्यापारवलादली किक विभावनादिया द्व्या हार्थैः भमेवेते भवीरे वेते तट खर् सेवेते न ममेवेते न भवीरे वेते न तट खर् द्व्या प्रमावकार कार्या प्रमावकार कार्या प्रमावकार कार्या प्रमावकार कार्या विभाव कार्या कार्य कार्या कार्य

पुर इव परिस्तुरन् इट्यमिव पृविधन् सर्वाङ्गीयमिवालिङन् अन्यत् सर्वमिव तिरोटधत् ब्रह्मा सादभिवानुभावयन् अलोकिकचमत्कारकारी प्रङारा-टिको रसः॥

3. Explain :-

ये लिभदधित 'सोयिमिषीरिव दोषं दीषंतरी व्यापार इति यत् परः शब्दः स शब्दार्थः इति विधिरेवाच वाचः तेऽप्यताल्ययंज्ञाः ताल्ययंवाचीयुक्ते देवानां प्रियाः॥

What school of philosophers hold the views embodied in the extract given above and how does Mammata meet them?

- (a) स्विता विधवति विध्रिप
 स्वितरित तथा दिनान्त यामिन्यः।
 यामिनयन्ति दिनानि च
 सुखदुःखबश्रोकृते मनसि॥
 - (b) न केवलं भाति नितान्तकान्ति-नितस्विनो सैव नितस्विनीव।

यावद विलासायुधलास्यवासा-स्रो तहिलासा दव तहिलासाः॥

(c) कमलेव मितमंतिरिव कमला तनुरिव विभा विभेव तनुः। धरणीव धृतिष्टं तिरिव धरणी मततं विभाति वत यस्य तव॥

What Alankáras are illustrated in the above stanzas? Define them.

- 5. Translate into English :-
- (a) तारापौदः क्रोदायासङ्गिवधाताये विद्यनगरादनुसिप्रमधंक्रीश्रमाचा-याममितमद्गता तुहिनगिरिशिखरमात्तानुकारिणा सुधाधवर्तन प्राकारमख्वेन परिवतमनुष्टाकारमाहितेन महता परिखावत्वयेन परिवेष्टितमितदृदक्षपाटस-प्रटमुद्दाटितैकद्दारप्रवेश्यमेकान्तोपरिचततुरङ्गवाद्याजीविभागमधःकत्वितव्यायाम-शालममरागाराकारं विद्यामन्दिरमकारयत ॥
- (b) तत्र धवलकञ्चकावक्षत्रप्ररीरेरनेकप्रतसंख्यैः त्रियमिव चौरोदकक्कोलैः समन्तात् परिवतां ग्रज्ञान्तान्तवेष्ठिकैरतिप्रधान्ताकाराभिष्ठच कषायरक्कास्वर-धारिणौभिः पुग्याः कथाः कथयनौभिरितिहासान् वाचयनौभिः पुन्नकानि दधतौभिः धन्भौपदिभान् निवेदयनौभिर्जरत्मविताभिर्विनीयमानासुपरचित-स्त्रीवेषभाषेण वर्षधरजनेन संसेव्यमानाम् ससुपस्च सातरं ननाम ॥
 - एतत् किवः किल
 + + + नयप्रचारं व्यवहारदृष्टताम्
 खलपुभावं भिवतव्यतां तथा
 चलार सर्वे किल गुद्रकी न्द्रपः"।

How has the picture of old *Ujjain* Society been depicted touching the points referred to in the extract quoted above and any other points which you think would be interesting reading to an educated native of Modern India?

- 7. Annotate the following in Tika form:
- (a) मम हि सम्प्रति सातिश्रयप्राक्षनीपलभसभावितात्मजन्मनः संस्कारसा-नवरतप्रविधात् प्रतायमानस्वित्तसदृश्रप्रत्यान्तरैरतिरस्कृतप्रवाहः प्रियतमारस्ट-तिप्रत्ययोगित्तसन्तानसन्त्रयमिव करोस्यन्तः तिसार्य्यतर्यनेतन्यम्।
 - (b) पर्यमप्रतिरोधिमेदुरचयस्थानं चिताज्योतिषा-नीज्ज्वस्यं परभागतः प्रकटयत्यामागभीमं तमः । संसक्षाकुचकेचयः किच किचाकोचाइनैः संमदा-दुत्तानाः कटपूतनाप्रस्तयः सांराविषं कुवँते ॥
 - (c) रुष्नेरावड्डचक्रं वियति विचितिसीर्घनिष्यम्पपचै घे मेर्घ्वंसार्वभासां सघनिसव दिशां मच्छलं दर्शयंतः। नन्दे रानन्दयंतः पितृवनित्तयान् प्राचिनः पश्य चैतान्, निर्वान्यद्यापि नैते सतवहत्त्वसावहिनी हृज्यवाहाः॥

THIRD PAPER.

- 1. Describe briefly the conceptions of Brahman and Ātman as presented in the Upanishads and elaborated in the Çārīra-kamīmāmsā.
- 2. Why does Çamkaracharya begin his Bhāsya with a discussion of adhyāsa? How does the Vedanta view of adhyasa differ from akhyātivāda and anyathākhyātivāda.

Translate into English, supplying the context and explanatory notes:—

शास्त्रीये तु व्यवहारे यद्यपि बुद्धिपूर्वंकारी नाविदिलाऽऽत्यनः परलेकसम्बन्ध-मधिक्रियते तथापि न वेदान्तवेद्यमशनायादातौतमपेतब्रह्मचनादिभेदमसंसायात्य-तत्त्वमधिकारेऽपेच्यते श्रनुपयोगादिधकारिवरोधाच । प्राक् च तथाभृतात्य-विज्ञानात्प्रवर्तमानं शास्त्रमविद्याविद्याले नातिवर्तते । तथाहि ब्राह्मणा यजेते-त्यादेनि शास्त्राण्यात्मनि वर्णात्रमवयोवस्थादिविशेषाध्यासमाश्रित्य प्रवतन्ते ॥



3. Reproduce Camkarācarya's exposition of the चतुस्त्रों; and shew how these four sūtras are related to the teaching of the Upanisads as a whole.

How does the Ācarya expound the sūtra "तदन्यतुमारस्था-शन्दादिस्य:" and reconcile it with the chatussūtrī?

- 4. Translate and annotate the following passages:-
- (a) यस त्यायो भीचलस मानसं वाचिकं कायिकं वा कार्यमपेचत इत्युक्तम्। तथा विकार्यके च। तथा पचयोमींचस भुवमिनत्यत्वम्। न हि दध्यादिविकार्यमुत्यायं वा घटादि नित्यं दृष्टं लोके। न चाऽऽप्यतेनापि कार्यापेचा स्वाकस्वस्पत्वे सत्यनाप्यतास्पवस्पत्यतिरिक्तत्वेऽपि ब्रञ्जाणा नाऽऽप्यतम्। सर्वगतत्वेन नित्याप्तस्वस्पत्वास्पर्वेण ब्रञ्जण आकाशस्येव। नापि संस्कार्यो मीची येन व्यापारमपेचेत। संस्कारी हि नाम संस्कार्यस्य गुणाधानेन वा स्थाइशिषापनयनेन वा। न तावद्गुणाधानेन सम्भवत्यनाध्याति श्रयत्रञ्जस्यस्यत्वान्योचस्य। नापि द्राषापनयनेन नित्यग्रह्मस्रस्यतान्योनस्यः।
- (b) कृटस्थवद्यात्मतृविज्ञानादेव हि फलं दर्भयति श्रास्त्रम् स एष निति नेलात्मा इत्युपक्रस्य सभयं वै जनक प्राप्तीऽसि इत्येवं जातीयकम्। तत्रेत-त्सिः सवित। ब्रह्मप्रकारणे सर्वधर्मविश्रेषरहितब्रह्मदर्शेनादेव फलसिङ्की सत्त्यां यत्तत्ताफलं श्रृयते ब्रह्मणा जगदाकारपरिणामितृादि तह्नद्वदर्शेनापायत्वेनैव विनियुज्यते फलवत्सं निधावफलं तदक्रमिति वत्। न तु स्रतन्त्रं फलाय कल्प्यते इति।
- (c) या तु प्रसिद्धे ऽमाविश्व दुर्दिनं सा चादनातचा । नापि पुरुषतचा । किं तर्हि प्रत्यचिषयवस्तुतचैवेति ज्ञानभैवेतन्न किया। एवं सर्वप्रमाणितप्यवस्तु इ वैदितव्यम् ।

Expound the view expressed in ज्ञानं नाम मानसी क्रिया; and state Camkara's reasons for rejecting it.

(d) तिमधीनि तर्डि आत्मा वा अरे ट्रप्टबः श्रीतच्यः इत्यादीनि विधिच्छायानि वचनानि ।

Explain why this question arises in Vedantaçastra; and reproduce the Ācārya's reply.

- 5. (a) Reproduce in Sanskrit the purport of the Tarkapāda as set forth by Çamkara.
- (b) Translate into English, supplying the necessary context:

दिर्भितं तु स्तीनामीश्वरकारणवादं प्रति तात्पर्धे विप्रतिपत्ती च स्मृतीनामवश्वकर्तच्ये इन्यतरपरिय हेड न्यतरपरितागि च सुत्रानुसारिणयः स्मृतयः प्रमाणमनपेत्या इतराः। तदुक्षं प्रमाणलच्यो विरोधे त्वनपेचं स्थादसति चानुमानम् इति॥ न चातीन्द्रियानयोञ् स्तिमन्तरेण कथिद्पलभत इति शक्यं सभाविषतुं निमित्तामावात्। शक्यं कपिलादीनां सिद्धानामप्रति-इति शक्यं सभाविषतुं निमित्तामावात्। धर्मानुष्ठानापेचा हि सिद्धिः॥

6. Set out the सर्वोत्तितृवाद of the Bauddhas as contained in Qamkara's Bhasya on the sutra समुदाय उभय हेतु केऽपि तदशक्तिः।
Explain the Ācārya's objections contained in the following sentences:—

िनरपेचप्रवस्य पुरासे च प्रवस्यनुपरमप्रसङ्गात्। आश्रयस्यायान्यतृ । नश्यत्वा-स्थामनिक्ष्यतृत्। चणिकत्वास्यपगमाच विश्वापारत्वात्पवस्यनुपपतेः।

- 7. Briefly reproduce in Sanskrit the purport of the sutras. अनुरस्तिच and नासतोऽहस्त्वात्।
 - 8. Explain the following passage:-

साचिणी १ वगन्तः सूर्यं सिक्तासुपिचपता सूर्यं प्रधते विज्ञानम् इत्येष एव सम पचस्त्या वाची युक्तवन्तरेणा १ ४ विज्ञान द्योत्पि विज्ञान स्थोत्पि त्याने साने कत्वादिविशोषव न्यास्य पगमातः। अतः प्रदोपविद्यान स्थापि व्यतिरिक्ता-वगस्यत्वमक्षाभि: प्रसाधितम् ॥



FOURTH PAPER.

Questions marked with an asterisk* should be attempted; but not more than eight questions in all.

- 1. Consider the relation between the teachings of the Upanisads and the Sāmkhya System in its broad outlines.
- *2. What is असल्तार्यवाद; and on what grounds is it maintained? Reproduce the Sāmkhya objections thereto. Translate:—

तस्म। दियं पटी त्यत्तिः स्वकारणसमवाये। वा स्वस्तासमवाये। वा समयवाशिप नेत्पद्यते। श्रथं च तद्योनि लारणानि व्यापार्थेले। एवं सत एव पटादेरावि-भावाय कारणापेचित्युपपन्नम्। न च पटक्षेण कारणानां सम्बन्धसद्भूपस्रा-क्रियात्वात् क्रियामा चसम्बन्धित्वाच कारणानामन्यथा कारणत्वाभावात्। तस्यात्वात्वार्वे निति पुष्कलम्॥

3. Expound with illustrations :-

श्रयुतिसङ्खानाभाषार्याधारभूतानां यः सन्वभ्र इन्द्रगतायहेतुः स समवायः ॥

For what reasons does Camkaracarya impugn the category
of समवायः

- 4. Discuss the Vaiçesika notion of হঅ. Annotate the following:—
- (α) कालः परापरव्यतिकरयौगपद्यादौगपद्यचिरचित्रप्रतायिक्झम्। तेषां विषयेषु पूर्वप्रतायिकचणनां प्रताशनासुत्यत्तावनारिनिस्ताभाद्यद्व निभिन्तं स कालः॥
 - (b) दिक् पूर्वापरादिपतः यखिङ्गा।

What is a मूर्तद्रव्य?

*5. Set out and illustrate the notion of असमनायिकारणता. Can you connect it with असल्तार्यवाद? Why is संयोग held to be a technical गुण in the Vaiçesika?

- 6. Compare the Samkhya and Vaiçesika views of দৃষ্টি and संदार.
 - 7. Translate and expound the following: -
 - (a) न विना भावेर्लिङ न विना लिङ न भावनित्र तिः ।
 लिङ । स्वांस्थासमाद्विवधः प्रवरंते सर्गः ॥
- (b) अनादित्वाच वौजाङ्ग रवन्नान्यान्यात्रयदोषमावहति कल्पादाविप प्राचीनकल्पोत्पन्नभाविक संस्कारवश्राद्वाविजंग्ये। सत्पत्तिनां तुपपन्नेति सर्वमव-टातम्॥
 - . 8. सांख्यवैशिषकाभिमतात्मसाधकानुमानानि कानि ॥
 - *9. Translate:-

ष्यपं च बौतं सामानातो दृष्टमदृष्टस्वलचणसामानाविषयं यथेन्द्रियविषयमनुमानम्। ष्यच हि इपादिविज्ञानानां क्रियातवेन करणवत्वमनुमौयते ।
यद्यपि करणत्वसामाना स्थ छिदादौ वास्यादिस्वलचणसुपल्यं तथापि यज्ञातौयं इपादिज्ञाने करणत्वमनुमौयने तज्ञातीयसा करणसा न दृष्टं स्वलचणं
प्रताचिण । इन्द्रियज्ञातीयं हि तत्करणं न चिन्द्रियत्वसामानासा स्वलचणिनन्द्रियविशेषः प्रताचगीचरोऽर्वाग्दृशाम् थथा वन्हित्वसामानासा स्वलचणं
वन्हिः । सीऽयं पूर्ववतः सामानातो दृष्टात् सत्यपि वौतत्वेन तुल्यत्वै
विशेषः॥

How does Vacaspati Miçra analyse the word सामान्यती दृष्टम्?

*10. Translate into Sanskrit: -

Thus it is not too wide a definition of Veda to say that it is that which makes known supersensible expedients. Hence, it has been declared that 'Men discover by Veda those expedients which cannot be ascertained by perception or inference; and this is the characteristic feature of Veda? These expedients, then, are the subject-matter of the Veda; the knowledge of them is its motive; the person who seeks that



knowledge is the qualified student; and the relation of Veda with such a student is that of a benefactor with the individual who is to be benefitted. But against this it may be argued that all persons, including women and Çūdras, must be qualified to enter on a study of Veda; for to desire pleasure for oneself and to avoid suffering is a common fact of human nature. This argument is unsound. For though the expedient exists, and women and Çūdras desire to know it, they are debarred by another cause from entering on a study of Veda. The Veda itself intimates that a study of Veda would be a cause of misery to women and Çūdras who are not invested with the sacrificial cord. But these two classes of persons are permitted to discover the means of future happiness from the Purānas and other similar works.

FIRST D.Sc. EXAMINATION, 1902.

MATHEMATICS.

FIRST PAPER.

Solid Geometry and Differential Equations.

Full marks for any eight questions including four in each part.

1. Find the direction cosines of the straight lines, which bisect the angle between two straight lines, whose direction cosines are given.

Prove that if l m n, l' m' n' are the direction cosines of two lines at right angles to one another, then the four lines

$$\frac{x-a-kl}{l\pm l'} = \frac{y-b-km}{m\pm m'} = \frac{z-c-km}{n+n'}$$
$$\frac{x-a+kl}{l\pm l'} = \frac{y-b+km}{m\pm m'} = \frac{z-e+km}{n\pm n'}$$

are the sides of a square.

- 2. Shew how to find the equations to the principal planes of a conicoid. Determine the nature of the surface represented by the equation $xy+yz+zx=a^2$ and find the length and direction of its transverse axis.
- 3. Find the equations of the tangent plane and normal at any point of the surface F(xyz)=0.

Normals to the surface $x^3 + y^5 + z^5 = a^5$ are drawn at points where it is met by the plane z=c. Find the locus of their traces on the plane of xy.

4. Shew that (fg h) is the centre of the section of the surface $ax^2 + by^2 + cx^2 = 1$ made by the plane

$$afx+bgy+chz=af^2+bg^2+ch^2$$
.

Find the loci of the centres of circular sections of the surface.



5. Find the equations to the generating lines through any point of a hyperbolic paraboloid.

Shew that all points on the surface

$$\tilde{a}^{3} = -\frac{y^{2}}{b^{2}} = 2z$$

at which the generators are at right angles lie on the plane

$$2z + a^2 - b^2 = 0$$

6. Find the equation to the osculating plane at any point of a curve in space. Prove that the osculating planes of the curve whose equations are

$$y(z+x)^2 = 2ay^2 = 2a(z^2-x^2)$$

all touch the cone $3y^2 = 4(z^2 - x^2)$.

7. Define a trajectory and shew how to find the differential equation of the orthogonal trajectory of a given family of curves.

Find the equation to the orthogonal trajectories of the hyperbolas $xy = a^2$, where a is a variable parameter.

8. Shew how to solve when possible the linear equation with constant coefficients,

$$\frac{d^ny}{dx^n} + a\frac{d^n-1y}{dx^n-1} + \dots + a^ny = X.$$

- (1) when X=0; and
- (2) when X is a function of x.

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 2\frac{dy}{dx} + y = xe^x.$$

9. If the differential equation Pdx+Qdy=0 admits of an integrating factor, which is a function of x only, shew that

$$Q^{-1}\left\{\left(\frac{dP}{dy}\right)-\left(\frac{dQ}{dx}\right)\right\}$$
 is a function of x only.

The equation

$$(4xy-x^2+6y)ydx+x(x+3)(x-4y)dy=0$$

has an integrating factor which involves x only. Find it and solve the equation.

10. Shew how to find the general integral of the equation Pp+Qq=R, where P, Q and R are functions of x, y, z.

Solve the equation-

$$p+q=n\varepsilon$$
.

11. Solve the equations-

$$(2x+3y+3)dx+(x-6y+9)dy=0.....(1)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dz} + y = xy^3 \dots (2)$$

$$x^2p^2+3xyp+2y^2=0.....$$
 (3)

SECOND PAPER.

Dynamics of a Particle and Elementary Dynamics.

1. If z represent the line OP in magnitude and direction where O is the origin and P a movable point, then $\frac{d^2z}{dz}$ is the acceleration of P.

From $z=re^{\theta_t}$ deduce the accelerations along and perpendicular to the radius vector.

2. If the position of a point moving in a plane be determined by the co-ordinates ρ , and ϕ , ρ being measured from a fixed circle radius a, along a tangent which has revolved through an angle ϕ from a fixed tangent; investigate the following expressions for the accelerations along and perpendicular to ρ respectively:—

$$\frac{d^2\rho}{dt^2} - \rho \left(\frac{d\phi}{dt}\right)^2 + a \frac{d^2\phi}{dt^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{P} \frac{d}{dt} \left(\rho^2 \frac{d\phi}{dt}\right) + a \left(\frac{d\phi}{dt}\right)^2$$



3. Prove that in a central orbit-

$$F = \frac{h^2}{p^3} \frac{dp}{dr}$$
, where the letters have their usual meanings.

Show that if $r^2 = a^2 \cos 2\theta$ (the lemniscate of Bernonilli) F varies inversely as the seventh power of r.

- 4. Prove that the hodograph of a particle, moving in an ellipse with acceleration directed towards the focus, is a circle.
- 5. Prove that the time of a complete oscillation of a pendulum is—

$$\frac{\sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}}{2\pi} \left\{ 1 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \sin^2\frac{\theta}{2} + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \sin^4\frac{\theta}{2} + \dots \right\}$$

where θ is the angle the pendulum in its extreme position makes with the vertical.

6. Find the motion of a particle falling freely in a medium whose resistance varies as the square of the velocity.

What is terminal velocity?

- Explain the meaning of: Moment of Inertia, Principal Axes, Ellipsoid of Inertia.
- 8. Show that the motion of a body, acted on by any forces, about its centre of gravity is the same as if the centre of gravity were fixed and the same forces acted on the body.
- 9. Prove that in a compound pendulum the centres of suspension and oscillation are interchangeable.
- 10. A rod rests with one extremity on a smooth horizontal plane and the other on a smooth vertical wall at an inclination a to the horizon. If it then slips show that it will leave the

wall when the inclination is $\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{2}{3}\sin a\right)$

PHYSICS.
FIRST PAPER.
Heat.

(N.B.—Not more than six questions to be attempted.)

- 1. Trace historically the development of the idea of the nonmateriality of heat, indicating Carnot's position with regard to it. Sketch Carnot's main contributions to the Science of Thermodynamics.
 - 2. Write a note on Thermometry, indicating
 - (1) the physical material employed;
- (2) the physical property whose variation with change of temperature is noted; and
- (3) the comparative delicacy of the various methods of measuring the temperature.
- 3. What is meant by the characteristic equation of a fluid? Give some account of the equations proposed for the so-called permanent gases. Explain how the "critical" constants appear in the equation.
- 4. Define and find an expression for the entropy of a substance. Deduce in any manner the four fundamental partial differential equations connecting the pressure, volume, temperature and entropy of a fluid. Find the equation to the isentropic of a perfect gas. Explain the bearing of this equation on what is known as the convective equilibrium of temperature in the earth's atmosphere.
- 5. Describe Forbes's experiments to determine the absolute conductivity of a metal rod, working out fully the mathematical theory. State Fourier's solution of the problem of finding the temperature at any point of an infinite solid at any instant after the establishment of a given temperature distribution, no heat being thereafter created or destroyed at any point of the solid. Can you show that this solution satisfies all the conditions of the problem?

- 6. Describe any method of finding the amount of water vapour in the atmosphere. Discuss Apjohn's formula connecting the pressure of the vapour in the air with the readings of the wet and dry bulb thermometers.
- 7. Write an essay on the liquefaction of gases, describing some one method fully and stating the physical principles involved.
- 8. What is the triple point of a substance? Explain how it can be proved that in the case of water the hoar-frost line and the steam line meet at an angle.
- 9. Give a short account of Kelvin's porous plug experiment showing generally how it leads to a determination of the absolute zero.

SECOND PAPER.

Properties of Matter and Sound.

- 1. Prove that the hodograph of a planet's orbit is a circle.
- 2. Prove that if an indiarubber band be stretched by a given tension, its volume is increased by one-third of the amount by which it would be diminished by a hydrostatic pressure of the same value.
- 3. Define *Diffusivity*. Give an account of Graham's experiments and explain what is meant by saying the diffusivity of common salt is 0.91.
- 4. Describe the Harton experiment made by Airy to determine the mean density of the earth. Shew by mathematical calculation how a numerical estimate could be found from the actual observations.
 - 5. Prove Newton's formula.

$$V = \sqrt{\frac{\overline{E}}{\rho}}$$

for the velocity of a sound wave in air. How is E determined? Is the velocity of a sound wave entirely independent of the intensity? Give reasons for your answer.

6. Explain the action of the electrically maintained tuning fork, the magnet being placed between the prongs. How is the action helped by the self-induction of the coil?

7. How can the diffraction of sound be demonstrated? Compare light and sound in this respect, and also with regard to general diffusion.

8. Investigate the variation in pitch of two simple twies that beat together, and shew that during the period of maximum strength the pitch of the variable tone lies between the pitches of the two separate tones.

9. Give an account of Lord Rayleigh's method of determining the amplitude of a sound wave that is just capable of exciting audition.

PRACTICAL.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, MARCH, 14TH AND 15TH. 10-3.

1. Verify that the rates of discharge of the given fluid in the two given tubes vary as the fourth powers of the radii of the bores. Find the viscosity of the liquid.

2. Find the rates of cooling and of evaporation of the given liquid at all temperatures between 50° C. and 30° C.

3. Find the density of aqueous vapour in the ir of the laboratory.

4. Find in any accurate manner the absolute frequency of the given electrically driven fork.

CHEMISTRY.

FIRST PAPER.

Inorganic Chemistry.

N. B.-Attempt seven or eight questions only.

Full marks will be obtainable for seven correct and complete

1. Give an account of Black's experiments on magnesia by which he clearly proved the nature of the difference between Carbonated and Caustic alkalies.

What do you know of the contributions made by Berzelius to Chemical Science?

Give a brief but clear account of the Dualistic Theory. How do you account for its overthrow? What theory has been instituted for it?

- 2. Give an account of the experiments which have been made to determine the velocity of explosion in a gaseous mixture.
- 3. How does the mass of the reacting substances influence chemical changes? Give an account of any investigation on the action of mass in chemical reactions.
- 4. Give a short account of Mendelejeff's researches on the connection between the atomic weights and the chemical and physical properties of the elements. Point out how Mendelejeff's classification has aided chemical investigations. State what you know about the compound nature of elements.
- 5. What is meant by dissociation? Describe experiments which prove the dissociation of hydrogen iodide gas and of ammonium carbamate. "The fact of dissociation may be inferred either from a diminished density or from an increased pressure." Explain the above statement by describing suitable experiments. "Dissociation-limit is lessened when either of the products of dissociation is present in excess"—Explain.
 - 6. What is Berthelots' "law of maximum work?"

"It is easy to treat the law as a deduction from the principles of energy, and to show that it is not a warrantable deduction." Justify the above statement and prove that "the law of maximum work" is not a law of nature.

Show how the relative affinities of various acids for different bases can be measured.

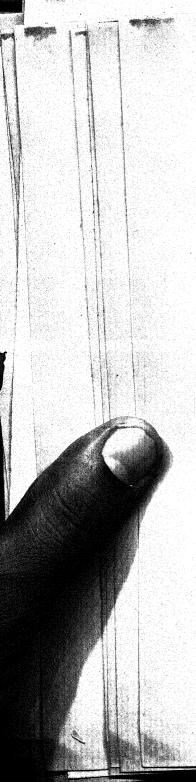
"In the normal formation of a salt, in solution, by the reaction between an acid and a base, the acid contributes a

definite portion of the total heat of neutralisation, independently of the nature of the base, and the base contributes a definite portion of the total heat of neutralisation, independently of the nature of the acid." Explain this very carefully citing examples where possible.

- 7. Describe fully the preparations of iodine from kelp and sketch the plants used. How would you obtain
 - (a) dry hydrogen iodide gas; and
 - (b) a saturated aqueous solution of hydriodic acid?

What evidence is there for supposing the existence of hypoiodous acid? How are iodic acid, periodic acid and the periodates respectively prepared and what are their important properties? Account for the basicity of iodic and periodic acids respectively. Discuss the constitutions of the above two acids and their important salts.

- 8. What are the important natural sources of potassium? Suggest a process for obtaining potash from felspar. State how potassium is obtained on the large scale? How did Dittmar and Dewar determine the vapour density of potassium, and what was the result? Describe the preparations of caustic potash and potassium chlorate on the large scale. How may caustic potash be obtained perfectly pure?
 - 9. (a) Compare the analogous compounds of chromium and sulphur, and name any chromium compounds which are isomorphous with the corresponding sulphur ones.
 - (b) What evidence is there for supposing the existence of manganese tetrachloride? How are the manganate and permanganate of potassium prepared, and what are their properties? Give three distinct methods for ascertaining the quantity of MnO₂ in a sample of commercial manganese dioxide. Describe the advantages of each method.
 - 10. Describe the metallurgy of nickel. Describe a chemical process for preparing nickel free from cobalt. Compare the



properties of nickel and cobalt, and point out the chief differences between them. It has been suggested that nickel and cobalt are really different forms of the same element. Give reasons for and against this hypothesis.

11. Write down the general constitutional formulæ of the various classes of ammoniacal compounds of platinum. Which of the platinum salts serves as the starting-point in the preparation of those platin-ammonium compounds? What resemblance can you trace between the compounds of the platin-ammoniums and corresponding compounds of potassium? Compare in a general way the ammoniacal compounds of platinum with those of cobalt and mercury. Mention specially any ammoniacal compounds of these and other metals which are of interest in analysis or technical operations.

SECOND PAPER.

Organic Chemistry.

N.B. -Full marks will be given for correct answers to any 8 questions.

- 1. Describe the various chlorhydrins of glycerine. How are they prepared? What are the oxidation products of glycerine?
- 2. Explain in detail how you would prepare chloroform. In what reactions is chloroform specially of value?
- 3. Write a short account of the sulphur derivatives of organic compounds.
- 4. What are the diazo-compounds and how would you prepare them in the laboratory? Shew their relation to hydrazine and give their principal reactions.
- 5. How would you prove the constitution of Indigo? What is its relation to isatin, indole, and oxindol.

- 6. From a given sample of benzene how would you prepare pure phenol? Give your opinion, with reasons, as to whether phenol should be considered an acid or an alcohol.
- 7. Write a short account of the acids and alcohols of the formulæ.

$$C_n \to H_{2n-1}$$
 OH and $C_n \to H_{2n-3}$ OH.

- 8. How would you prepare maleic and fumaric acids? Discuss their isomerism and explain why their oxidation products are Mesotartaric and Racemic acids respectively. Also show why only one of these acids yields an anhydride.
- 9. Describe in detail the most successful piece of organic practical work which you have performed in the laboratory.
 - 10. Write an essay on either
 - (1) Organo-metallic derivatives : or
 - (2) Derivatives of phosphine, stibine, and arsine.
 - 11. How would you demonstrate the constitution of naphthalene? What is the usual method for the preparation of Phthalic anhydride.
 - 12. Compare and contrast the aldehydes and ketones as regards their properties and reactions.

PRACTICAL.

- I. Analysis of a Mixture.
- II. Estimation of Iron in an ore Quantitatively and Volumetrically.

SECOND D.Sc. EXAMINATION.

MATHEMATICS.

FIRST PAPER.

Algebra, Trigonometry and Theory of Functions.

Not more than nine questions to be answered.

1. If x be positive and not equal to 1, shew for positive values of m greater than 1 that

$$mx^{m-1}(x-1) > x^m-1 > m (x-1).$$

If r+1 be positive then

$$L(1^r+2^r+\ldots n^r)/n^{r+1}=1/(r+1).$$

 $n=\infty$

2. Shew that the equation $x^2-Cy^2=1$ where C is positive and not a perfect square, always admits of an infinite number of integral solutions.

Solve in positive integers

$$x^2 + 6xy - 4y^2 = -1$$

Find the nth convergent to the continued fraction

and shew that the limit of it, as x becomes infinite is either 1 x or - according as x is numerically less or greater than unity.

4. Shew that the hyperbolic sine and cosine have a property with regard to the rectangular hyperbola exactly analogous to that of the sine and cosine with regard to the circle.

What is the Gudermannian function.

Prove that $\tan (x+iy) = \frac{\sin 2x + i \sinh 2y}{\cos 2x + \cosh 2y}$.

5. If f(n) be positive for all values of n and constantly decrease as n increases, then $\Sigma f(n)$ is convergent or divergent according as $\Sigma a^n f(a^n)$ is convergent or divergent where a is any positive integer ≤ 2 .

Discuss the convergence of the hypergeometric series.

$$1 + \frac{a\beta}{\gamma\delta}x + \frac{a(\alpha+1)\beta(\beta+1)}{\gamma(\gamma+1)\delta(\delta+1)}x^2 + \cdots$$

6. If (x+1)(x+2) $(x+p-1) = x^{p-1} + A_1 x^{p-2} + ... + A_{p-2}x + A_{p-1}$ and p be prime, shew that A_1, A_2, A_{p-2} are all divisible by p. Shew also that this theorem embraces both Fermat's and Wilson's theorems.

Show that $12(11)^2 - 111 - 1$ is divisible by 169.

7. Define Log_e^z and a, when a and z are complex quantities and shew from your definition a^z has an infinite number of values, when z is a complex quantity, which reduce to a finite number when z is real and commensurable. Prove that if the values of az are represented on Argand's diagram, the representative points will be the vertices of an equiangular polygon inscribed in an equiangular spiral, the angle of which is independent of a.

8. Let S, S' denote the sums of two absolute convergent series

$$a_1+a_2+\dots +a_n+\dots$$

 $b_1+b_2+ +b_n+\dots$

prove that the series

$$a_1 b_1 + a_1 b_2 + a_2 b_1 + \dots + (a_1 b_n + a_2 b_n - 1 + \dots + a_n b_1) + \dots$$

obtain by multiplying together the given series, is convergent and that its sum is SS'.

Find the sum of the series

$$1+mz+\frac{m(m-1)}{\sqrt{2}}z^2+\dots$$

when m is real and mod. z is less than unity.

9. Prove that-

$$\sin z = z \operatorname{II}_{1}^{\infty} \left(1 - \frac{z^{2}}{r^{2} \pi^{2}} \right)$$

where z is a complex variable.

Shew also that-

$$\sum_{2}^{\infty} \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{2}{n^2} \right) = \frac{3\pi}{4}.$$

10. Find an expression for the sum of n terms of a series in terms of the first term and its successive differences.

Sum to n terms-

$$5 + 10 + 29 + 76 + 179 + 394 + \dots (1)$$
;

$$\frac{1}{2}\tan\frac{\theta}{2} + \frac{1}{2^2}\tan\frac{\theta}{2^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^n}\tan\frac{\theta}{2^n}\dots(2).$$

11. x and y being determined as functions of one another by a given equation, explain how Newton's parallelogram is used in practise to select groups of terms corresponding to branches meeting at a given multiple point.

In the case of the equation $x^5 - a^2(x^3 + y^3) + a^3xy = 0$ obtain first and second approximations to those branches for which mod. x or mod. y or both become either infinitely small or infinitely great.

12. Three persons whose skills are in the ratio a:b:c play a match, the winner of which is to be the one who first wins two consecutive games. The winner of any game plays the remaining player, the first pair being chosen by lot. Show that the chance that the person who does not play in the first game wins the match is

$$\frac{1}{3} \frac{1-2x}{1-x} \text{ where } x = \frac{abc}{(b+c)(c+a)(a+b)}.$$

SECOND PAPER.

Dynamics of a Particle and Analytical Statics.

(Full marks for any eight questions containing four from

each part).

1. Investigate the apsidal angle in a nearly circular orbit. A particle describes a circle u=c under a force $n^2f(u)$ to the centre, find the periodic time and shew that in the disturbed orbit when the areal description is altered to that in a circle defined $u=c+\Delta c$, the value of u is $c+\Delta c+\xi$ given by

$$\frac{d^2 \xi}{d\theta^2} + \xi \left\{ 1 - cf'(c) / f(c) \right\} = 0$$

and deduce the conditions for stability.

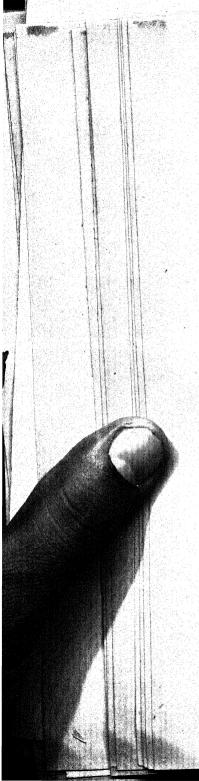
2. If a certain path can be described freely under a given set of forces, then the same path will be a brachistochrone under the set of forces obtained by reflecting the original set in the tangent at each point of the path.

Two particles m and m' connected by a fine inextensible string rest on a smooth horizontal table, part of the string being stretched round a smooth arc of a circle of radius a. The particle m is projected with velocity v at right angles to the string. If at any time t, x be the length of the straight portion of the string terminating in m and a be its initial value, shew that

$$vt = \frac{(m+m')^{\frac{1}{2}}}{m} \left\{ mx^2 + m'a^2 \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}} - (m+m')^{\frac{1}{2}}a \right\}.$$

3. Give a short account of the principle of least or stationary action for the case of a single particle.

A point moves on a surface of revolution and the path cuts the meridians at a variable angle ϕ , ρ is radius of curvature of the generating curve at the point occupied by the particle, ν is the length of normal there intercepted by the axis of the



surface and θ the angle it makes with the axis. If a set of moving axes (left handed screw) be taken parallel to

(i) tangent to path; (ii) that normal to path which lies in tangent plane; and (iii) outwards normal to surface; shew that the angular velocities, defining the motion of the axes are given by

$$\begin{split} \theta_1 = v \sin \phi \cos \phi \left(\frac{1}{\rho} - \frac{1}{v}\right); \; \theta_2 = v \left(\frac{\cos^2 \phi}{\rho} + \frac{\sin^2 \phi}{v}\right); \\ \theta_3 = v \left(\frac{d\phi}{ds} + \frac{\cot \phi \sin \phi}{v}\right); \end{split}$$

that the component accelerations of the particle are

$$\vec{v}$$
, $v^2 \left(\frac{d\varphi}{ds} + \frac{\cot \theta \sin \varphi}{v} \right)$, $-v^2 \left(\frac{\cos^2 \varphi}{\rho} + \frac{\sin^2 \varphi}{v} \right)$

that if the osculating plane makes \mathcal{X} with the corresponding normal section of the surface and ρ_0 and σ_0 are the radii of curvature and torsion of the path

$$\frac{\cos^2 \varphi}{\rho} + \frac{\sin^2 \varphi}{\nu} = \frac{\cos \chi}{\rho_0}, \quad \frac{d\varphi}{ds} + \frac{\cot \theta \sin \varphi}{\nu} = \frac{\sin \chi}{\rho_0}$$
and
$$\frac{1}{\sigma_0} = \frac{d\chi}{ds} + \sin \varphi \cos \varphi \left(\frac{1}{\theta} - \frac{1}{\nu}\right).$$

4. A particle moves under a central force varying as the distance obtain the equation of the path in the form

$$u^2 = A + \sqrt{A^2 - \frac{\mu}{h^2}} \cos 2 \overline{\theta - \gamma}$$

indicating how constants may be determined.

A particle is describing an ellipse under a force to a focus and when it reaches the further end of the axis major, the centre of force at the focus suddenly ceases and is replaced by one at the centre of the ellipse attracting directly as the distance. The intensity of the new centre is such that there is no change in the magnitude of the force at the instant, determine the subsequent motion of the particle.

5. A particle can describe a certain orbit freely under each of several different central forces, shew that the orbit can be described under the collective action of the forces and determine the necessary conditions of motion.

A particle moves under a central force μ/r^2 and two constant accelerations A and B parallel to the axes of x and y, determine the integrals—

$$(A \ y - B \ x) (xy - yx) = f_1(xyc_1)$$

 $(A \ x + B \ y) (xx + y \ y) = f_2(xy \ c_1 \ c_2)$

where c_1 and c_2 are constants of integration.

6. Shew how to determine by a graphical construction the resultant of a given set of co-planar forces. Distinguish carefully between the two cases when the system (1) is in equilibrium; and (2) reduces to a couple.

ABC... is a given closed polygon and O a fixed point, variable points xy... are taken in AB, BC,... so that Ax:xB::By:yC, etc. Shew that the system of forces Ox, Oy... has a constant resultant.

7. State carefully and fully the laws of statical friction and shew that for a bead in equilibrium on a rough curve under a set of forces denoted by X, Y, Z,

$$X\frac{dx}{ds} + Y\frac{dy}{ds} + Z\frac{d^2}{ds}$$

$$\left\{ \left(Y \frac{dz}{ds} - Z \frac{dy}{ds} \right)^{2} + \left(Z \frac{dx}{ds} - X \frac{dz}{ds} \right)^{2} + \left(X \frac{dy}{ds} - Y \frac{dx}{ds} \right)^{2} \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

A semielliptic disc bounded by the curve and axis major rests in a vertical plane against a rough horizontal and a rough vertical plane. It is in a position of limiting equilibrium when the major axis is equally inclined to the horizontal and vertical, shew that μ the coefficient of friction between the disc and the planes satisfies the relation

$$(3a^2-b^2) (1-\mu)^3-(1+\mu^2)\left(a^2+b^2-\frac{4b\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}{3\pi}\right)=0.$$

8. Give a short account of Lagrange's proof of the principle of virtual work.

A perfectly rough circle of radius b and centre of gravity distant c from centre is placed in a vertical plane on a cycloid whose axis is vertical, vertex upwards and generating circle of radius a, so that the common normal makes an angle $\sin^{-1} \delta/4a$ with the horizon. Show that for rolling displacements the two positions in which it can rest are such that one is unstable and the other is stable or unstable according as c^2 is greater or less than

$$b^2(64a^2-3b^2)/64a^2$$

9. Define Poinsot's central axis and show how to determine it analytically for the system x, y, z, L, M, N.

What are the invariants of a system? Obtain them for two forces P_1 and P_2 .

Four forces P, Q, R and S are in equilibrium, prove that the moment of P about Q is to the moment of R about S as S is to Q.

10. Investigate the equations of the gravitation catenary in the form—

$$\frac{dT}{ds} - w \sin \phi = 0 \; ; \; \frac{T}{\rho} - w \cos \phi = 0$$

and deduce that $w\rho \cos^2\phi$ is constant for the curve.

AB is an elastic string of unstretched length 2l. A is fixed and B is drawn very slowly from A in a horizontal straight

line. Shew that the locus of the vertex of the elastic catenary in which the string hangs at any instant, is

$$\frac{2xy}{y^2-l^2} = \frac{l}{a} + \log \frac{y+l}{y-l}$$

when the axis of y is the vertical through A and the axis of x is parallel to AB and distant $\frac{l_2}{2a}$ below it.

THIRD PAPER.

Rigid Dynamics.

Full marks may be obtained for eight questions correctly answered.

- 1. Shew that the momental ellipse at the centre of gravity of a triangle is the ellipse which touches the sides of the triangle at their middle points.
- 2. A symmetrical body moves about a horizontal axis perpendicular to the plane of symmetry under the action of gravity. Find the pressures on the axis.
- 3. A disc of any form is moving in its own plane in any manner. Suddenly a point O is seized and made to move in some given manner. Find the initial motion of the disc.

A square is moving freely about a diagonal with angular velocity ω when one of the angular points not in that diagonal becomes fixed. Determine the impulsive pressure on the fixed point and shew that the instantaneous angular velocity will be $\frac{\omega}{\pi}$

4. State and prove the principle of Vis Viva.

A fine string is attached to two points A, B in the same horizontal plane and carries a weight W, at its middle point. A rod whose length is AB and weight W, has a ring at either end, through which the string passes and is let fall from the position AB. Show that the string must be at least $\frac{5}{3}$ AB in order that the weight may ever reach the rod.

- 5. An elliptic lamina is supported with its plane vertical and transverse axis horizontal by two weightless pins passing through the foci. If one pin be released shew that if the eccentricity of the ellipse be $\sqrt{\frac{2}{6}}$ the pressure on the other pin will be initially unaltered.
 - 6. Prove Euler's equations of motion.
- 7. Shew that if $\frac{d^2x}{dt^2}$ is a homogeneous function of x and $\frac{dx}{dt}$ of the first degree, then in whatever position the system is placed at rest, the time of arriving at the position determined by x=0 is the same.

Hence prove Lagrange's rule for tautochronous motions, that is: If the equation of motion of the system be

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = \left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} + F\left\{\frac{dx}{at}, f(x)\right\}$$

where F is a homogeneous function of the first degree, and f(x) is any function of x, shew that in whatever position the system is placed the time of arriving at the position determined by f(x)=0 is the same.

- 8. Explain the Hamiltonian transformation of Lagrange's equation of motion.
- 9. A uniform bar of length 2a, suspended by two equal parallel strings each of length b from two points in the same horizontal line, is turned through a small angle about the vertical line through the middle point, show that the time of a small oscillation is

$$2\pi \sqrt{\frac{bk^2}{ga^2}}$$

10. A particle of mass m moves in one plane, and its motion is referred to areal co-ordinates x, y, z. If T be the

kinetic energy and V the potential energy expressed as a homogeneous function of the areal co-ordinates, prove that

$$2T = -m (a^{2}y'z' + b^{2}z'x' + c^{2}x'y');$$

$$m(b^{2}z'' + c^{2}y'') - 2\frac{dV}{dx} = m (c^{2}x'' + a^{2}z'') - 2\frac{dV}{dy}$$

$$= m (a^{2}y'' + b^{2}x'') - 2\frac{dV}{dz}.$$

FOURTH PAPER.

The Calculus and Differential Equations.

1. If the operators D, E and \triangle be defined by the relations:

$$D = \frac{d}{dx}; \quad E\phi(x) = \phi(x+1);$$
$$\Delta\phi(x) = \phi(x+1) - \phi(x),$$

shew that $E^h = e^{hD}$, and thence deduce Taylor's Theorem.

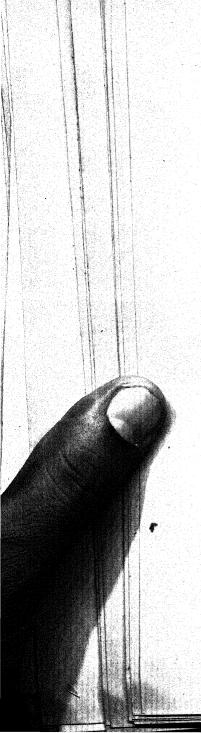
2. Define an invariant. If $\phi(x, y)$ be a homogeneous function x, y, prove that

$$\phi\left(\frac{d}{dy} - \frac{d}{dx}\right)\phi(x, y)$$

is an invariant.

- 3. Define the Hessian of a quantic. Prove that if a quantic u becomes u' by any linear transformation of x, y, z, in terms of x', y', z', then the new Hessian is equal to the old Hessian multiplied by the square of the modulus M of transformation.
- 4. If x, y, be any point on a curve, what are the co-ordinates of the corresponding points on the evolute and involute?

A curve is such that any two corresponding points of the evolute and involute are at a constant distance. Prove that the line joining the two points is also constant in direction.



5. Define the gamma function. Prove that

$$\Gamma(\frac{1}{2}) = \sqrt{\pi}$$

6. Change the order of integration in

$$\int_{a}^{a \sin a} \int_{a}^{a \sec a - y \tan a} \int_{a}^{b} \phi(x, y) \, dy \, dx.$$

7. A plane area bounded by a curve the polar equation to which is given, revolves about a straight line in its own plane: obtain a formula for the volume generated by the area in a complete revolution.

The lemniscate $r^2=c^2\cos 2\theta$ revolves about a tangent at the pole; prove that the volume of revolution is equal to

$$\frac{1}{4}\pi^2c^3$$

8. If
$$V = \int_{x_0}^{x_1} f\left(x, y, \frac{dy}{dx}, \frac{d^2y}{dx^2}\right) dx$$

investigate the conditions that V may have a maximum or minimum value, y being an arbitrary function of x, and the limits being supposed constant.

If s be the arc of a curve, find the curve when $\int \frac{ds}{x}$ is a maximum or minimum.

9. Prove that the equations.

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + (x-a)^3 \frac{dy}{dx} + 3(x+a)^2 = 0$$

and

$$\frac{d^3z}{dx^2} - (x - a)^3 \frac{dz}{dx} + 12ax = 0$$

can be transformed into one another, and find the relation between y, z and x.

10. Explain Monge's method of solving a linear partial differential equation of the second order.

Solve

$$x^2r - 2xys + y^2t = 0$$

11. Shew how a solution of Legendre's equation

$$\frac{d}{dx}\left\{\frac{(1-x^2)\frac{dy}{dx}}{+n(n+1)y=0}\right\}$$

can be obtained in the form of a series.

If P_n be a Legendre's coefficient of the n degree in x, prove that

$$(x^2-1)\frac{dP}{dx}=nxP_n-nP_{n-1}.$$

FIFTH PAPER.

Analytical Geometry.

1. A series of conics are drawn through the intersection of the conics $ax^2 + by^2 = 1$ and hxy = 1; prove that the locus of the foci is—

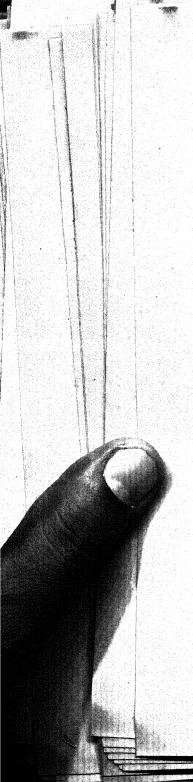
$$(ax^2-by^2)(bx-ay^2)=(a-b)(y^2-x)-\frac{2(a-b)^2}{h}xy.$$

2. Show that the family of conics whose equation in areal co-ordinates is—

$$(p+\lambda) x^2 + (q+\lambda) y^2 + (r+\lambda) z^2 = 0$$

where λ is a variable parameter contains two parabolas. Examine their concavity to the angular points of the fundamental triangle.

3. A triangle circumscribes the conic section whose equation is LM=R, and two of its angular points lie on the straight



lines whose equations are aL-M=0, bL-M=0, show that the locus of the third angular point is the conic section—

$$LM = \frac{4ab}{(a-b)^2} R^2.$$

4. Prove that the equation of the polar reciprocal of the evolute of the ellipse $a^2y^2 + b^2x^2 = a^2b^2$ with regard to its centre is

$$\frac{a^2}{x^2} + \frac{b^2}{y^2} = \frac{(a^2 - b^2)^2}{k^2}.$$

- 5. A variable line OABC drawn through a fixed point O meets a given conic in A and B and a given line in C. A point D is taken in OABC so that the range ADBC is harmonic; show that the locus of D is a conic passing through O and through the pole of the given line with respect to the given conic.
- 6. Explain how the method of polar reciprocation is applied to surfaces and to curves in space, and prove that the reciprocal of a sphere is a quadric of revolution.
- 7. Find the equation in tetrahedral co-ordinates of the sphere circumscribing the triangle of reference.

If each edge of a tetrahedron be equal to the opposite edge and are the edges bounding any one face, prove that the diameter of the circumscribed sphere is—

$$\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{a^2+b^2+c^2}$$

8. Show that the envelope of a plane, the equation of which contains only one parameter, is a developable surface.

A developable surface is drawn through the conics whose equations are—

$$a^2y^2 + b^2x^2 = a^2, z = 0$$

 $y^2 = 4cz, x = 0$:

and

show that the axis of z is a double line on the surface and that the remainder of the section by the plane of xz is an ellipse.

9. Show how to find the principal curvatures at any point of a surface. Prove that the principal curvatures of the surface $e^{az}\cos ay = \cos ax$ are everywhere equal and opposite.

CHEMISTRY.

FIRST PAPER.

Advanced Inorganic and General Chemistry.

- 1. Nitric acid is prepared by the action of Sulphuric acid on Sodium Nitrate, yet Nitric acid is said to be the stronger of the two acids. Explain this. Give some account of the methods used for determining this strength of acids.
 - 2. Give an account of the hydrogen compounds of Nitrogen,
- 3. Give an account of the discovery of Argon. How has the atomic weight of this element been fixed upon? What place would you give to it in the periodic system?
- 4. Describe as fully as you can the "Bessemer Process" for the manufacture of steel.
- 5. Give an account of the works of Dulong and Petit, Neumann and Kopp in working out the method for determining the atomic weights of elements from specific heat consideration.
- 6. What evidence have you for believing that the "ions" move with different velocities when a solution of an electrolyte is subjected to electrolysis.
- 7. Give an account of the use of the spectroscope in chemical problems.

Does the spectroscopic analysis in any way suggest that our "atomic masses" are but aggregates of much smaller masses? Have we any support for this hypothesis from any other quarter?

- 8. Given a mixture of Chloride, Bromide, and Iodide of Sodium: describe some method for the quantitative estimation and also for the complete separation of the halogens in the mixture.
- 9. How is Platinum extracted from its ores? How is it worked into shape?

- 10. Write an essay on the manufacture of glass.
- 11. How would you prepare strong Hydriodic acid? How does it differ in its properties from Hydrochloric acid?

N.B.-You are required to attempt only eight of the above questions.

· SECOND PAPER.

Organic Chemistry.

- 1. How can Uric Acid be synthetically prepared from Macilon Acid? Give equations showing the changes which occur.
- 2. Describe the process by which the organo-metallic compounds may be utilised in determining the valency of metals.
 - 3. Dextrose may be expressed by the formula:— CH₂(OH), CH (OH) CH (OH), CH (OH), CH (OH), CHO, On what facts is this formula based?
 - 4. What is the action on Furfurol of-
 - (a) Sodium Amalgam;
 - (b) Hydroxylamine; and
 - (c) dilute Caustic Soda?
- 5. What results occur when Ketones are acted upon by Amyl Nitrite in the presence of Hydrochloric Acid?
- 6. Discuss briefly the relation (if any) which exists between the Aldoximes and Aldehyde hydrazones.
- 7. Describe two reactions which prove that Nitro glycerine is a Nitric Acid Ester and not a nitro-compound.

THIRD PAPER. Organic Chemistry.

Answer eight questions only.

- 1. Give as many examples as you know of the transformation of benzene derivatives into fatty compounds.
- 2. Give an account of the action of bromine under various conditions on
 - (a) benzene; and
 - (b) toluene;

and explain the isomerism observed among any of the products.

- 3. What different bodies are obtainable by the reduction of nitro-benzene under different conditions? How are their structural formulæ related to one another?
- 4. How would you prepare and identify a specimen of orthotoluidine?
- 5. Give a general account of the methods by which amidogen (NH.) in benzene derivatives can be displaced by other groups.
- 6. How is phenol obtained and by what reactions is it recognised? Show how from phenol the following compounds can be obtained—
 - (a) benzene;
 - (b) salicylic acid; and
 - (c) pieric acid.
- 7. How is hydroquinone prepared? What are its distinctive properties? Shew that its behaviour on oxidation is different from that which alcohols usually manifest.
- 8. How is it possible to tell which position, ortho, meta or para, an atom or group entering the benzene molecule will take relative to an atom or group already present?
- 9. Explain the nature of the relations known to subsist between pyridine and quinolines, respectively, and certain of the natural alkaloids.
- 10. State the chief facts which have led to the recognition of the constitution of indigo blue, and explain the means by which its synthesis has been effected.

FOURTH PAPER.

Theoretical and Historical Chemistry.

N.B.—Not more than six questions to be attempted.

- 1. Critically discuss the equation PV=RT when applied to ordinary gases and shew the meaning of van der Waals' corrections.
- "The corrected equation finds its chief application in the passage from the liquid to the gaseous state." (Ostwald). Exemplify this, using diagrams where necessary.

2. Write an essay either on osmosis, or on the vapour pressure of solutions.

Six grams of anhydrous magnesium sulphate are dissolved in 100 grams of water. The depression of the freezing point is 0.901°C. If the constant for water in the case of electrolytes is 37, what formula represents the state of hydration of the dissolved salt.

- 3. Write an essay on the chemical action of light.
- 4. Discuss the properties which have been called respectively "additive" and "constitutive." Give several examples of each.
- 5. Write an account of Pasteur's researches on molecular asymmetry, and discuss fully any modern theories which have been the outcome of Pasteur's work.
- 6. Write an account of the most important chemical disveries during the last 10 years.
- 7. Describe methods used in thermochemical measurements. What do you mean by the phrase "chemical energy?" What is Hess's Law?
- 8. Write an essay on the work of any of the following chemists;
 - (a) Laurent and Gerhardt;
 - (b) Faraday;
 - (c) Scheele;
 - (d) Dumas.

This essay to be historical in character.

PRACTICAL.

- I. Analysis of a mixture.
- II. Estimation of Iron and Silica in an ore Quantitatively.
- III. Analysis of an Organic Compound.

XIII. LIST OF GRADUATES, 1889.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.*

A. COURSE.

In Alphabetical Order.

FIRST DIVISION.

Muhammad Ahmad-ud-din ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.

SECOND DIVISION.

	A. C. Mukarji		Muir Central College, Allahabad.			
	Afzul Husain		Ditto.			
	Bans Gopal	•••	Ditto.			
	Bhagwan Das	•••	Teacher.			
	Bhikhan Lal	•••	Bareilly College.			
	Chandra Shikar Mallik		Queen's College, Benares.			
	Dwarka Prasad		Muir Central College, Allahabad.			
	Gordon, F. Dukoff		Ditto.			
10	Gurucharan Das	•••	Ditto.			
TO	Gurudayal Ray	•••	Teacher.			
	Hira Lal Singh	•••	Queen's College, Benares.			
	Jagadindra Chandra Sen	•••	Muir Central College, Allahabad.			
	Masud Ali	•••	M. AO. College, Aligarh.			
	Muhammad Matin	•••	Muir Central College, Allahabad.			
	Muhammad Rafi	•••	Bareilly College.			
	Nagendra Nath Mukopadh		Teacher.			
	Oudh Behari Lal	. <i>y</i> ,	Muir Central College, Allahabad.			
	Pirbhu Dayal		Ditto.			
ൈ	Prabodh Chandra Banerji	•••	Ditto.			
40	Prem Behari		Ditto.			
		•••	M. AO. College, Aligarh.			
	Qasim Beg Chagtai	•••	Canning College, Lucknow.			
	Ram Nath Bhargava Sarat Chandra Ghose	•••	Muir Central College, Allahabad,			
		•••	Ditto.			
	Suraj Nath, Pundit	• • •	Ditto.			
	Sayed Mustafa	•••				
	THIRD DIVISION.					

Abdul Ali	M. AO. College, Aligarh.
Angelo, Isaac	Canning College, Lucknow.
Arun Chandra Rai	M. AO. College, Aligarh.

In 1889 no Master of Arts Examination was held.

30 Ashutosh Bandhopadhya ... Queen's College, Benares.
Atul Chandra Chakravarti ... Teacher. Bhola Datt Pande ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.

Ripin Behari Banerji ... Queen's College, Benares.

Kanhaiya Lal Srivastava ... Canning College, Lucknow. Muhammad Abdul Rafe Khan Ditto. Rajkrishna Bhattacharji ... Muir Central College, Allahabad. Ram Sarup Ram Sarup ... M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Ratan Lal Chak, Pandit ... Canning College, Lucknow.
Sarat Chandra Gangopadhya, Muir Central College, Allahabad. 40 Sidha Gopal Singh Queen's College, Benares.
... Muir Central College, Allahabad.

Tulsi Dayal Varma

B. COURSE.

In Alphabetical Order.

FIRST DIVISION.

Lala Phul Chand Rai

... Canning College, Lucknow.

SECOND DIVISION.

Abdul Aziz Beg ... - Bareilly College.

Amrit Lal Sil Muir Central College, Allahabad.

Ashutosh Ghose ... - Queen's College, Benares.

Sheoraj Bali Mathur ... Canning College, Lucknow.

Shikar Nath Bandhopadhya Bareilly College.

THIRD DIVISION.

Saroda Charan Chakravarti... Queen's College, Benares.

HONOURS IN PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Amrit Lal Sil Muir Central College, Allahabad,

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

In Order of Merit.

FIRST CLASS.

Nil

SECOND CLASS.

Kanhaiya Lal Dey, M.A. ... Muir Central College, Allahabad, Ram Mohan De, B.A. ... Queen's College, Benares,

Sheo Charan Lal, B.A. ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Hari Mohan Banerji, B.A. ... Agra College.
Gokul Prasad, M.A. ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Ram Chandra Chaudhri, M.A. Queen's College, Benares.

THIRD CLASS.

Sri Ram, B.A. ... Canning College, Lucknow.
Rae Prithwi Nath, B.A. ... Muir Central College, Allahabad. Sri Ram, B.A. ...

1890.

MASTER OF ARTS.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

In order of Merit.

FIRST DIVISION.

1. Brij Nandan Prasad ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.

SECOND DIVISION.

- Bishan Lal Sarma
 Gulab Chand Dhadda ... Muir Central College, Allahabad. ... Agra College.

THIRD DIVISION.

- I. Bhuban Mohan Bandopadhya Teacher.
- 2. Suresh Chandra Roy ... Ditto.
 3. Amrit Lakshman Dighe ... Private Candidate,
 4. Liladhar Joshi ... Muir Central College, Allahabad. 5. Asha Ram

MATHEMATICS.

SECOND DIVISION.

1. Sarat Chandra Sinha ... Canning College, Lucknow.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

SECOND DIVISION.

1. Amrit Lal Sil Muir Central College, Allahabad.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

A. COURSE.

In Alphabetical Order.

FIRST DIVISION.

Foy, George Edward ... Muir Central College, Allahabad. Ganga Nath Jha ... Queen's College, Benares. Satis Chandra Bandopadhya ... Agra College.

SECOND DIVISION.

... M. A .- O. College, Aligarh. Amba Lal Bhagwan Prasad Queen's College, Benares. Bhura Mal Agra College. Bose, A. L. Ditto. ... Chail Behari Lal Mathur Ditto. Emile, C. H. Ashley ... Canning College, Lucknow. ... M. A.-O. College, Aligarh. Enayat Ullah Bareilly College. Janki Prasad ... Muir Central College, Allahabad. Jeremy, A.S. Kalipado Moittra ... Ditto. ... Canning College, Lucknow. Lal Behari Neguma Mirza Muhammad Askari Ditto. ... Queen's College, Benares. Murali Dhar Nagar Radha Krishna Das ... Agra Coll-ge. Rakhal Chandra Pramanik ... Canning College, Lucknow.

THIRD DIVISION.

... Canning College, Lucknow. Bhawani Prasad Varma Devi Prasad ... Queen's College, Benares. Harish Ch. Chattopadhya ... Muir Central College, Allahabad. Hazari Lal Misra Canning College, Lucknow. Jagannath Sirhandi ... Bareilly College. Kali Charan Mittra ... Queen's College, Benares. Kripa Shankara Agra College. Man Mohan Goshal ... Canning College, Lucknow. Prabhu Lal Bhargava ... Agra College. Radha Mohan Ditto. ... Canning College, Lucknow. Ram Dayal Misra... ... Agra College. ... Teacher. Sambhu Nath Tandan Singh, S. Nihal Muir Central College, Allahabad. Suresh Chandra Sen Upendra N. Mukhupadhya ... Agra College.

B. COURSE.

In Alphabetical Order.

FIRST DIVISION.

Nil.

SECOND DIVISION.

Arbinda Prakash Mullik Ayadh Behari Lal ... Gordon, Ernest D.... Jagan Nath Prasad Joti Prasad, Bajal ... Kanti Chandra Pramanik Krishna Sevak Lal... Mul Chand Gobbil... Suraj Prakash Agra College.
... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
... Ditto.

... Queen's College, Benares.
... Agra College.
... Canning College, Lucknow.
... Queen's College, Benares.

... Agra College. ... Teacher.

THIRD DIVISION.

Bhairo Prasad Srivastava Shankar Lal

... Bareilly College. ... Agra College.

HONOURS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Satis Chandra Bandopadhya ... Agra College.

HONOURS IN PHILOSOPHY.

Ganga Nath Jha

... Queen's College, Benares

HONOURS IN PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Suraj Prakash

... Teacher.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

In Order of Merit.

FIRST CLASS.

Braja Nandan Prashad, M.A. ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.

SECOND CLASS.

Narain Das, B.A.

... Agra College.

THIRD CLASS.

Suraj Nath, Pandit, B.A. Upendra Nath Basu, M. A.		Muir Central College, Allahabad. Queen's College, Benares.
Md. Maqbul Alam, B.A.		Ditto.
Bhola Datt Pande, B.A.		Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Vijai Shankar Rai	• • •	Canning College, Lucknow.
Srotriya Krishna Swaruo, B.	A	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Prem Behari, B.A		Ditto.
Jogendra Nath Ghosh, B.A.	•••	Ditto.
Asha Ram, B.A		Ditto.
Ram Sarup, B.A	•••	Ditto.

1891.

MASTER OF ARTS. ENGLISH LITERATURE.

In Order of Merit.

FIRST DIVISION.

Satis Chandra Bandopadhya ... Agra College.

SECOND DIVISION.

Surendra Nath Deb		Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Ambica Prasad Dikshit	•••	Teacher.

THIRD DIVISION.

Prabodh Chandra Banerji		Teacher
F. Dukoff Gordon		Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Mohan Lal Sandal		Agra College.
Upendra Nath Sen		Teacher.
Isaac Angelo	•••	Canning College, Lucknow,

PHILOSOPHY.

THIRD DIVISION.

Oudh Behari Lal		Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Offer penari hai	 	mun contrat contoge, minanapad,
C. H. Linton	 	Professor.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

FIRST DIVISION.

	25.50 . 25.4
Pandit Suraj Prakash	 Muir Central College, Allahabad.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

A. COURSE.

In Alphabetical Order.

FIRST DIVISION.

Surendra Nath Sen...

... Canning College, Lucknow.

SECOND DIVISION.

N BOOK D	D 1 7 1010114
Badri Prasada	Agra College.
Bassanta Kumar Mukarji	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Brahmanada Sinha	Canning College, Lucknow.
Brij Mohan Lal	Ditto.
Chheda Singh Varma (Thakur)	Agra College.
D'Abreu, Sophia	Teacher.
Devi Das	M. AO. College, Aligarh.
Dhanpat Rai Srivastava	Ditto.
Ganga Prasad	Agra College.
Gosain Dass Datt	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Govind Prasad	Bareilly College.
Gursaran Das	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Har Dayal	Canning College, Lucknow.
Har Narain Das	Ditto.
Har Prasad	Agra College.
Hari Kesab Sanyal	Teacher.
Hari Narain	Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
Hoti Prasad	Agra College,
Iftikhar Husain	Queen's College, Benares.
Ikbal Krishna Dar	Agra College.
Ishwari Prasad	Canning College, Lucknow.
Jagan Nath Prasad Dikshit	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Jagdish Narain Sivapuri, Pt	Agra College.
Jugat Kishore Srivastava	Canning College, Lucknow.
Kailas Nath Kunzru	Agra College.
Kalipada Sircar	Queen's College, Benares.
Kashi Dayal Tripathi	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Kashi Krishna Narayan	Canning College, Lucknow.
Lakshmi Chand Dave	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Madhoban Das	Agra College.
Mahadeva Prasad	Queen's College, Benares.
Muhammad Khan Sambul	M. AO. College, Aligarh.
Mangli Prasad Srivastava	Canning College, Lucknow.
Mithan Lal Bhargava	Agra College.
Mukh Ram	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Narsinha Sahai	Queen's College, Benares.
Piarey Lal	Agra College.
Salig Ram	Canning College, Lucknow.
Sangam Lal Kapur	Agra College.
Sanjiban Gangopadhayay	Maharaja's College, Jeypur,
Shaikh Bahadur Ali	M. AO. College, Aligarh.
Siva Sahai	Canning College, Lucknow,
	J J ,

Syed Alay Husan Syed Baqar Husain Syed Hidayat Ali Syed Md. Anwar-ul-Hasan	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
---	----------------------------------

THIRD DIVISION

THIRD DIVISION.				
Abdur Rahman		M. AO. College, Aligarh.		
Abdus Sami	•••	Canning College, Lucknow.		
Ajudhya Prasad		Agra College.		
Ashutosh Datt		Bareilly College.		
Babu Ram Agarwal		Ditto.		
Chandu Lal Bhargava		Muir Central College, Allahabad.		
Charu Chandra Mittra		Agra College.		
Chhail Behari Lal		Ditto.		
D. Raghubar Prasad		Teacher.		
Gopal Das Mukerji	• • •	Agra College.		
Hamirsingh Sahihwala		Muir Central College, Allahabad.		
llasan Muhammad	•••	M. AO. College, Aligarh.		
Jadu Nath Mittra		Muir Centrel College, Allahabad.		
Jagannath Sarin		Agra College.		
Jagdamba Prasad		L. M. College, Benares.		
Jwala Prasad Kamtar		Muir Central College, Allahabad.		
Kanai Lal De	• • •	Maharaja's College, Jeypur.		
Lal Behari		Muir Central College, Allahabad.		
Lalita Prasad	•••	Queen's College, Benares.		
Mani Ram	***	Ditto.		
Mirza Hamid Hasan	•••	Agra College.		
Muhammad Daud Abbasi		M. AO. College, Aligarb.		
Prasanno Kumar Bagchi		Queen's College, Benares.		
Radha Ravan	• • •	Agra College.		
Raghubir Saran	• • •	Ditto.		
Ram Prasad	•••	Ditto.		
Ram Swarup	•••	Ditto.		
Sarju Prasad	•••	Muir Central College, Allahabad.		
Shafi Ahmad Khan	•••	Canning College, Lucknow.		
Shankar Singh	•••.	Agra College.		
Sayed Ali Sajjad	•••	Canning College, Lucknow.		
Visheswar Nath Sukla		Queen's College, Benares.		

B. COURSE.

In Alphabetical Order.

FIRST DIVISION.

Nil.

SECOND DIVISION.

Avinash Chandra Bandopadhya	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	Queen's College, Benares.

Bipin Chandra Chattopadhya ... Canning College, Lucknow.
Muhammad Fashi Ud-din ... Ditto.
Nritya Gopal Sircar ... Agra College.
Pandit Gokaran Nath Misra ... Canning College, Lucknow.

THIRD DIVISION.

Dhanesh Prasad ... Muir Central College, Allahabad. Guru Charan ... Agra College. Indra Sahai ... Muir Central College, Allahabad. Nand Lal Chandra Queen's College, Benares. Ram Das Ditto Ramdulare Lal ... Muir Central College, Allahabad. ... Queen's College, Benares. Sahib Dayal Sushil Chandra Banerji ... Agra College.
... Muir Central College, Allahabad. Usuf Ali Mirza

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

In Order of Merit.

FIRST CLASS.

Badri Dutt Joshi

... Bareilly College.

SECOND CLASS.

Ganpat Rao Lothi, B.A. Agra College. Promoth Kumar Bose ... Muir Central College, Allahabad. Bans Gopal, B.A. Ditto. Madan Mohan Malviya, B.A. Ditto. Muhammad Ishaq, B.A. Ditto. ... Madan Mohan Lal, B.A. Ditto. ... Shankar Prasad Ditto. Muhammad Abdul Ghani Canning College, Lucknow. ••• Agra College. Hoti Prasad, B.A. . Krishna Sewak Lal, B.A. Ditto. Jivan Ch. Mukhopadhya, M.A.... Jabalpur College. Rajendra Nath Banerji, B.A. ... Queen's College, Benares. Gurcharan Dass, B.A. Muir Central College, Allahabad.

HONORARY DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS.

Hon'ble Justice D. Straight, Bar- Judge, High Court of Judicature, rister-at-law. N.-W. P.

1892.

MASTER OF ARTS.

In Order of Merit.

IN ENGLISH LITERATURE.

FIRST DIVISION.

Nil.

SECOND DIVISION.

Alfred Sheridan Jeremy
Janki Prasad
Purna Nand Sen
... Teacher.
Muir Central College, Allahabad.
Teacher. Ashu Tosh Hazra ... Ditto. Ditto. Ram Newas Prohit ... Ditto.
... Agra College. Kirpa Shankar

Harish Chandra Chattopadhya, Muir Central College, Allahabad. Amba Lal ... Private Candidate.

8 Amba Lal

THIRD DIVISION.

Murli Dhar Nagar ... Teacher.

rrannu Dayal Muir Central College, Allahabad. Kanti Chandra Pramanik ... Teacher. Prabhu Dayal ..

Frederick George Housden... Ditto.

Banarsi Das ... Private Candidate.

... Agra College. 6 Prahbu Lal Bhargawa

IN SANSKRIT.

SECOND DIVISION.

Ganga Nath Jha ... Queen's College, Benares.

THIRD DIVISION.

Keshav Gopal Tamahan ... Teacher.

IN PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

SECOND DIVISION.

Jeoti Prasad Bajal (Chy.) ... Muir Central College, Allahabad. Arabinda Prsh. Mallick (Phys.) Agra College. Avadh Behari Lal (Chy.) ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

A. COURSE.

In Alphabetical Order.

FIRST DIVISION.

Aditya Prasad .. Muir Central College, Allahabad. Ghana Nand Joshi Bareilly College. Hari Bans Sahai Muir Central College, Allahabad. ... Madhab Rao Kher Ditto. Murli Dhar Agnihotri Bareilly College. ... 6 Nisar Ali Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

Abdul Hamid Bareilly College. Abdul Latif Khan Ditto. Ahmad Husain Siddiqui M. A.-O. College, Aligarh. ... London Mission College, Benares. Anand Kumar Chaudhri ... Anand Swarup ... Muir Central College, Allahabad. ... Anthony, Stanley E. Baijnath Misra ... Agra College. Maharaja's College, Jeypur. Bishamber Nath Tondon Agra College, Braj Gopal Nandi Muir Central, College, Allahabad. • • • 10 Bukhtawar Lal ... Agra College. Charan Chandra Rai Canning College, Lucknow. Damodar Rao ... Muir Central College, Allahabad. Dhanpat Rai Agra College. Dinshah Dosabhai Katrak ... Canning College, Lucknow. M. A.-O. College, Aligarh. Dularey Lal • • • Dwarka Nath Muir Central College, Allahabad. Ellis, George James . . . Ditto. Ganesh Lal Agra College. ... Ghazanfar Ali ... Teacher. ... 20 Ghose, Joseph J. Agra College. ... Hafiz Dil Ahmad M. A.-O. College, Aligarh. ... Iqbal Narayan Bakshi Canning College, Lucknow. Queen's College, Benares. ... Jagan Nath Das Jagan Nath Prasad Ditto Jagan Nath Prasad Misra ... Muir Central College, Allahabad. Janki Prasad Varma Bareilly College. ... Jwala Prasad Varma Ditto. .., Joti Parsad Agra College. Jwala Parsad Ditto. 30 Kandhji Sahai Varma Muir Central College, Allahabad. Kesho Rai Tondon Agra College. Krishna Chandra Banerji ... Teacher. Kushal Pal Sinha Agra College. Lakshman Vyankantesh Parnaik Ditto. Madan Gopal Lal Bhatnagar, Muir Central College, Allahabad.

Madho Lal Muir Central College, Alld. Madho Sinha Maharaja's College, Jeypur. Mahadev Sinha ... Muir Central College, Alld. Maharaj Narayan Chakbast... 40 Maharaj Narayan Hangal, Pt., Canning College, Lucknow. Ditto. Mangal Prasad Misra Muir Central College, Alld. Muhammad 1brahim Canning College, Lucknow. Muhammad Raya. Ditto. Moin-ud-din Ahmad Muir Central College, Alld. Muhammad Amanul Haq Ditto. Muhammad Habib-ul-lah Khan, M. A.-O. College, Aligarh. Muhammad Latif Muir Central College, Alld. Muhammad Yakub Ali M. A.-O. College, Aligarh. Nazir Ahmad ... Ditto. ... 50 Nizam-ud-din Ahmad Muir Central College, Alld. Nur Baksh M. A.-O. College, Aligarh. ... Onkar Singh Kunwar Agra College. ... Raghu Nath Sahai Canning College, Lucknow. Ram Narayan Hakchar Agra College. Ram Narayan Kakkar Ditto. • • • Bandhir Sinha ... Maharaja's College, Jeypur. S. Raza Ali, R.M. M. A.-O. College, Aligarh. Sajjad Husain Teacher. Sarat Chandra Bhattacharya, Queen's College, Benares. 60 Sayyid Zain ul-Abdin Muir Central College, Alld. Sham Narayan Balya Canning College, Lucknow, Shambhu Narayan Muir Central College, Alld. Shambhu Nath Sukla Queen's College, Benares. Shankar Dayal ... Canning College, Lucknow. Sheo Lal ... Agra College. Shiv Baran Sinha Muir Central College, Alld. Sita Ram ... Canning College, Lucknow. Sayyid Abdul Hasan ... Agra College. Tarak Nath Ganguli Muir Central College, Alld. Agra College. Tika Ram Gupta... Udey Ram Ditto. Vindhyeswari Prasad Sinha... Queen's College, Benares. 73 Visweswar Prasad ... London Mission College, Bens.

THIRD DIVISION.

	Ali Naki	•••	Muir Central College, Alld.
	Avadh Behari Lal (I)		Agra College.
	Bahadur Lal		Queen's College, Benares.
	Bhagwati Parsad Katara		Agra College.
	Bisvesvar Nath Misra	•••	Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
	Dhani Ram (1)	•••	Teacher.
	Ganga Charan Nigam	•••	Canning College, Lucknow.
	Harihar Sahai Verma		Bareilly College.
	Jai Gopal		Ditto.
)	Kanhaiya Lal	•••	Agra College,

10

Muir Central College, Allahabad. Kalka Prasad ... Lachmi Narayan Verma ... Bareilly College. ... Muir Central College, Allahabad. Ladli Prasad ... Lila Nand Joshi Ditto. M. A.-O. College, Aligarh. Mahmud Ali ... Muhammad Abdul Hadi Khan, Canning College, Lucknow. ... Bareilly College. Naravan Das Canning College, Lucknow. Sant Bakhsh ... Sarat Chandra Banerii ... Muir Central College, Allahabad. 20 Shiva Raj Bali ... Canning College, Lucknow, Shiva Shankar Lal, (I)

B. COURSE.

In Alphabetical Order.

FIRST DIVISION.

Hari Prasad Vidyant ... Canning College, Lucknow.

2 Raghubir Prasad Verma ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.

SECOND DIVISION.

Abinash Chandra Mukarji... Agra College. Ajgar Singh Thakur Ditto. • • • Ditto. Balmokund ... Canning College, Lucknow. Bimal Chandra Ghose ... Agra College. Bishun Lal ... Bishun Swarup Ditto. ••• Brij Basi Lal Verma ... Queen's College, Benares. ... Agra College. Joogul Kishore Singh ... Canning College, Lucknow. Lakshmi Nath Sukul 10 Mata Prasad Queen's College, Benares. ... Bareilly College. Nathu Ram • •• Shafi, S. M. Muir Central College, Allahabad. 13 Shyam Lal Ditto.

THIRD DIVISION.

Hari Das Mukarji ... Queen's College, Benares.

Hem Chandra Chatterji ... Ditto.

Kailas Chandra Mallik ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.

HONOURS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Madhab Rao Kher ... Muir Central College, Allahabad. Raghubir Prasad Verma ... Ditto.

HONOURS IN MATHEMATICS.

Raghubir Prasad Verma ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.

HONOURS IN ARABIC.

Muhammad Aman-ul-Haq... Muir Central College, Allahabad.

HONOURS IN PERSIAN.

Moin-ud-din Ahmad ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.

HONOURS IN PHYSICAL SCIENCE,

Raghubir Prasad Verma ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

In Order of Merit.

FIRST CLASS.

Gyanendra N. Chakravarti,

Kedar Nath Ghosh, B.A. ... Queen's College, Benares.
Gulzari Lal, B.A. ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.

... Muir Central College, Allahabad.

SECOND CLASS.

Narsingh Sahai, B.A. Gaindan Lal, B.A. Aditya Prasad, B.A. Mithan Lal Bhargava, B.A. Agra College. Sangam Lal Kapur, B.A. ...

Sangam Lal Kapur, B.A. ...
Dhani Ram, B.A. ...
Upendra N. Sen, M.A., B.L.,
Saiyid Hidayet Ali, B.A. ...
10 Muhammad Rahmat-ul-lah,
Abhoy Podo Bose, B.A. ...
Shikhar Nath Banerji, B.A.
Jagannath Prasad Nigama,
Bishamber N. Tondon, B.A.,
Aziz-ur-Rahman Khan, M.A.
Hira Lal Singh, B.A. ... Hira Lal Singh, B.A. ... Queen's College, Benares.

Sital Prasad Ghosh, M.A. ... Bareilly College,
Lila Dhar Joshi, M.A. ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.

Arun Chandra Roy ... M.A.-O. College, Aligarh.
Lokman Das ... Agra college.
Baij Nath Sinha ... Queen's College, Benares.

20 Lokman Das ...

... Queen's College, Benares. Debendra Nath Ohdedar ... Muir Central College, Allahabad. Ditto.

Ditto. Ditto.

HONORARY DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS,

Edmund White, Esq., C.S.... Director of Public Instruction, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.

1893.

MASTER OF ARTS.

In Order of Merit.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

FIRST DIVISION.

Roll No.

9 Surendra Nath Sen ... Canning College, Lucknow. 24 Lakshmi Chand Dave... Muir Central College, Allahabad.

SECOND DIVISION.

10 Ganga Prasad ... Agra College.
4 Shorat Chakarbatti ... Private Candidate.
6 Sanjiban Gangopadhay,
28 Davendra Nath Sen ... Ditto.
27 Siraj Ahmad ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
7 Shiva Sahai ... Teacher.

13 Sangam Lal Kapur ... Agra College.

10 23 Goshain Das Datta ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.

THIRD DIVISION.

3 Kanbya Lal Guru ... Private Candidate.

PERSIAN.

SECOND DIVISION.

... Private Candidate. 1 Mahadeva Prasad

ARABIC.

SECOND DIVISION.

21 Mohd. Aman-ul-Haqq... Muir Central College, Allahabad.

MATHEMATICS.

SECOND DIVISION.

... Assistant Professor. 14 Shanker Lal

PHYSICS.

SECOND DIVISION.

Roll No.

16 Gokaran Nath Misra, Pt., Canning College, Lucknow.

... Muir Central College, Allahabad. 19 Durjan Lall

18 Dhanesh Prasad Ditto.

THIRD DIVISION.

17 Aubinash Chandra Bando-Muir Central College, Allahabad. padhya.

CHEMISTRY.

FIRST DIVISION.

20 Raghubir Prasad Verma, Muir Central College, Allahabad.

THIRD DIVISION.

20 15 Guru Charan

... Agra College.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

A. COURSE.

In Alphabetical Order.

FIRST DIVISION.

180 Charu Chandra Biswas, Muir Central College, Allahabad.

182 Jwala Prasad Ditto.

Jwala Prasad ... Ditto.
 Khushi Muhammad ... M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
 Muhammad Khalil Syed, Queen's College, Benares.

5 56 Narayan Prasad Ashthana, Agra College.

SECOND DIVISION.

... M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
... Muir Central College, Allahabad.
... M. A.-O. College, Aligarh. 27 Abdul Kadir 143 Abdul Wahab

26 Abdus Salam 144 Abdul M. Md. Ataur

... Muir Central College, Allahabad. Rahman

Alaul Hasan M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
Canning College, Lucknow. 95 Babu Lal

96 Badri Narain Misra ... Ditto.

Rol No		
192	,	Bareilly College.
146		Muir Central College, Allahabad.
10 171		Ditto.
19		St. John's College, Agra.
70		Queen's College, Benares.
39	75 11 1 01	Agra College.
172		Muir Central College, Allahabad.
178		Ditto.
179		Ditto.
40		Agra College.
101 41		Canning College, Lucknow.
		Agra College.
105	5 Dishesar Natil Bhargava	a, Muir Central College, Allahabad.
100	Troni	
21	wari 1 Dalpat Rai Vidyarthi	
150	Dahi Daasa	
20	Thomasah Caham	
10	Din Dorrol	
194		
38		M A O Callage Alternation
15		Musin Control Collogs Allahakad
13		Commission of Callage Temples and
30 4	4 Gulzari Lal Chanhe	0 11
$\tilde{2}$	4 Hamid Ali Khan	M A O Callaga Altagab
11	8 Harihar Nath Muttoo.P	t., Canning College, Lucknow.
1	3 Jagan Nath	Malanadala (allana Tanana
15	3 Jagdish Prasad	Marin Control Hallons Allahabad
	17 Jankey P. Chaturved:	i. Agra College.
	43 Kazi Saiyed Hamid Ali	i, Ditto
	56 Kedar Nath	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	84 Khirode Gopal Banerje	e, Ditto.
15	7 Kunj Behari .	Ditto.
		Agra College.
	49 Lakshmi Chand	
	95 Mahabeer Prasad	
	14 Makhan Lal Bhargava	
, ,	78 Manmohan Datt 85 Manmohan Sanyal .	
		Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	52 Manohar Das Chaube	
		Canning College, Lucknow.
	10 Moti Lal Chattopadhay 80 Mohd. Abdussami Ka	
	zimi	
50	81 Mirza Asad-ul-lah Be	Queen's College, Benares.
And a wind Train	59 Marleond Lal	
	54 Manna Lal Miana	Agra College. Ditto.
	11 35 mil Direct	a . a
	TE Nond Wishows	Canning College, Lucknow. Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
- Carlotte	186 Nibaran Chandra Gunt	a, Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	Mary Mary	'n' annual pariolo trimming.
	아마다 되었다. 아이들은 사람이 되었다.	아이들이 걸어서 사람들이 아니다.

	loll Vo.	
	116	Nitya Nand Chaube Canning College, Lucknow.
	167	Partab Singh Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	123	Permeshwari Dayal Canning College, Lucknow.
	58	Piaray Lai Agra College
60	85	Prasiddha Narayan Singh Queen's College, Benares.
	86	Priya Nath Datta Ditto.
	34	Pyare Lal Katara M. AO. College Aligarh
	88	Radhey Charan Queen's College, Benares.
	169	Radhey Lal Muir Central College, Allahahad.
	59	Raghubar Dayal Mahesri Agra College.
	126	Raj Bahadur Srivastava, Canning College, Lucknow.
	60	Kajani Kumar Mukarji, Agra College.
	22	Ram Charan St. John's College, Agra.
	127	Ram Gopal Canning College, Lucknow.
70	91	Saprey Somnath Sitaram, Queen's College, Benares.
	62	Shiam Sundar Lal Agra College.
	130	Shiva Dulare Sukul Canning College, Lucknow.
	197	Suraj Narayan Mujju,
		Pt., Bareilly College.
	133	Surendra C. Rai Chaudhri Canning College, Lucknow.
	140	S. M. Ibn Ibrahim Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	35	Sayyid Wazir Hassan M. AO. College, Aligarh.
-	18	Tiramushi B. Ramcharya Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
78	201	Umrao Singh Bareilly College.
		-

THIRD DIVISION.

	138	Abdul Gafur	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	98	Bankey Behari Lall	Canning College, Lucknow.
	99	Bansi Dhar	Ditto.
	72	Gaur Mohan De	Queen's College, Benares,
	11	Gopal C. Mukhopad-	2,
		hayay	Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
	106	Gur Dayal Tewari	
	64	Hem Chandra	Agra College.
	107	Indra Mani Chaturvedi.	Canning College, Lucknow.
	154	Jogal Kishore Khunna,	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	74	Jogesh Chandra Chater-	8-1,
		jee	Queen's College, Benares.
	183	Kali B. Bhatacharya	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	160	Matadin Lal Varma	Ditto.
	25	Mazhar-ul-Huq	M. AO. College, Aligarh.
	79	Mohendra Nath Lahiri,	Queen's College, Benares.
	112	M. Anwar-ul-Hasan	Canning College, Lucknow.
	113	Muhammad Habib Ulla.	Ditto.
	114	Muhammad Nur-ul-Has	an, Ditto.
	115	Muhammad Nur	Canning College, Lucknow.
	164	Mul Chand	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
20		Nishi Nath Chatterji	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
		Pahlad Dass Tondon	Agra College
			ω

Roll No.		
16	Panna Lal	Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
168	Prayag Dass	Muir Central College, Allahabad
124	Prayag Datt	Canning College, Lucknow.
89	Rafi-ud-din Ahmad	Queen's College, Benares.
125	Raghunath Prasad	Canning College, Lucknow.
1	Ram Dayal Srivastava,	Teacher.
199	Ram Sarupa Varma	Bareilly College.
128	Ram Snehi Seth	Canning College, Lucknow.
92	Sarada Sahay	Queen's College, Banares.
200	Sayam Sunder Lal	Bareilly College.
135	Upendra Nath Mukerji	Canning College, Lucknow,
	No. 16 168 124 89 125 1 199 128 92 200	No. 16 Panna Lal 168 Prayag Dass 124 Prayag Datt 89 Rafi-ud-din Ahmad 125 Raghunath Prasad 1 Ram Dayal Srivastava, 199 Ram Sarupa Varma 128 Ram Snehi Seth 92 Sarada Sahay 200 Sayam Sunder Lal

B. COURSE.

In Alphabetical Order.

FIRST DIVISION.

	30	Abdul Karim Khan		Muir Central College, Alla habad.
	33	Bose, Edgar		Ditto.
3	19	Ram Chandra	•••	Agra College.

SECOND DIVISION.

	2	Ajit Prasad	Canning College, Lucknow.
	31	Akshaya Kumar Datta	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	23	Anadi Kumar Mukerji,	Queen's College, Benares.
	24	Babu Nandan Lal	Ditto
	4 0	Bejoy Kumar Datta	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	3	Brindra Ban	. Canning College, Lucknow.
	32	Debendra Nath Pal	. Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	34	Har Narain	D:11
	14	Jagat Narain	. Agra College.
10	28	Lakshmi Chand	. Queen's College, Benares.
	17	Lekh Raj Singh	. Agra College.
	4	Mohan Lal	. Canning College, Lucknow.
	42	Rashik Lal Mittra	. Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	21	Sham Lal Gargya	. Agra College.
15	44	Syed Abu Talib	. M. AO. College, Aligarh.

THIRD DIVISION.

36	Kshetra Mohan Banerji	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
41	Lalit Mohan Mukerji	Ditto
5	Murari Lal Bhargava	Canning College, Lucknow.
	Rampat Ram	Ditto.
20	Ram Sarup	Agra College.
11	Sada Siva Misra	Canning College, Lucknow.

Roll. No.

- 9 Siddheswar Bandopa- Canning College, Lucknow.
- 8 10 Syyed Zahur Ahmad ... Ditto.

HONOURS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE.

In Order of Merit.

- 54 Munna Lal Misra ... Agra College. Narayan Pd. Ashthana Ditto.
- Ram Chandra Ditto.
- Course). 10 Deen Dayal ... Maharaja's College, Jeypur. 28 Khushi Muhammad ... M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
- 6 182 Jwala Prasad Muir Central College, Allahabad.

HONOURS IN PERSIAN.

- Khushi Muhammad ... M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.
- 2 80 Mohd. Kazimi Abdus- Queen's College, Benares. sami.

HONOURS IN PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

1 30 Abdul Karim Khan ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

In Order of Merit.

FIRST CLASS.

- Haribans Sahai, B.A... Muir Central College, Allahabad. 37
- ... M. A.-O. College, Aligarh. 28 Roop Narain
- 23 Tikaram Guptal, B.A.... Agra College. 19
- Anand Swarup, B.A... Muir Central College, Allahabad. 45
- 71 Salig Ram, B.A. ... Canning College, Lucknow.
- Kesho B. Vyavahare, B.A. St. John's College, Agra. 6 20
- Kanhaiya Lal ... M. A.-O. College, Aligarh. Har Prasad Bhargava, Agra College. 7 27

SECOND CLASS.

- 1 68 Maharajnarain Hangall,
 - Canning College, Lucknow. B.A.
- Aukhoy C. Bose, B.A.... Muir Central College, Allahabad. Shankar Dayal, B.A.... Canning College, Lucknow.
- 72
- Girdhari Lal, B.A. ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.

	R	oll.		
		No.		
	5 6 7		Ishawari P. Kshatri,	Agra College. Muir Central College, Allahabad. Canning College, Lucknow.
1	8 9 10	57 49 31	B.A. Baidya Nath Das Salig Ram Dube, B.A. Bhagwan Das Bhargava,	Queen's College, Benares. Muir Central College, Allahabad. Muir Central College, Allahabad.
1	12	4 23 59	Gopal Das Mukerji, B.A. Badr-ul-Hasan Habib-ul-lah Kadirbhai,	Agra College. M.AO. College, Aligarh.
1	14 15	8	M., B.A Lakshmi Chand, B.A Mathura Pd. Vaisnava,	Government College, Jabalpur. Agra College. St. John's College, Agra.
	16 17	18 14	Sushil Ch. Banerji, B.A., Raghobir Saran, B.A	Agra College. Ditto.
ø	18	39 70	Jagannath Pd. Dikshit, B.A Rasamay Sinha	Muir Central College, Allahabad. Canning College, Lucknow.
	19	73	Shiva Sahai, M.A	Ditto. Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	21 22		Hargopal, B.A Mirza Hamid Hosen, B.A.	
	23 24	41	Saiyid Abdul Hosen, BA. Jogendra N. Mukerji, B. A. S. Phashkar Page Noidu	.,Muir Central College, Allahabad. Government College, Jabalpur.
	25 26			Agra College.
	27 28	10 43	Madhoban Das, B.A Ladli Prasad, B.A	Muir Central College, Allahabad.

HONORARY DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS.

Hon'ble Sir John Edge, B.A., Chief Justice, High Court of LL.B., Kt., Q. C. Judicature, N.-W. P.

1894.

MASTER OF ARTS.

In Order of Merit.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

FIRST DIVISION.

Roll No.

22 Ghana Nand Joshi ... Muir Central College, Allahabad. 2 11 Munna Lal Misra ... Agra College.

SECOND DIVISION.

Roll No.

14 Charu Chandra Roy ... Canning College, Lucknow.

12 Narayan Prasad Ashtana, Agra College.

19 Sarat Chandra Bhatta-

charya ... Queen's College, Benares.

4 Anthony, Stanley E. ... Teacher.

10 Deen Dayal ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.

13 Udey Ram ... Agra College $2\overline{1}$

6 13 Udey Ram ... Agra College.
5 Ram Chandra ... Teacher.
8 10 Kesho Rai Tendon ... Agra College.

THIRD DIVISION.

Joti Prasad ... Agra College.

Haribans Sahai ... Muir Central College, Allahabad. Rajendra Nath Sen ... Teacher.

18 Ananda Kunwar Chaudhri, Queen's College, Benares.

9 Jwala Prasad ... Agra College.

24 Ramdulare Lal Chatur-

... Muir Central College, Allahabad. vedi 3 Kanai Lal De ... Teacher.

MATHEMATICS.

FIRST DIVISION.

27 Hari Prasad Vidyant ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.

THIRD DIVISION.

- Jugul Kishore Singh ... Muir Central College, Allahabad. Bimal Chandra Ghose ... Ditto.

CHEMISTRY.

FIRST DIVISION.

31 Mata Presad ... Queen's College, Benares.

THIRD DIVISION.

... Muir Central College, Allahabad. 30 Shyam Lal

PHYSICS.

SECOND DIVISION.

32 Abdul Karim Khan ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.

PHILOSOPHY.

Roll No.

THIRD DIVISION.

34 Sajjad Husain

... Teacher.

PERSIAN.

SECOND DIVISION.

26 Nizam-ud-din Ahmed ... Professor.

SANSKRIT.

SECOND DIVISION.

37 Parsuram Narain Patankar, Professor.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

A. COURSE.

1 Bahadur Ali Teacher II 2 Mahabir Prasad (1) Ditte II 5 Upendra N. Bhattacharya Ditto III 6 Pt. Chhabi Nath Misra, Ditto II 7 Mahadeo Prasad Christian College, Lucknow, II 8 Nathaniel Jordon Ditto II 9 Pt. Ram Chandra Dar Ditto II 10 Bansidhar Sharma St. John's College, Agra II 12 Mahendra Nath Gangoli, Ditto II 15 Mahendra Nath Gangoli, Ditto III 16 Anthony David Bachmann, Agra College III 17 Berendra Nath Dutt Ditto II 18 Behari Lal Bhargava Ditto II 20 Brij Behari Lal Ditto II 20 Brij Behari Lal Ditto II 21 Burway, Mukand Wamanrao, Ditto II 22 Chhotey Lal Ditto II 24 Debi Prasad Mathur D

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name	of College.	Passed Division	
29	Hari Har Lal	Agra	College	•••	Ī
30	Harishankar Chaturvedi,	¯ Di	tto	***	II
31	Jogannath Raoji Tullu,	Di	tto		ΪΪ
32	Jatindra Mohan Bose		tto	***	II
33	Kharagjit Misra		tto	•••	II
34	Lakshmi Sahai		tto	***	ΙΪΙ
36	Mukta Prasad Varma		tto	•••	II
30 38	Nand Kishore		itto	•••	ΙΪ
39	Narayan Das		itto	•••	I
40	Pandit Niddha Lal Dube,	**	itto	***	III
41	Raghbar Dayal Gupta	_	itto	***	II
44	Ram Chandra Saksena		itto	•••	II
45	Ramkrishna, L. Shrikhan		itto	414	II
46	Reoti Saran Gupta		itto	***	II
47	Raghbir Saran Bhargava	•	itto	***	ΪΪ
48	T. M. Satakopacharya	-	itto	***	11
50	Shiva Shankar Lal Bhar-	T)	itto		II.
40 52	gava		itto	***	Ĩ
	Tej Bahadur Sapru, Pt.		raja's Colle	ga Jevnir	Ī
54 56	Idris Ahmad Kanhaiya Lal		Ditto	Po' o o l bar	ΙΪ
57	Phow Lal Sri Mali		Ditto	***	II
58	Radha Mahan Mathur		Ditto	•••	II
190	Shiam Sunder Lal		Ditto	•••	II
62	Shiva Prasad		. College, Ja		III
63	Raja Ram Upadhya	. Muir	C. College,	Allahabad	III
65	Partap Narain		Ditto		II
66	Saiyad Ahmad Husan		Ditto		II
50 68	Abdul Rahman Khan		Ditto	****	
69	Abdul Ghafur		Ditto		I
70	Abid Ali	. i	Ditto	•••	II
74	Bhagwati Prasad Bhat	;-			
	nagar		Ditto	•••	-
76	Brij Pal Saran	•	Ditto		
78	Jamil Hasan .		Ditto	• •••	
79		e.4	Ditto	•••	***
81		••	Ditto	• • •	
82		-	Ditto		III
83	Muhammad Ali Ausat .	••	Ditto	•••	~~
84	Muhammad Zahur	•	Ditto	•••	III
60 85		•	Ditto	•	~ ~ ~
87	Timilar Domer avenue	••	Ditto	••	
89		••	Ditto Ditto	••	77
92		••	Ditto	•	
93		••	Ditto	••	ii i
94		23	Ditto	••	TT
96		** ***	Ditto		. iii
97	Mangal Prasada Bharga	1 (6	Pigeo	•	

Roll No.	Na	me of Candidate.	N	ame of College.	Passed in Division.	
	C1	ada Prasad	Mui	r C. College, Allal	habad II	
98	Mp ^c	kur Das		Ditto		
70 109		ni Madhava		Ditto	111	
70 102 103	Del	akir Chand Ghosh		Ditto	111	
103	Pal	bhadaa Prasada				
101		Shukul	Car	ning College, Lu	cknow II	
109	Ra	deo Singh Chauhan		Ditto	11	
110	Ra	lgobind Prasad		Ditto	<u>II</u>	
112	Rh	udhar Chandra Ghos	sh	Ditto	<u>II</u>	
116	Br	ijmohan Dayal		Ditto	III	
117	Cv	ril Theodore Dutt		Ditto	11	
121	Ja	i Bahadur Lal		Ditto	II	
122	M:	anohar Lal Zutshi		Ditto	II	
80 123		irza Sami-ul-lah Beş	2	Ditto	II	
125	M	uhammad Abdulla	ĥ.			
		Khan		Ditto	III	
129	P	t. Iqbal Krishna M	Ι.		**	
140		Gruttoo		Ditto	II	
132	P	abhat Chandra Gup	ta	Ditto	II	
133		rakash Chandra Gar	n-		111	
700	-	gooly.		Ditto	III	
135	5 R	am Bakhsh Srivasta	va.	Ditto	11	
136		am Din .		Ditto	III	
138		aida Ali .		Ditto	III	
	0 8	hiam Sundar .		Ditto	III	
14	1 8	aivad Mumtaz Hasa	ın.	Ditto	*** _==	
90 14	3 8	shiva Shankar Niga:	m.	Ditto	III	
	4	Behari Lal	E	Bareilly College		
			•••	Ditto	II	
		Debi Sahai	keet.	Ditto	III	
14			•••	Ditto	11	
	18	Kamta Prasad Srive	as-	20144-	1	
		tava	•••	Ditto		
18		Muhammad Abdul H	atiz	Ditto		
1	53	Sri Hari Krishna		Ditto		
1	54	Abdul Wahid Khan	***	Queen's College, 1	III	
	55	Saiyad Abid Husaın	•••	Dinna	11	
100 1		Akbar Ali	•••	Ditto Ditto	ii	-
	.57	Anmol Sinha	•••		111	
1	.58	Badrinarayan	•••	Ditto Ditto	I	
		Indranarayan Sinha		Ditto	Î	
	161	Jangbahadur Lal	***	Ditto	I	_
	162	Kameshwar Nath	•••	Ditto	Î	
and the second of the	163	Kedar Nath Seth		7,1000	***	_
	164		nu-	Ditto	I	I
	4 00	sain.		Ditto	<u>1</u> 1	
	168		. ***	M. AO. College,	Alicarh II	Ĩ
		Wali Dad Khan		Ditto	I	I
110	TIO	Daud Bhai	***			

Ro No		Name of College.	Passed Divisi	
171	Qamar Ali	M.A. O. College, Aligan	h	I
173	Ali Ahmad Khan	Ditto		ΙΙΪ
174	Khan Sher Shah	Ditto	•••	ΪΪ
175	Kuth-ud din Ahmad	Ditto		ÎÎ
176			• • • •	ΙΪΪ
177		Ditto		ΪĪ
178		Ditto	6.30	ΪΪ
179			2410	ΪÎ
180	Manager Transaction	Ditto	•••	ΪΪ
120 181	Dombashin Cinash	Ditto	***	ΪΪ
182		Ditto		ΪΪ
184			•••	î
18	3	Ditto	•••	пī
186			***	II
			***	111
	Islam Ahmad	Ditto	•••	
188		Ditto	•••	H
128 189	Zain-ud-din	Ditto	6.1/1	II :
	в. с	ourse.		
	Hub Lal Varma	. Agra College		II
	Ralyan Chand	D:440		ΪΪ
	Lakshman Prasad	Ditta	P-19	111
	Madan Gopal	D:44-		ΙI
	Mahadeo Sinha	T):44a	•••	II
	8 Natesh Appaji Dravid		***	11
	9 Piare Lal Tandan	D:44-	***	Ī
	0 0 1 1 1	D:++=	6-419	ΙĪ
	1 Ob.: Dec - 3	Ditto	•••	ΪΪ
10 1			•••	îî
	0 77 1 1 7 1	Dista		ΪΪ
-	3 Kanhaiya Lai 4 Surendra C. Mukhop		***	
		Maharaja's College, Jo	יוורויים	II
		. Bareilly College	Jpur	ΪΪ
	5 Shankar Lal	Gort College John's	77.70	II
		Govt. College, Jabalp	ur	II
	O Kanhaya Lal, Kayest		•••	11
	1 Kunj Behari Lal Mis		•••	11
2	6 Beni Madhava Mukh		a ha d	TT
		Muir C. College, Allah	i Dau.	II
	7 Bhagwati Shankar V			***
	mon .	Ditto	enie	III
	8 Chhote Lal Bhargava		¥ 694	ΙÎ
20			•••	I
	32 Farmeshwar Dayal.		***	ΪĨ
	33 Profullo Nath Bose.		• • •	II
	36 Satkori Mukhopadh	ya Ditto	***	II
	39 Awadh Behari Lal	Canning College, Luck	now	II

	Roll No.			Name of College.			Passed in Division.	
	41	Bansidhar		Canning	College, Luci	wonz	III	
		Surendro Nath Bhada	ıri	-	Ditto	•••	. 111	
		Shankar Prasad			Ditto	9.44	. III	
		Shiva Vir Prasad			Ditto	•••		
	47	Sidh Prasad			Ditto		. 11	
30	48	Aghor Nath Mukerji		Queen's	College, Bens	res	. II	
ы	51	Garib Das	•••		Ditto		. III	
	52	Jagabandhu Phani	•••		Ditto		. III	
	53	Kali Prasad			Ditto		. III	
10	57	Sive Presed Sinha			Ditto		. II	

A. COURSE.

In Order of Merit.

HONOURS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE.

... Muir Central College, Allahabad. 76 Brij Pal Saran
 52 Tej Bahadur Sapru, Pt., Agra College,
 10 Bansidhar Sharma
 ... Muir Central College, Allege,
 51 Agra College,
 52 St. John's College, Agra.

HONOURS IN PHILOSOPHY.

... Agra College. 26 Ghasi Ram ... Muir Central College, Allahabad. 76 Brij Pal Saran

HONOURS IN ARABIC.

... M. A.-O. College, Aligarh. 170 Daud Bhai

B. COURSE.

HONOURS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE.

8 Natesh Appaji Dravid... Agra College.

HONOURS IN MATHEMATICS.

31 Lal Gopal Mukerji ... Muir Central College, Allahabad. 2 Hub Lal Varma ... Agra College.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

In Order of Merit.

FIRST CLASS.

Roll		
No.		
9 Hari Har Lal, B.A.		Agra College.
90 Lackshmi Narain, B.A.	•••	Govt. College, Jabalpur.
84 Mahabir Prasad, B.A.	• 00	Bareilly College.
112 Mirza Sami Ullah Beg		Canning College, Lucknow.
111 Muhammad Raza	•••	Ditto.
11 Jaggannath Sarin, B.A.		Agra College

	DECOMB	ULASS.
24	Satish Chandra Bandyopa-	
	dhya, B.A	Agra College,
16	Mohan Lal Sandal, B.A	Ditto.
6	Dhanprakash Agarwal, B.A.	Ditto.
102	Mohan Lal, B.A	Canning College, Lucknow.
12	Jetindra Mohan Bose, B.A.,	Agra College.
	Narain Diss, B.A.	Bareilly College.
91	Purushottam Lal, B.A	Govt. College, Jahalpur.
74	Jagdamba Prasad, B.A	Queen's 'ollege, Benares.
	Dair Noth	Bareilly College.
113	Street Tahran Ahmand	Canning College, Lucknow.
92	Aiit Progod lindal	Ditto.
41	Nomin Albana d	M. AO. College, Aligarh.
	Rama Dass, B.A	Queen's College, Benares.
101	Khirode Gopal Banerjee	Canning College, Lucknow.
76	Prosanna Kumar Bagchi	Queen's College, Benares.
40	Muhammad Khan Sumbul,	M A O College Aligarb
49	Jogendra Nath Chaudhri	M. AO. College, Aligarh. M. C. College, Allahabad.
	Ramsanehi Seth	
62	Pestonji Bejonji Talati, B.A.	Canning College, Lucknow.
	Abdul Ali, B.A	M. C. College, Allahabad.
38	Charlem Doni D 4	M. AO. College, Aligarh.
25	Chamban Cin b D 4	
	Pt. Kailashnath Kunzru,	Agra College.
	B.A.	Ditto.
821	Bhairo Prasad Srivastava,	Ditto.
02	B.A.	Barailly Callage
100 '	Ilabel Name Delikala	Bareilly College.
53		Canning College, Lucknow.
68	Lakshmi Chand Dave, M.A.,	M. C. College, Allahabad.
19	Ramohalli Gundu Rau, B.A.	Ditto.
10	Narayan Prasad Asthana, M.A.	A C-11
15		Agra College.
10	Lakshman Vyankatesh	T):44a
5	Parnaik, B.A.	Ditto.
• 95	Brij Behari Lal, B.A	Ditto.
+ 50	Ballabh Das Bhargava	Canning College, Lucknow.

7 Girdhari Lal Agra College.
17 Mukand Lal Ditto.
52 Kedar Nath, B.A. ... Muir C. C., Allahabad.
54 Madan Gopal Bhattnagar. Ditto.

1895.

MASTER OF ARTS,

In Order of Merit.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

FIRST DIVISION.

Roll Order. No.	Name of Candidate.		passed.	
12 1	Tej Bahadur Sapru, Pandit	4 414	Agra College.	
	Lilawati Singh		Private Candidate.	
	Hem Chandra Sarkar		Muir C. C., Allahabad.	
10 4	Rajani Kumar Mukerji		Agra College.	
6 5	Janki Prasada Chaturvedi		Ditto.	

SECOND DIVISION.

13 1	Ajit Prasad Jindal	Canning C., Lucknow.
9 2	Natesa Appaji Dravid	Agra College.
21 2	Charu Chandra Biswas	Muir C. C., Allahabad.
17 3	Ramapat Ram	Canning C., Lucknow.
8 5	Manchar Dass Chaube	Agra College.
3 6	Jagan Nath	 St. John's C., Agra.

THIRD DIVISION.

30 1		. Teacher.
15 2	Mohan Lal	. Canning C., Lucknow.
27 3	Jiban Krishna Bandyopadhya	y Private Candidate.
25 4	Niharan Chandra Gupta	. Muir C. C., Allahabad.
	Rrajendra Nath De	. Private Candidate.
25 K	Ramcharya Tirumushi Bhash	
11 "	vam	. Agra College.
19 7	Baij Nath	. Muir C. C., Allahabad.
23 8	Makhan Lal Bhargava	TO *

PHILOSOPHY.

THIRD DIVISION.

1 1 Rajendro Nath Sen ... Teacher,

ARABIC.

FIRST DIVISION.

T. 11		
Roll Order.	Name of Candidate.	College from which
No.	Liamo of Candidato.	passed.

34 1 Syied Mohamed Ibn Ibrahim ... Muir C.C., Allahabad.

PERSIAN.

FIRST DIVISION.

į	32	1	Mohammad	Khalil, Sai	rid	Queen's C.,	Benares.

THIRD DIVISION.

33	1	Joseph	J. (Shose			St.	John's	C.,	Agra.

MATHEMATICS.

THIRD DIVISION.

35 1	Bijay Kumar Dutt	***	Mui	r C. C.,	Allahabad.

PHYSICS.

THIRD DIVISION.

36	1	Debendra	Nath Pal	•••	Muir C. C.,	Allahabad.

CHEMISTRY.

THIRD DIVISION.

~~				35 1 0	
37		Jogendra Nath Mukerje	20	V(1311 1 1 1 1	C., Allahabad.
0,	-	o og situra madit ittanorj	JO	TIT WILL OF	O., LITTUUL DOUGLE
60	Ω	107 - Tarres 107 - 1 - 10 11			The Area
െക്	- 2	Kshetra Mohan Banerii			Ditto.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
1	Mahabir Prasad	Teacher	III
7	Alay Naby, Syed	St. John's C.,	
8		Ditto	II
9	Durga Sahai	Ditto	II
10	Gobind Pershad Gupta	Ditto	II
11	Galab Shunkar Dikshit	Ditto	II
12	Hori Lal	Ditto	I
13	Ishq Hasan	Ditto	III
14	Jagan Nath Prasada	Ditto	III
10 15	Mungesh Kesheo Mungre	Ditto	III

Ro No		Name of Candidate,	Name	of College.	Passed in Division.
	16	Mukta Persada	St.	John's C.,	Agra II
		Nitya Nand Pandit	***	Ditto	ÎÎ
		Ram Gopal		Ditto	ÎÎ
Heren I	20	Raymon, W. B		Ditto	11
		Sheo Pershad	•••	Ditto	II
极为	22	Ali Mohammad, Syed	Ag	ra College	Ī
	23	Ashu Tosh Bose	***	Ditto	III
	25	Budh Sain	•=7	Ditto	II
	26	Dattatraya Appaji Adhkar		Ditto	II
20	28	Gauri Shankar Bhargava	***	Ditto	II
	29	Girdhari Lal	•••	Ditto	III
	30	Gopal Sarup Mathur		Ditto	II
	31	Gopi Behari Sahai Kunwar		Ditto	II
	33	Jamshed Rustomji	•••	Ditto	II
	34	Jhumak Lal Suksena		Ditto	I
	35	Kailas P. Kitchioo		Ditto	II
	36	Kannoo Mal		Ditto	11
	37	Kishori Lal Bhargava	•••	Ditto	II
	38	Lakshmi Narain Mathur		Ditto	II
30	39	Madho Ganesh Mungre	•••	Ditto	II
	40	Maharaj Swarupa Bhatnas	gar,	Ditto	II
	41	Mahmud Hasan Khan		Ditto	II
	42	Mohan Lal		Ditto	II
	43	Muhammad Ali Jafri	30	Ditto	II
	44	Narayan Swarupe Bhatnag	gar,	Ditto	III
	45	Onar Singh		Ditto	II
	46	Pyare Lal Chaube		Ditto	II
	47	Raghubir Dyal Mathur		Ditto	II
	48	Raghubir Prasad Khare		Ditto	II
40	49	Ram Narayan		Ditto	II
	50	Shums-ud-din Khan, Mohs	amed,	Ditto	II
	51	Shiam Saroop Sarin		Ditto	II
	52	Sohrabji Dadabhoy, Contr	actor,	Litto	III
	53	Sujan singh, Koonwar	•••	Ditto	III
		Umrao Singh	• • • •	Ditto	II
	55	Abdul Haq	M	[. AO. C., A	
	56	Abdullah	•••	Ditto	11
r datas.	57	Abdul Samad	•••	Ditto	III
	59	Debi Prasad	***	Ditto	III
50		Durlabh Sahai	•••	Ditto	<u>II</u>
	61	Ghulam Muhi-ud-din Kha		Ditto	<u>II</u>
	62	H-mid-ud-din	***	Ditto	<u>I</u> I
	63			Ditto	!!
	65	Muhammad Shakur Baksi			II
,	66	Muhammad Shaukat Ali l			II
	67	Mohammad Wilayat-ullah		Ditto	II
	68 69		•••	Ditto	[1
	70		•••	D tto	II
文学数		Nur Ahmad	•••	Ditto	.n II

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Nan	ne of College.	Passed in Division.
60 73	Saiyid Faizul Hasari]	M.AO. C., Ali	garh II
74		***	30:14-	TT 1
75		•••	Ditto	11
77		***	Ditto	II
78		•••	Ditto	I
80	Sarat Chandra Chaudhri]	Muir C. C., Alla	
88	Raj Chand	•••	Ditto	JI
84	Saiyid Muhammad Sulaiman		Ditto	11
85	Abdul Haq		Ditto	II
86	Agha Haidar	•••	Ditto	I
70 87		***	Ditto	II
89		***	Ditto	11
90		•••	Ditto	IiI
91		• • •	Ditto	II
94			Ditto	III
96		5.0d	Ditto	I
97		***	Ditto	11
98		•••	Ditto	III
100		•••	Ditto	III
101		••	Ditto	111
80 103		•••	Ditto	II
104			Ditto	II
106		• • •	Ditto	II
108		• • •	Ditto	III
110	3.5	•••	Ditto	11
118			Ditto	II
114		***	Ditto	III
110		•••	Ditto	II
117		***	Ditto	<u>II</u>
118		a	Ditto	III
	Sharat Kumar Banerji	•••	Ditto	II
12	O Surendro Nath Chatterji	***	Ditto	III
12		• • • •	Queen's C., B	
12		•••	Ditto	II
12		•••	Ditto	III
13		•••	Ditto	II
13		•••	Ditto	11
13 13		• ~	Ditto	III
$\frac{13}{13}$	O TY : 2 11 TO	•••	Ditto	III
	10 Abd=1 A===	•••	Ditto	III
			Bareilly Colle	ege II
14	2 Anund Saroop (I)	***	Ditto	III
		***	Ditto	III
14		D. tud	Ditto	II
14		• •••	Ditto	***
15	0. 77 01 1	•••	Ditto Ditto	**
15	0 T 1 D 3	***		77
15 15		•••	Ditto Ditto	~ .
15		, •••	Ditto	77
	o with including properties	•••	1000	••• 11

Poll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name	of College.	Passed in Division.
110 158	Oudh Behari Lal	Bar	eilly College	I
159	Radhe Rayan Lal		Ditto	!!
160	Radhe Ravan Lal Raj Bahadur Sanghi Ram Bharose Ram Charan Radha Ballah Devendra Nath Roy		Ditto	111
161	Ram Bharose		Ditto	111
162	Ram Cheran Radha Ballal	hi	Ditto	111
163	Devendra Nath Rov	Las	hkar C. Gwa	lior III
	Devendra Nath Roy Gokul Frasad Krishna Fao			
165	Krishna Fao		Ditto	II
166	Krishnaji Mahadeva Soh	ni	Ditto	111
168	Ram Narayan Raut		Ditto	ÎÎ
120 171	Bhagwandas Hurjeewan	ปลลั	Ditto Ditto Ditto	
140 111	Parekh	Me.	haraja's C., J	evrur. II
172	Din Dayal		Ditto	TII
$17\overline{5}$	Jotindra Narayan Mullich		Ditto	III
176	Mool (hand Kala			ÎÎ
177	Pyare Lal Kasliwal	•••	Ditto	111
180	Bhagwati Dayal	Re	id Ch. C., Luc	know II
182	Prameshuri Dayal		Ditto	II
183	Shamsher Bahadur	•••	Ditto Ditto	IÎÎ
184	Abdul Aziz		nning C., Luc	know. III
186	Akshaya Kumar Basu		Ditto	II
130 187			Ditto	111
188		•••	. Ditto	III
189		***	Ditto	ÎÎ
190			Ditto	II
192	Bishwanath Sahai		Ditto	ÎÎ
194			Ditto	1
196			Ditto	11
197	Daulat Singh Srivastavy		Ditto	11
199		•••	Ditto	I
200			Ditto	II
140 201		•••	Ditto	III
202	Dani Dag		Dit o	II
$\overline{204}$	Janki Parshad	•••	Ditto	III
205	Rali Charan		Ditto	II
207		sth.	Ditto	I
208	Lakshmi Narayan, Vaish	va	Ditto	IlI
209	Madho Prasad Srivastava	i	Ditto	II
210			Ditto	III
211		•••	Ditto	111
212	Muhammad Khalil	•••	Ditto	II
150 213	Muhammad Rafi-ul-lah F	Chan	Ditto	II
214			Ditto	[[
215	Narayan Lal	***	Ditto	II
217	Pandit Dharma Nath		Ditto	11
218	Pandit Manohar Nath Sa Rafi-ud-din Ahmad	pru,	Ditto	II
219	Rafi-ud-din Ahmad		Ditto	
226	Raj Kumar	•••	T itto	III
2 21	Ram Avatar	•••	Ditto	II
22	3 Satgur Sahai Nigam	444	Ditto	III
##Y 441				

0.11	하다면 하다 하는 근로 하다고 하나 속이다.		
Roll No.	Trame of Candidate. Na	me of College.	Passed in Division.
224	Shankar Dayal	. Canning C., Lu	cknow. II
160 225	Sheikh Muhammad Husain	. Ditto	11
226	Sheikh Muhammad Ismail][
227	Shyam Behari Misra	. Ditto	I
229		T) ''	II
230		_	
	Husain Jaferi	Ditto	III
231			II
232	Syed Nur-ul Husain Bilgram		III
233	0	Ditto	1II
234	(n) 1 1	Ditto	II
235		T): 14 -	II
	5 X.		
	n couns	173	
	B. COURS	ь.	
3	Raj Beheri Lal	. St. John's C., A	gra II
5		. Agra College	
7			II
9	Madan Mohan	Ditto	II
10	3 C 1 L T - 1		I I
11	Makhan Lai Mathura Datt Joshi	TO 1	II
12	Nanda Lal Bhattacharya		11
15	Man Mohan Roy	. Ditto . Govt. College, . M. AO. C., Ali . Ditto	Ajmer, II
16	Bashir Ahmad	. M. AO. C., Ali	garh III
10 17	Zia-ud-din Ahmad	. Ditto	I
18	Anirudha Lal	. Oneen's C. Ber	
19	Ayodhya Das	. Ditto	II
25	Jagannath Prasad Srivastav	a, Ditto	III
26	Ayodhya Das Jagannath Prasad Srivastav Jamuna Das Kalpasth Sinha Prav: sh Chandra Chatterji Sripati Ghosh	. Ditto	II
27	Kalpnath Sinha	Ditto	11
30	Pravesh Chandra Chatterji	Ditto][
32	Sripati Ghosh	Ditto	II
36	Bishambhar Nath Nigam	Muir U. U., All	lanabad, L
37	Ganesh Prasada Varma		I
20 39	Kauleshwar Nath Roy		III
40			11
41	Muhammed Rajab Khan		1IL
43	Noraton Mal	. Ditto	
44	Raghunath Frasad Gupta Rajeswar Prasad	. Ditto	
45	Rajeswar Prasad	. Ditto	II
51		. Maharaja's C., J	
55	Ramchandra Mukhopadhya	, Ditto	<u>I</u>
60	Debi Charan Bandyopadhy	a Govt. U., Japan	pur III
63	Gokul Prasad	_ Ditto	11
30 64	Lakshman Ramchandra	TD***	
	Purohit	Ditto e Ditto	III
66	Sadashiva Madhava Parand		II
69	Shankar Vithal Keternikar	. Lasnkar C., Gw	anor IL
70	Apraka h Chandra Bose	. Canning U., Lu	cknow II
		•	

Roll No.	Name of Candidate. Na	me of College.	Passed in Division.
71 75 76	Lokanath Tewari Govind Sadashiva Apte	Ditto Madhava C., Ujj	ain II
77	Govind Vinayak Ambardekar	Ditto	111

A. COURSE.

In Order of Merit.

HONOURS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Roll Order No. merit	Name o	f Candida	ite.	Name of College.		
	Muhammad	Walayat	Ullah	M. AO.	College,	Aligar

34 2 Jhumak Lal Suksena ... Agra College. 12 3 Hori Lal ... St. John's College, Agra. 227 4 Shyam Bihari Misra ... Canning College, Lucknow.

HONOURS IN PERSIAN.

12 1 Hori Lal		St. John's College, Agra.
10 2 Govind Prasad Gupta	***	Ditto.
20 2 00 1222		

B. COURSE.

Honours in English Literature.

5 1 Benarsi Das Jaini ... Agra College.

HONOURS IN MATHEMATICS.

977 1	Ganesh Prasad Verma	M. C. College, Allahabad.
43 2	Noratan Mal	Ditto.

HONOURS IN ADDITIONAL MATHEMATICS.

17 1 Zia-ud-din Ahmad ... M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

In Order of Merit.

FIRST CLASS.

158 1	Ganga Sahai	Meerut College.	
	Pt. Gokaran Nath Misra	Canning College	, Lucknow.
100 3	Kameshwar Nath, B.A.	Queen's College	Benares.

Roll Order No. Mame of Candidate. Name of College.
merit, 17
146 33 Raghunath Sahai Canning C., Lucknow. 31 34 Satchitanand, B.A Agra College. 125 35 Bhagwat Sahai Canning C., Lucknow. 135 Mohan Lal Tewari, B.A Ditto.
123 37 Banke Vihary Lal Sinha, B.A. Ditto. 138 37 Muhammad Anwarul Husan Ditto. B.A. Ditto. 154 39 Sheo Shanker Lal, B.A Ditto. 50 40 Akshaya Kumar Datta, B.A. M. C. College, Allahabad.
62 41 Jiwan Krishna Bandhyopadhya, B.A Ditto. 156 42 Basant Lal, B.A Meerut College.
24 43 Radha Kishen Das, B.A Agra College. 82 44 Tulshi Dayal Varma, B.A M. C. College, Allahabad.

1896.

MASTER OF ARTS.

In Order of Merit.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

FIRST DIVISION.

Nil.

SECOND DIVISION.

Roll Order No. merit. Name of Candidate. Name of College. No. merit. 23 1 Jhumak Lal Suksena Agra College	
22 1 Jhumak Lal Suksena Agra College	
21 2 Ghasi Ram Ditto. 18 3 Bansidhar Sharma St. John's Collage, Agrill Shyam Bihari Misra Canning College, Luck: 20 5 Hori Lal St. John's College, Luck: 25 7 Ramkrishen Lakshman Shrikhandi Magra College.	10 W .

THIRD DIVISION.

16		Syyad Ahmed Ali	M. AO. College, Aligarh
15 2	3	Qamar Ali	Ditto.
		Raj Bahadur Varma	M. C. College, Allahabad
22	1	Hari Har Lal	Agra College.
		Zain Uddin	M. AO. College, Aligarh.
24	3	Kharagjit Misra	Agra College.
5 '	7	Sarada Prasad	M. C. College, Allahabad.
1 :	3	Bani Madhab Ghosh	Ditto.

PERSIAN.

THIRD DIVISION.

37 1	Madan	Mohan	Lal	-	M. C. College,	Allahabad.
38 2	Avadh	Behari	Lal		Teacher.	

SANSKRIT.

Nil.

MATHEMATICS.

SECOND DIVISION.

Roll Order No. of Name of Candidate. Name of College.

28 1 Ganesh Prasad Varma ... M. C. College, Allahabad.

PHYSICS.

THIRD DIVISION.

31 1 Bimal Chandra Ghosh ... Professor. 32 2 Piaray Lal Tandon ... Agra College.

CHEMISTRY.

THIRD DIVISION.

29 1 Akshaya Kumar Dutt ... M. C. College, Allahabad.
30 2 Lakshman Prasad ... Agra College.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

Name of Candidate.		Name of	College.		100
Minnie Abel (Miss)		Lucknow,	Woman's	College,	II
					III
Basant Lal Rhargava		Ditto	<u> </u>	•••	II
Dehi Daval Pathak		Ditto	*		III
Faramurz Rustomiee		Ditto			II
		Ditto			11
		Ditto			II
Jwala Sahai		Ditto			III
	***	Ditto			III
Krishna Lal Misra		Ditto			
Maheshwar Prasad Math	ur	Ditto			11
Murli Dhar Shrivastav		Ditto		•••	III
Prabhu Daval		Ditto			III
		Ditto			III
Ram Saran Das		Ditto		•••	II
Shambhu Nath Dube		Ditto		•••	II
	Minnie Abel (Miss) Baldeo Sinha, Rajput Basant Lal Rhargava Debi Dayal Pathak Faramurz Rustomjee Har Parshad Jugal Kishore Suksena Jwala Sahai Kanhaiya Lal Jha Krishna Lal Misra Maheshwar Prasad Math Murli Dhar Shrivastav Prabhu Dayal Raghu Nath Das Ram Saran Das	Minnie Abel (Miss) Baldeo Sinha, Rajput Basant Lal Rhargava Debi Dayal Pathak Faramurz Rustomjee Har Parshad Jugal Kishore Suksena Jwala Sahai Kanhaiya Lal Jha Krishna Lal Misra Maheshwar Prasad Mathur Murli Dhar Shrivastav Prabhu Dayal Raghu Nath Das Ram Saran Das	Minnie Abel (Miss) Lucknow, Baldeo Sinha, Rajput Agra Colle Basant Lal Rhargava Ditto Debi Dayal Pathak Ditto Faramurz Rustomjee Ditto Har Parshad Ditto Jugal Kishore Suksena Ditto Jwala Sahai Ditto Kanhaiya Lal Jha Ditto Kanhaiya Lal Misra Ditto Maheshwar Prasad Mathur Murli Dhar Shrivastav Ditto Prabhu Dayal Ditto Raghu Nath Das Ditto Ram Saran Das Ditto Ram Saran Das Ditto	Minnie Abel (Miss) Lucknow, Woman's Baldeo Sinha, Rajput Agra College. Basant Lal Rhargava Ditto Debi Dayal Pathak Ditto Framurz Rustomjee Ditto Har Parshad Ditto Jugal Kishore Suksena Ditto Jwala Sahai Ditto Kanhaiya Lal Jha Ditto Kanhaiya Lal Misra Ditto Maheshwar Prasad Mathur Ditto Maheshwar Prasad Mathur Ditto Murli Dhar Shrivastav Ditto Prabhu Dayal Ditto Raghu Nath Das Ditto Ram Saran Das Ditto	Minnie Abel (Miss) Lucknow, Woman's College, Baldeo Sinha, Rajput Agra College Basant Lal Rhargava Ditto Ditto Ditto Faramurz Rustomjee Ditto Ditto Unitto Ditto Mahaiya Lal Jha Ditto Ditto Maheshwar Prasad Mathur Ditto Maheshwar Prasad Mathur Ditto Maheshwar Prasad Mathur Ditto Prabhu Dayal Ditto Ditto Raghu Nath Das Ditto Ditto Ram Saran Das Ditto

Roll	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	ssed in
No.	INAMO OF COMME		ivision.
	Balkrishna Bhagwant (Kuskhedikar) A Narayan Yashayant Kadam Ramkrishna Vishnu (Pandit)	gra College	I <u>I</u>
30	Narayan Yashayant Kadam Ramkrishna Vishnu (Pandit)	Ditto	111
31	Ramkrishna Vishnu (Pandit)	Ditto	II
33	Vishnu Ramchandra (Pandit) Ditto	I
	D. Il .: has Wichmonoth Dog	Madhava College Illiain	11
37	Reshao Balvant Dongrey Prabhakar Vishnu (Vakil), Gangaballabh Sarma	Ditto	111
38	Prabhakar Vishnu (Vakil),	Ditto	11
40	Gangaballabh Sarma	Maharaja's College, Je	Abas iii
42	Suraj Narayan	Ditto	11
49	Girdhari Lal	Bareilly C liege	11
55	Ram Dayal Pathak	Ditto	II
56	Ram Raghubir	St Tabric College Agre	, îî
59	Ghose, J. M	Moorat College, Agri	îî
62	Bhagwan Deen Dube	Ditto	îî ¨
64	Jwala Prasada	Ditto	111
65	Lachman Frasada Baidar	Ditto	ÎÎ
66	Lakshman Swarup Daluar,	Ditto	II
67	Piaray Lal Sharms	Ditto	II
6 8	Pyare Lai Sharma	Ditto	III
70 71	Dial-hah Das laini	Ditto	III
73		Lashkar College, Gwali	or II
74	Gobind Chintaman Vatve	Ditto	III
75	Kailas Narain Haksar	Ditto	11
77	Lochan Pershad Kulshrist.	Ditto	11
78	Raghnandan Lal	Ditto	III
79	Shyam Lal	Ditto	II
83		Queen's College, Benare	es II
	Ishaq Beg	Ditto	III
87	Janobahadur Sinha		
88		Ditto	111
90		Ditto	11
93	Pannalai Sinha	Ditto	IL
94		Ditto	11
95	Sivamurti Lal	Ditto	71
96	Vindhyeswari Rai Edward T. Bobb Lal Man Bhattacharji	Onid Ch. Coll Tarely	11 m
101	Edward T. Bobb	(Reid) Ch. Coll., Luckr Ditto	III WOL
10	Lai Man Bhattacharli	Canning College Lucks	10w II
100	6 Ashu Tosh Chakravarti	Gamming Conlege, Lucki	III
10	9 Batishwar Dayai aguinou	Ditto	11
11	Z Bishun Dutta Sukur	Ditto	111
11 77	6 Hardaya Prasad Srivactav	i, Ditto Ditto Ditto a, Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto	11
11	7 Hari Due Bhattacharva	Ditto	11
10	4 Lakshman Prasad S.	Ditto	111
119	6 Manchar tath Thus	Ditto	III
719	8 Mohammad Arabi	Ditto	II
76	9 Sh. Md. Matin-Uz Zaman	Khan Ditto	111
1	Ashu Tesh Chakravarti Batishwar Dayal Agnihott Bishun Dutta Sukul Chandra Maul Misra Hardeva Prasad Srivastav Hari Das Bhattacharya Lakshman Prasad S Manohar "ath Thus Mohammad Arabi Sh. Md. Matin-Uz-Zaman Muhammad Safi Khan	" Ditto	H
		기다. 그 보고 있는 장이 얼마나 가고	

			D
Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
135	Mangi Lal Srivastava	Canning Coll., Lu	cknow II
136	Nageshwar Prasad Srivastava		
137	Nanak Chand Kapur	Ditto	III
139	Pateswuari Prasad Singh	Ditto	III
140	Raghubar Dayal Shukla	Ditto	III
144	Shiam Bahadur Srivastava	Ditto	III
150	Abdulla	M. A. O. College,	
152	Fazl Ilahi	Ditto	II
154	Ilahi Bakhsh	Ditto	II
155	Jani Maya Shankar	Ditto	II
156	Jaswant Rae Varma	Ditto	III
	Kasim Khan	Ditto	III
158	Khwaja Mahmud Husain	Ditto	II
162	Mohomed Abdus Sattar	Ditto	II
163	Mohomed Salamul Haqq	Ditto	11
164	Mumtaz Husain	Ditto	II
165	Mohomed Ghous Khan	Ditto	II
166	Mohomed Naim Khan		<u>I</u> I
167	Mohomed Hidayat Husain	Ditto	II
173	Obeidullah	Ditto	<u>II</u>
174	Syed Nazir Uddin		<u>II</u>
176	Shahab ud Din		II
178	Abdul Halim		Allahabad II
180	Fateh Bahadur		II
187	Ram Sarup		III
191	Chaturvedi Ram Narayai	1	717
	Mishra	. Ditto	III
193			11I
195	Rama Nath Sircar		III
196	Satyendra Nath Mukerji		II
19 8	Amar Nath Chakravarty		II
199	Harihar Charun		II
200	Lalit Mohan Roy Chowdhury	, Ditto	TT
202	Nehal Chandra	. Ditto	TT
203	Nitya Nand Panday	D:11-	17
204		Ditto	7.7
209	Mohammad Shaffuz-Zaman.		***
211	Richard Charles Busher	Ditto	,,,
213	Jessie Johanna B. Foy (Miss)	, remaie candida	re r

B. COURSE.

		•	
. 3	Baij Nath Bhargava	Agra College	11
7	Dall Maun Dhargava		
3	Bhagwan Dass Sirvya	Ditto	11

Roll Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
4 Bhagwati Prasada Varma,	Agra College	II
5 Kali Nath Bajal	Ditto	III
8 Panna Lal	Ditto	II
9 Prag Narain	Ditto	11
11 Suraj Bal Dikshit	Ditto	III
12 Chhannu Lal	Queen's College, Benan	es III
14 Durga Prasad	Ditto	III
17 Krishnanand Panre	Ditto	III
20 Satkari Mukerji	Ditto	III
22 Syam Behari Lal	Ditto	III
24 Vaishnava Das	Ditto	11
29 Bapu Balwant		
Pimpalgaonkar	Madhava College, Ujja	ain IlI
31 Pandit Brijmohan Nath	<u></u>	
Zutshi	Ditto	III
33 Gyan Das	St. John's College, Ag	
34 Ponniah, J. A	Ditto	<u>II</u>
36 Debi Sahai	Bareilly College	III
38 Madho Prasad	Ditto	III
42 Bhargao Nilkant	G . G . II T. I Im.	TTT
Jategaokar	Govt. College, Jabaly	
43 Debendra Nath Banerji	Ditto	II II
45 Nobin Kumar Mukerji	Ditto	11
46 Ram Chandra Rac		11
Amardikar	Ditto	11
47 Ram Chandra Vinayak	Thinks	11
Dharmadhikari		III
48 Waman Ganesh Ganpulay		
50 Daya Shankar Saksena	Ditto	III
52 Kunj Behari Lal Tewari	Ditto	îi
53 Kunwar Chain Singh	T):++0	iii
55 Manik Chand Rai 57 Sisira Kumar Mittra	Ditto	111
	D:440	îî
58 Sita Rama Varma 59 Abul Hasan		
	TO SEE	11
60 Binoy Kumar Mukerji 61 Florence Felecia Davidso	•	***
(Miss)	11244	III
64 Gopal Das Sharma	T):44a	ÎII
66 Jwala Parsada	D:444	Ĩ
68 Purna Chandra Dutt	Diesa	IIÎ
70 Rameshwar Roy	Ditto	III
ma G (1)	Ditto	111
	M. AO. College, Al	
in the second of the Contract of		
#A A 1 . N 1	Ditto	111
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	Teacher	III
나라 보통하다 화를 됐다면 하다면 하면 하는데 하는데 다른데 다른데 되었다.		

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

In Order of Merit.

FIRST CLASS.

Day Order			
Roll Order No. merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name	of College.
merit.			

185 1 Jotindra Mohan Chatterji, B.A., Canning College, Lucknow. 15 2 Kharag Jit Misra, M.A. ... Agra College.

	2200.	., .	, and the same of
12 1	Janki Prasad Chaturvedi, M	.A.,	Agra College.
20 2	Panna Lal		Ditto.
13 3	Jwala Prasad		Ditto.
95 4	Vikramajit Singh		M. C. College Allahabad.
	Pt. Ram Narain Hakchar		Agra College.
$\frac{22}{48}$ 5	Ram Charan, B.A.	•••	St. John's College, Agra.
102 7	Har Prasad	•••	M.AO. College, Aligarh.
	Durlabh Sahai		Ditto.
94 9	Syed Mustafa, B.A.	•••	M.C. College, Allahabad.
	Bansi Dhar Sharma		St. John's College, Agra.
	Sarat Chandra Sinha		Canning College, Lucknow.
129 12	Harish Chandra Chatterii		Queen's College Benares.
84 13	Rajeshwar Prasad, B.A.	•••	M. C. College Allahabad.
3 14	Bankey Behary Lal, B.A.	•••	Agra College.
377	Lakshmi Narain Mathur.	B.A	
169 15	Bhagwati Dayal, B.A.	•••	Canning College, Lucknow.
159 17	Nalin Kumar Mukerji	•••	Govt. College, Jabalpur.
73 18	Muhammad Ali Ausat, B.A.		M. C. College, Allahabad.
65 19	Kauleshwar Nath Roy, B.A.		Ditto.
30 20	Shiam Sarup Sarin		Agra College.
		•••	Ditto.
100 21	Devi Das, B.A.	•••	M. AO. College, Aligarh.
161 23	Shiva Prasad		Govt. College, Jabalpur.
170 24	Bhudar Chandra Ghose, B.A.	1 C	anning College, Lucknow.
59 25	Charu Chandra Biswas	,,,,	M. C. College, Allahabad.
42 26	Ishwar Das	•••	St. John's College, Agra.
86 27	Raghunath Prasad Gupta	•••	M.C. College, Allahabad.
98 28	Abdul Kadir, B.A.	•••	M.AO. College, Aligarh,
	Shaikh Muhammad Ismail,		. Canning C., Lucknow.
67 30	Mahadeva Sinha, B.A.		M. C. College, Allahabad.
55 31			Ditto.
54 32	Bhagwat Prasad, B.A.		Ditto.
37 38	Umrao Singh		Agra College.
	Lalta Prasad Johari, B.A.		Bareilly College.
40	Manager Washington When Alban	• • • •	St. John's College, Agra.
196 35	Pt. Gur Daval Tewari, B.		Canning College, Lucknow.
31	(Shyam Sunder Verma, B		
106	Nur Ahmad		M.A. O. College, Aligarh.
119	1 M T - 1		Bareilly College.
152 3'	Brajendra Nath Dey		Govt. College, Jabalpur.
166	Babu Lal		Canning College, Lucknow.
184	Jogesh Chandra Ghosh		Ditto,

CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE

1897.

M.A. EXAMINATION.

In Order of Merit.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

SECOND DIVISION.

Roll Order Name of Candidate. Name of College. ofNo. merit.

- 1 4
- Narsinha Prasad ... M. C. College, Allahabad.
 Raymon, William B. St. John's College, Agra.
 Agha Haidar ... M. C. College, Allahabad. 16 1
- ... Agra College. 4 Budh Sain 9

THIRD DIVISION.

- ... M. C. College, Allahabad. 1 Prag Narain
- Agra College. Kannu Mal 10 Ditto.
- 3 Pyare Lal Chaturvedi 11
- 4 Banarsi Das Jaini ... Teacher. 5 Kailash Prasad 13
- 3 ... M. C. College, Allahabad. Kitchloo 6 Ugrah Narain Roy ...

MATHEMATICS.

SECOND DIVISION.

... St. John's College, Agra. 1 Raj Behari Lal 18

CHEMISTRY.

THIRD DIVISION.

1 Lalit Mohan Banerji, M. C. College, Allahabad. 19

PHYSICS.

SECOND DIVISION.

1 Ram Prasad Balma-23 kund Dube ... M. C. College, Allahabad.

THIRD DIVISION.

21 1 Siva Vir Prasad ... Canning C., Lucknew.

Roll Order of merit.

Name of Candidate. Name of College.

HISTORY.

THIRD DIVISION.

24 1 Saiyad Muhammad Ali Jafar ... Agra College.

PERSIAN.

THIRD DIVISION.

25 1 Raj Chand

... M. C. College, Allahabad.

SECOND D.Sc. EXAMINATION.

1 1 Ganesh Prasad ... M. C. College, Allahabad.

B. A. EXAMINATION.

1 Mohammad Usman Muir C. College, Allahabad II 2 Saiyad Jalal-ud-din Haidar, Ditto II 3 Benoy Bhusan Dey Ditto III 4 Braj Narain Gurtu Ditto III 6 Iqbal Narain Gurtu Ditto II 7 Iswar Saran Ditto II 8 Maheshwar Prasada Ditto II 9 Sarut Chandra Bhattacharya Ditto II 10 Sat Kari Mittra Ditto III 11 Satya Prasonno Datta Ditto III 12 Surendra Nath Gangoli Ditto II 13 Bipin Behary Ghosal Ditto II 15 Gokurn Nath Tholal Ditto II 18 Jwala Prasad Ditto II
2 Saiyad Jalal-ud-din Haidar, Ditto II 3 Benoy Bhusan Dey Ditto III 4 Braj Narain Gurtu Ditto III 6 Iqbal Narain Gurtu Ditto II 7 Iswar Saran Ditto II 8 Maheshwar Prasada Ditto II 9 Sarut Chandra Bhattacharya Ditto II 10 Sat Kari Mittra Ditto III 11 Satya Prasonno Datta Ditto III 12 Surendra Nath Gangoli Ditto II 13 Bipin Behary Ghosal Ditto II 15 Gokurn Nath Tholal Ditto II 18 Jwala Prasad Ditto II 21 Muhammad Mahmud Ali Khan Ditto II 22 Muhammad Wali Jan Ditto II
3 Benoy Bhusan Dey Ditto III 4 Braj Narain Gurtu Ditto III 6 Iqbal Narain Gurtu Ditto III 7 Iswar Saran Ditto II 8 Maheshwar Prasada Ditto II 9 Sarut Chandra Bhattacharya Ditto II 10 Sat Kari Mittra Ditto III 11 Satya Prasonno Datta Ditto III 12 Surendra Nath Gangoli Ditto II 13 Bipin Behary Ghosal Ditto II 15 Gokurn Nath Tholal Ditto II 18 Jwala Prasad Ditto II 19 Muhammad Mahmud Ali Khan Ditto II 22 Muhammad Wali Jan Ditto II
4 Braj Narain Gurtu Ditto III 6 Iqbal Narain Gurtu Ditto II 7 Iswar Saran Ditto II 8 Maheshwar Prasada Ditto I 9 Sarut Chandra Bhattacharya Ditto II 10 Sat Kari Mittra Ditto III 11 Satya Prasonno Datta Ditto III 12 Surendra Nath Gangoli Ditto II 13 Bipin Behary Ghosal Ditto II 15 Gokurn Nath Tholal Ditto II 18 Jwala Prasad Ditto II 21 Muhammad Mahmud Ali Ditto II 22 Muhammad Wali Jan Ditto II
6 Iqbal Narain Gurtu Ditto II 7 Iswar Saran Ditto II 8 Maheshwar Prasada Ditto II 9 Sarut Chandra Bhattacharya Ditto II 10 Sat Kari Mittra Ditto III 11 Satya Prasonno Datta Ditto III 12 Surendra Nath Gangoli Ditto III 13 Bipin Behary Ghosal Ditto II 15 Gokurn Nath Tholal Ditto II 18 Jwala Prasad Ditto II 19 Jwala Prasad Ditto II 20 Muhammad Mahmud Ali 21 Muhammad Mahmud Ali 22 Muhammad Wali Jan Ditto II
7 Iswar Saran Ditto II 8 Maheshwar Prasada Ditto I 9 Sarut Chandra Bhattacharya Ditto II 10 Sat Kari Mittra Ditto III 11 Satya Prasonno Datta Ditto II 12 Surendra Nath Gangoli Ditto II 13 Bipin Behary Ghosal Ditto II 15 Gokurn Nath Tholal Ditto II 18 Jwala Prasad Ditto II 18 Muhammad Mahmud Ali Li Li 22 Muhammad Wali Jan Ditto II
8 Maheshwar Prasada Ditto I 9 Sarut Chandra Bhattacharya Ditto I 10 Sat Kari Mittra Ditto III 11 Satya Prasonno Datta Ditto III 12 Surendra Nath Gangoli Ditto II 13 Bipin Behary Ghosal Ditto II 15 Gokurn Nath Tholal Ditto II 18 Jwala Prasad Ditto II 21 Muhammad Mahmud Ali Khan Ditto II 22 Muhammad Wali Jan Ditto II
9 Sarut Chandra Bhattacharya 10 Sat Kari Mittra Ditto III 11 Satya Prasonno Datta Ditto III 12 Surendra Nath Gangoli Ditto II 13 Bipin Behary Ghosal Ditto II 15 Gokurn Nath Tholal Ditto II 18 Jwala Prasad Ditto II 19 Muhammad Mahmud Ali 10 Khan Ditto II 22 Muhammad Wali Jan Ditto II 23 Muhammad Wali Jan Ditto II 24 Ditto III
10 Sat Kari Mittra Ditto III 11 Satya Prasonno Datta Ditto III 12 Surendra Nath Gangoli Ditto II 13 Bipin Behary Ghosal Ditto II 15 Gokurn Nath Tholal Ditto II 18 Jwala Prasad Ditto II 21 Muhammad Mahmud Ali Ditto II 22 Muhammad Wali Jan Ditto II
11 Satya Prasonno Datta Ditto III 12 Surendra Nath Gangoli Ditto II 13 Bipin Behary Ghosal Ditto II 15 Gokurn Nath Tholal Ditto II 18 Jwala Prasad Ditto II 21 Muhammad Mahmud Ali Ditto II 22 Muhammad Wali Jan Ditto II
12 Surendra Nath Gangoli Ditto II 13 Bipin Behary Ghosal Ditto II 15 Gokurn Nath Tholal Ditto II 18 Jwala Prasad Ditto II 21 Muhammad Mahmud Ali Khan Ditto II 22 Muhammad Wali Jan Ditto II
13 Bipin Behary Ghosal Ditto II 15 Gokurn Nath Tholal Ditto II 18 Jwala Prasad Ditto II 21 Muhammad Mahmud Ali Ditto II 22 Muhammad Wali Jan Ditto II
15 Gokurn Nath Tholal Ditto II 18 Jwala Prasad Ditto II 21 Muhammad Mahmud Ali Ditto II 22 Muhammad Wali Jan Ditto II 22 Muhammad Wali Jan Ditto II
18 Jwala Prasad Ditto II 21 Muhammad Mahmud Ali Khan Ditto II 22 Muhammad Wali Jan Ditto II
21 Muhammad Mahmud Ali Khan Ditto II 22 Muhammad Wali Jan Ditto II
Khan Ditto II 22 Muhammad Wali Jan Ditto II
22 Muhammad Wali Jan Ditto II
De Dan Daniel III
30 Shyama Prasada Verma Ditto II
31 Sayed Mohomed Raza Muswi Ditto II
34 Charu Chandra Chatterjee, Ditto II
or onard onardia onarrerjee, Disso

Roll Name of Candidate.	Name of	College.	Passed in Division.
35 Damodar Das	Mnir C.	College, Al	lahabad III
		Ditto	II
		Ditto	III
	a Agra Co		111
		01.0g0	111
	D:44		11
	1.544		11
	TNIA		ĪĪ
10 2 11 02 11 0	Dit		11
	D:4.		III
oo dopii a mana a m	Dit		ÎÎ
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	Dit		Îi
00 111111	Dit		111
61 Madho Ram Dave	Dit		îiî
64 Narotam Das Chaube	Dit		111
66 Pyari Lal Agarwal	Dit		
68 Saroop Nath Kunzru	Pit		1.1
69 Sheo Baksh Sharma	Dit		T.T
70 Sayed Jafar Husainie	Dit	to	II
72 Bhawani Sahai Mathur	St. Jol	ın's College,	
74 Nathanael J. Bose		Ditto	II
75 Chhotalal Karunashanl	ker		***
Chhaya		Ditto	IĮĮ
76 Girwar Singh	•••	Ditto	II
77 Gopi Lal Mathur	•••	Ditto	11
78 Hafiz Abdul Majid Khan		Ditto	II
83 Pramatha Nath Bandyo	pa-		
dhya	~	Ditto	111
88 Vahidyar Khan		Ditto	II
91 Ali Hasan Khan	M. A.	-O. College,	Aligarh III
97 Chaudhri Gholam Nabi	•••	Ditto	111
98 Ghulam Nabi Jullundri	•••	Ditto	IH
101 Ishwar Sahai Mathur		Ditto	II
102 Mohammad Amin Fakih		Ditto	II
103 Mahmud Hasan T.	***	Ditto	II
AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY O	•••	Ditto	II
107 Mohammad Said 109 Mohammad Husain	•••	Ditto	II
	•••	Ditto	II
114 Sohan Lal		Ditto	111
117 Shuja-ud-din Khan	Govt	. College, Aj	
121 Kanuga Chhagan Lal		illy College	
124 Bal Krishen Das		Ditto	111
125 Bhugwan Das	•••	Ditto	111
126 Braham Narayan	•••	Ditto	111
128 Gobind Sarup	•••	Ditto	YYY
130 Jai Narain	•••		777
133 Kulyan Rai		Ditto	7.7
135 Maharaj Narain		Ditto	7.1
137 Quazi Rashid Ahmad	•••	Ditto	TT.
138 Raghonandan Prasad	411	Ditto	*** 11
(14일) 이 아이는 아이를 하는데 되었다.			
			19. 网络加斯特尔特特特 多沙

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Manage of Collogs	assed Divisio	
143	Tara Datt Gairola	Bareilly College		11
144	Anandinath Rai	Queen's College, Benare		III
145	Atul Behari Gupta	Ditto	•••	III
146	Baladeva Das	Ditto		III
147	Bhagwan Das Gupta	Ditto		ш
148	Bhawani Datta Joshi	Ditto		H
149	Khaja Gulam Mahmud	Ditto	***	II
150	Jnanendranath Chatterji,	Ditto		II
152	Harnandan Joshi	Ditto		II
154		Ditto		H
156	Mahadeva Prasad	Ditto		III
	Narotam Das	Ditto		III
160				
200	padhya	Ditto	•••	II
161	Rama Prasad	Ditto	•••	H
	Ramesadatta Pande	Ditto		III
164	Sadhorama Dikshit	Ditto	•••	II
165		Ditto	• • •	III
166	Syama Charan	Ditto	• • •	11
167		D:44-		II
168	Tara Prasad	Ditto		III
170		Ditto	•••	III
172		Canning College, Luck	now,	H
174	Ali Mullah	Ditto		III
175	Babu Ram	Ditto		II
177	Bankey Behari Lal	Ditto		11
178		D:440		II
179		D:440		III
180				
100	Awasthi	Ditto		II
181	Pt. Brojendra Nath Sharga			III
182	Dilsukh Roi Srivastava			III
183				11
185		Dista		III
186		Ditto		II
187				III
190		TD:41-		11
191		D:44 =		11
192				II
195		Disto		II
197		Dise		III
198		Ditto	• • • •	III
200		D:44.5		111
202		T):440		11
202				11
208		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		11
200				
40	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	. Ditto		III
	nussam			

706 LIST OF	GRADU.	ATES, 1897	•	
Roll Name of Candida	te.	Name of Coll		ed in ision.
208 Muhammad Ahad Al	i	Canning Coll	ege, Lucknov	w III
211 Nanak Prasad Srivas		Ditt		II
220 Shiam Sunder Sharn		Ditt		II
222 Sitla Sahai Srivastar	7	Ditt		<u>II</u>
223 Surjoo Parshad Bha	tnagar,	Ditt		- II
224 Sayed Mufawaz Hos 225 Louie, F. Old (Miss)	ain	Ditt	.o llege,Luckno	
225 Louie, F. Old (Miss) 229 Hari Krishna Telang	•••	Lashkar Col	lege, Gwalio	r. II
230 Kunj Behari Lal	•••	Ditt	o .	iii
231 Murlidhar Chaturve		Ditt		III
235 Hardhyan Singh		Maharaja's C	ollege, Jeypt	ır, II
236 Mohammad Farhat	Khan	Dit	to .	11
237 Mohammad Zain-ul-		Dit	0.	11
246 Sri Ram Dikshit	***	Meerut Colle	ege.	III
247 Balkrishna Awadhu	t Kher,	Madhava Col	lege, Ujjain .	11
248 Balvant Shrikr	ishna	70.1		
Phatak 249 Ganesh Bhicaji Kel		Dit Dit		
249 Ganesh Bhicaji Kel 252 Shrikrishna Vithal 254 Vishnu Laxman De	Kar	Die Die	ito	II
254 Vishnu Laxman De	ма ченяную.	Dit	ito	III
254 Vishnu Laxman De 257 Narayan Prasad B	Sharoav.	Teacher		111
261 Gur Prasad 264 Nogendra Nath Ch	B. COl	Muir C. Col	lege, Allahab Ditto	111
265 Radha Charan		I)itto	II
266 Rup Narain		Queen's Col)itto	
268 Avadhbehari Lal		Queen's Coll	ege, Benares	111
269 Digambar Biswas	•••		Ditto ge, Jabalpur	*** ***
276 Prabhat Chandra I	30se	Govt. Colleg	to	\11
277 Rattan Singh, Tha 278 S. Wali Mohamma	Kur	Dit	to	II
277 Rattan Singh, Tha 278 S. Wali Mohamma 281 Narain Laxman G	hanekar	Lashkar Co	llege. Gwalio	r III
201 Think Bullium G	ципониц.			
	£			
B.Sc	. EXAI	MINATION	I.	
260 Fazal Ahmad	•••	Muir C. Col	lege, Allahab	ad. II
261 Gur Prasad	***	Dit	to	11
265 Radha Charan		Dit		II
283 Kirpa Shankar Va	rma	Agra Colleg	ge	III
234 Pushkar Lal		Ditto	11 7	!!
234 Pushkar Lal 285 Kirpa Rama 286 Rama Krishna Ta		Canning Co	niege, Luckn	ow. II II
286 Rama Krishna Ta	nuan		Ditto.	77

(SUPPLEMENTARY) B.A. EXAMINATION.

B. COURSE.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.		Name of College.	Passed Division	
287 289 290	Gauri Shankar Tewari		Muir Central College Ditto Ditto		III III III
291 292 295	Newal Kishore		Ditto Ditto	444	III
297 299 3 01	padhya Rampratap Agarwala Ambika Prasad	•••	Ditto Maharaja's College, J Govt. College, Jabalp Bareilly College	eypur	III III II II

HONOURS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE.

9 Sarut Chandra Bhat-... Muir Central College, Allahabad. tacharya

HONOURS IN PERSIAN.

31 Saivid Muhammad Raza Muswi ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

FIRST CLASS.

Roll Order Name of Candidate. Name of College.

71 1 Pyare Lal Chaturvedi, M.A. ... Agra College.

10	1 2	Bissesar Prasad Bishambharnath Nigam,	Muir Central College, Allahabad.
38 31		B.A Nibaran Chandra Gupta, Mohammed Zahoor	

Roll

No.

Order

of Name of Candidate.

merit. Bhagwandin Dube, B.A., Meerut College. 181 182 Chanda Mal 7 { Ram Sarupa, B.A. 73 205 Kushal Pal Singh, M.A., Mohammad Farzand Ali, B.A. 112 11 Mirza Mohammad Faseeh 30 12 Mathura Datt Pande ... Oudh Behari Lal, B.A.... Bhagwan Das Sirvya, B.A. 196 15 Jagan Nath, M.A. 99 16 Bishwa Nath Sahai 17 { Fatch Bahadur Radha Charan 44 223 19 Raghunath Prasad, B.A. 83 20 Makhan Lal, B.A. 84 21 Maheswar Prasad, B.A. 130 22 Rampat Ram, M.A. ... 119 23 Prabhat Chandra Gupta 20 24 Jag Rup Sahay 167 25 Sheikh Bahadur Ali 177 26 Prakash Chandra Ghosh, B.A. 164 27 Syed Abdul Haq, B.A.... 207 28 Anand Kumar Chaudhary, M.A. 134 29 Shankar Dayal Sheikh Md. Husein, B.A., $^{135}_{151}$ 30 Abdullah ... Beni Madhav Ghosh 6 Bisheshwar Dyal Sri-96 32 vastava, B.A. Pt. Mohan Lal Nehru ... Ramdulare Lal Chatur-46 35 vedi Kalka Prasad, B.A. 24 36 128 Ram Baksh Singh 144 37 { Raj Kumar 166 Shahab-ud-din 13 Dwarka Nath 172 40 | Debendra Nath Banerji, Rajendra Nath Sen, M.A., Meerut College. 185 Sheikh Ata Ullah, B.A., 178 45 Ramchandra Rao Amar-

dekar, B.A.

Agra College. Aghornath Mukerji, B.A., Queen's College, Benares. Agra College. Canning College, Lucknow. Ditto M. C. College, Allahabad. Bareilly College. Agra College. St. John's College, Agra. Canning College, Lucknow. M. C. College, Allahabad. Ditto. Queen's College, Benares. Agra College. Ditto. Canning College, Lucknow. Ditto. M. C. College, Allahabad. M. A.-O. College, Aligarh. Govt. College, Jabalpur. M. A.-O. College, Aligarh. Queen's College, Benares. Canning College, Lucknow. Ditto. M. A.-O. College, Aligarh. M. C. College. Allahabad. Canning College, Lucknow. M. C. College, Allahabad. Ditto. Ditto. Canning College, Lucknow. Bareilly College, M. A.-O. College, Aligarh. M. C. College, Allahabad. Govt. College, Jabal pur. M. A.-O. College, Aligarh. Md. Noorul Hasan, B.A., Canning College, Lucknow, Govt. College, Jabalpur.

Name of College.

1898.

M.A. EXAMINATION.

In Order of Merit.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

SECOND DIVISION.

RollOrder No. merit. Name of Candidate. Name of College.

16 1 Richard Charles Busher, Teacher.

34 2 Bhagwandin Dube ... M. C. College, Allahabad.

THIRD DIVISION.

11 1 Nathaniel Jordan
15 2 Pyare Lal Sharma
16 3 Shambhu Nath Dube
17 4 Chandra Maul Misra
18 5 Basant Lal Bhargava
19 6 7 8 am Narain ...
20 Canning C., Lucknow.
21 Canning C., Lucknow.
22 Canning C., Lucknow.
23 Canning C., Lucknow.
24 Canning C., Lucknow.
25 Canning C., Lucknow.
26 Canning C., Lucknow.
27 Canning C., Lucknow.
28 Canning C., Lucknow.
29 Canning C., Lucknow.
20 Canning C., Lucknow.
20 Canning C., Lucknow.
20 Canning C., Lucknow.
21 Canning C., Lucknow.
22 Canning C., Lucknow.
23 Canning C., Lucknow.
24 Canning C., Lucknow.
26 Canning C., Lucknow.
27 Canning C., Lucknow.
28 Canning C., Lucknow.
29 Canning C., Lucknow.
20 Canning C., Lucknow.
20 Canning C., Lucknow.
20 Canning C., Lucknow.
21 Canning C., Lucknow.
22 Canning C., Lucknow.
23 Canning C., Lucknow.
24 Canning C., Lucknow.
25 Canning C., Lucknow.
26 Canning C., Lucknow.
27 Canning C., Lucknow.
28 Canning C., Lucknow.
29 Canning C., Lucknow.
20 Canning C., Lucknow.
20 Canning C., Lucknow.
20 Canning C., Lucknow.
20 Canning C., Lucknow.
21 Canning C., Lucknow.
22 Canning C., Lucknow.
23 Canning C., Lucknow.
26 Canning C., Lucknow.
27 Canning C., Lucknow.
28 Canning C., Lucknow.
28 Canning C., Lucknow.
29 Canning C., Lucknow.
20 Canning

MATHEMATICS.

SECOND DIVISION.

21 1 Zia-ud-din Ahmad ... M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.

THIRD DIVISION

19 1 Gyan Das ... St. John's College, Agra.

PHYSICS.

SECOND DIVISION.

23 1 Binoy Kumar Mukerjee ... M. C. College, Allahabad.

THIRD DIVISION.

24 1 Aprakash Chandra Bose ... Canning C., Lucknow.

HISTORY.

THIRD DIVISION.

Roll Order Name of Candidate.

Name of College.

25 1 Faramurz Rustamjee ... Agra College.

PERSIAN.

SECOND DIVISION.

- ... M. A.-O. College, Aligarh. 28 1 Mohamad Arabi
- 29 2 Syed Muhammad Raza Musvi M. C. College, Allahabad. 26 3 Chel Behari Lal Mathur ... Teacher.

SANSKRIT.

SECOND DIVISION.

- 32 1 Krishna Lal Misra ... Agra College. 31 2 Rashik Lal Bhattacharya ... Queen's College, Benares. 30 3 Indra Narain Sinha ... Ditto.

PHILOSOPHY.

THIRD DIVISION.

... Queen's College, Benares. 33 1 Balram Das

THIRD D. Sc. EXAMINATION.

THIRD DIVISION.

Name of College. Roll Name of Candidate. No.

... M. C. College, Allahabad. 1 Ganesh Prasad ...

B.A. EXAMINATION.

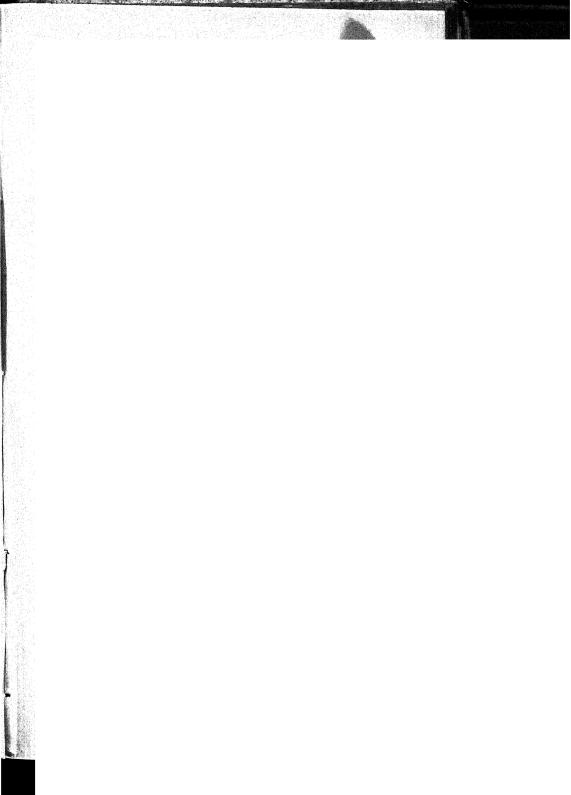
	A. COU	JRSE.	D 4 !
Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
1 4 5	Amba Ram Nathuram Raval, Barey Lal Srivastav Beni Prasada Misra	Ditto Ditto	III III
. 9 11	Benoy Vehari Mukhopa- dhyaya Bishambhar Nath (Chaube) Kowashaw Dorabji Luhar Dhanrai Singh Chaudhry	Ditto Ditto	II III III

Roll No.		Name of College	Passed in Division.
14	Gauri Shankar Tewari	Agra College	11
15	Hanuman Prasada Verma,	Ditto	111
18	Herbert M. C. Harris	Ditto	II
19	Hezari Lall Srivastava	Ditto	III
22	Kalka Prasada	Ditto	111
24	Kaus Rustomji	Ditto	11 1
29	Mohammed Salih (Syed)	Ditto	III 111
30	Nawal Kishore	Ditto	īī
32	Raj Bahadur Bhargava	70	īī
33	Rai Komar	Ditto	1ĨÎ
34	Ramagyan Sinha	Ditto	111
35	Ram Narayan Tirvedi	Ditto	Ī
36	Salig Ram Pathak (Chaube)	Ditto	
37	Saran Shankar	Ditto	III
38	Shankar Bhagwant Dighe.	Ditto	îiî
40	Bamagyan Sinha Ram Narayan Tirvedi Salig Ram Pathak (Chaube) Saran Shankar Shankar Bhagwant Dighe, Shiv Dutt Bhargav Shriniwas Rao Nayudu (C.) Vaishampayen Vasauda o	Ditto	îi
43	Shriniwas Rao Navudu (C.)	Ditto	111
44	Vaishampayen Vasudeo	22000	
-	Moreshwar	Ditto	11
45	Brij Mohan Chandola		llahabad III
46	Chandra Datt Pande	Ditto	II
47	Emmanuel Caleb	Ditto	II
48	Khettra Chandra Banerjee,	Ditto	îî
50	Bhal Chandra Chintaman, Patwardhan	1	**
51	Bheem Narsinha, Rana	Ditto	II
ĐΙ		Ditto	111
5 2	D NT /1 TT	=	::: iii
53	Ganpat Lakshman Subhedar	Ditto Ditto	::: 111
54	Jotindra Nath Chaudhary,	Ditto	11
60	Jagan Nath Prasad	Ditto	111
65	Domii Don	Ditto	:: iii
66	Ram Sanua Johani	Ditto	::. iii
67	Rega Ali When	Ditto Ditto	111
68	Ram Sarup Johari Raza Ali Khan Sheikh Mohammad Ishak	Ditto	:: iii
72	Sayed Asghar Hasan	Ditto	
73	Camad D and dis	Ditto	7.7
74	4 T. 3 11 T.	M. AO. College	
75	Abdul Ali	Ditto	, Angari III
78	Ahmad Ralphah	Ditto	
79	Ali Alchen Them		7.7
80	All Makes at The	Ditto	II
81	A	Ditto	
82	Anand Behari Lal Mathur	Ditto	
84	D. 1 D 1	Ditto	
	Bankey Behari Fida Ali Khan	Ditto	
88	Hyder Ali Gulam Husain	Ditto	11
89		Ditto	III
91	Mahmand Chah Then	Ditto	II
O.L	nana hana boomham	Ditto	11

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	1		sed in vision.
93	Misbahul Othman .		M. AO. College, Aligarh	III
94	15 - b		Ditto	II
95	Mohammad Al		Ditto	I
96	Mohammad Abdus Salam		Ditto	II
99	Makamanal David		Ditto	III
101	Dama Damana d Warmer	•••	Ditto	III
108	Online Mahmand Whan		—	îī
109	Zie Illoh When	•••	Ditto	îî
110	6 7 7 7 707 7 1 1 7 771	•••	Canning College, Luckn	
îîi	Abhay Charan Mukerjee	•••	Ditto	
115	Dalmalana d Calmanatama		Ditto	TIT
118	Connect Nahai	***	Ditto	
119	Cinicas Daines	144		7.7
		•••	Ditto	111
123		•••	Ditto	**
124	17 17 1	•••	Ditto	
127	Mahahin Cimba	•••		III
132	Man 4 773 - 1, acce	•••	Ditto	**
133		•••	Ditto	7.7
		•••	Ditto	
136		• • •	Ditto	II
139	Raj Bir Prasad	•••	Ditto	II
141	Raj Narain Srivastav	•••	Ditto	II
143		•••	Ditto	III
144		•••	Ditto	III
146	Shimphoth Manhai		Ditto	III
150		•••	Queen's College, Benares	111
153		•••	Ditto Ditto	II
156	PER COLUMN AND AND ADDRESS AND		Ditto	III
157	Krishna Shankar Tiwari		Ditto	111
159	Mohammad Ashraf-ul-la		Ditto	II
160	Nagendranath Chattopad	lh-		
	yaya		Ditto	III
161	Narendranath Rai	•••	Ditto	II
166	David, Charles E.	•••	St. John's College, Agra	II
167	Ganesh Lal Mathur		Ditto Ditto	II
174	Suresh Chandra Roy	• • •		
176	Thomas, Robert W.	•••	Ditto	III
180	Gobind Sahai Varma	•••	Bareilly College	II
186			Ditto	II
188			Ditto	III
189			CC. College, Cawnpore	III
190		•••	Ditto	II
191	Debi Prasad Shukla		Ditto	II
192			Ditto	II
194			Ditto	111
	Prusunno Kumar Sircar		Ditto	ijī
707	Syed Fazlur Rahman		Ditto	îi
199	Bisheshar Nath Kak	•••	Meerut College	îi
201			Ditto	iii
203		***	Ditto	7
AUJ	Yurn Bitnellan Doss	. 40		•••

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	N		ed in sion.
204	Jhuman Lal		Meerut College .	II
207	The A. J. M. Ct. 35. All			11
208	Kothari Bhai Lal Vandra-	F 841	dove. Conogo, mjmoro	
	vandas		Ditto	III
210	Gauri Shanker Ganesh	ni.	EIII.	34
- T	Lal Verma		Ditto	II
211	TT - 1 01 3 D1 - 1		T) .	ÎÎ
212	Harakha Lal Karuna		D100	
	C1 1 Ok 1		Ditto	III
215	Prabhas Chandra Banerji,		TO:	11
216	Raj Narain	•••	~.	ÎÎ
224	Satish Chandra Ghosh		Reid) Ch. College, Lucknor	
225		•••	Maharaja's College, Jeyp	ur Î
226	Bholanath	***	Ditto	II
227	Lakshminarayan	***	~	ÎÎ
229	Rup Narain Mathur	***	Ditto	III
230	Balkrishna Ramchandra	•••	2100	****
	Bokil	***	Lashkar College, Gwalio	r III
231	Durga Sahai		Ditto	Î
232	Radhika Prasad Varma	***	Ditto Ditto	îî
233		•••	Ditto	iii
237		• • • •	Madhava College, Ujjain	TIT
238	Janardan Narain Limaye		Ditto	TIT
243		,	Teacher	111
247	Hazari Lal		Ditto	iii
	444			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	B.	COI	Jrse.	
248 251		***	Agra College	II
	varti	***	Ditto	III
254	Raj Narain Verma		Ditto	II
258	Bhakt Narain		M. C. College, Allahabad	l II
259	Brij Lal		Ditto	1
268	3 Surendra Krishna Bosu		Ditto	I
26	5 Atul Chandra Chatterji		Ditto	I
266			Ditto	I
26				
	vedi		Ditto	•••
27	I Nadirshah Hormazshaw	•		
80 T.	Gandbi		Ditto	
272		• • •	Ditto	I
279				
	Husain		Queen's College, Benare	s I
28			Canning College, Lucki	
28				
~ U	hotri	2.00	Ditto	II

Roll Name of Candidate. Name of College, Passed in Division.
291 Trijugi Narayan 297 Mangi Lal Dosi 201 Har Prasad Bhargava 302 Triloki Nath Gour Canning College, Lucknow II Govt. College, Ajmere II Govt. College, Jabalpur II Ditto II
B. Sc. EXAMINATION.
1 Manik Chand Rae Canning College, Lucknow, II 3 Rudra Narain Srivastava Pitto II 4 Ram Prasad Dube M. C. College, Allahabad I
B. A. EXAMINATION.
그는 그 그 바람이 있는 그는 그는 그는 그는 이번 사람들이 가장 이번 이번 시간에 가장 이번 시간에 가장 그는 것이 되었다.
Honours in Chemistry.
271 Nadirshaw Hormazshaw Ghandhi Muir Central Coll., Allahabad.
B. Sc. EXAMINATION.
Honours in Chemistry.
4 Ram Prasad Dube Muir Central Coll., Allahabad.
[화다] 사용되었다고 하다 (1985년 1985년 1985년 1985년 1985년 1986년 198
BACHELOR OF LAWS,
BACHELOR OF LAVVO.
In Order of Merit.
Thermoon OT 100
FIRST CLASS.
10011 of Name of Candidate Name of College
No. merit.
42 1 Noratan Mal M. C. College, Allahabad.
95 2 Janki Prasad Hard, B. A., Agra College.
17 3 Gopi Nath Ojha M. C. College, Allahabad.
253 4 Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee, Queen's ollege, Benares.
47 5 Prag Narain M. C. College, Allahabad.
11 6 Dholakia Kantilal Bal-
wantrai Ditto.
SECOND CLASS.
사람들이 가입하다 보다는 사람이 있다면 보다 하는 것이 되었다.
M. O. Conego, minananac.
90 9 Dhomos + Dad
80 4 Madan Mohan Ditto.
1 5 Abdul Halim M. C. College, Allahahad.
130 Daya Shankar Canning College, Lucknow,
41 M C College Allahahad
109 Pr. Kam Adhin Agnihotri, Canning College, Lucknow.
147 9 Krishna Prasad, B.A Ditto.
병사 바다 하는 사람이 없는 사람들이 가장 하는 사람들이 되는 것이 되었다.
: 선생님들은 전환 경기를 가는 것이 되는 것이 없는 것이 없는 것이 없는 것이 없었다.



No.	Order of merit	Name of Candidate. Name of Co	llege.
181 54 3 105	55 56	Nisar Ali, B.A Bareilly College, Sajjad Husain M. C. College, Ditto. Ardeshir A. Dadabhoy Shanker Lal Agra College,	ge. Allahabad
		1899.	
		M.A. EXAMINATION.	
		In Order of Merit.	
		ENGLISH LITERATURE.	
		FIRST DIVISION.	
14	1	Hira Lal Chatterji Canning College,	Lucknow
		SECOND DIVISION.	
6 11 9 8 17	1 2 3 4 5	Gangadhar Narayan Shastree, M.C. College, A.C. Tara Datt Gairola Ditto. Iqbal Narayan Gurtu Ditto. Gopi Nath Ojha Ditho. Har Prasad Agra College.	Allahabad
		THIRD DIVISION.	
3 5 13 18 15	1 2 3 4 5 6	Braj Narayan Gurtu M. C. College, Alla Damodar Das Agarwal Ditto. Birjendra Nath Sharga Canning College, Sheo Bakhsh Sharma Agra College. Sisira Kumar Mittra Canning College, Raghonandan Prasad M. C. College, Alla	Lucknow Lucknow
		CHEMISTRY.	
		SECOND DIVISION.	
21	1	Nadirshaw Hormazshaw Gandhi M. C. College, Alla	hohod
19 22	2 3	Fazl Ahmad Ditto. Rup Narain Ditto.	mavau.
		ARABIC.	
27	1	First Division. Muhammad Usman M. C. College, All	ahahad
AI.		munamman Usman M. C. College, All	anapau.
		THIRD DIVISION.	

B.A. EXAMINATION

4 Azeez Hassan Ditto 5 Badri Prasada Sharma Ditto 6 Banke Lal Saksena Ditto 8 Bhagwat Saran Ditto 9 Bhola Nath Dube Ditto 12 Devi Prasada Varma* Ditto 13 Dhian Pal Sinh Ditto 15 Girdhari Lal Ditto 16 Gulab Singh Ditto 17 Jwala Prasad Ditto 18 Ishwar Dayal Ditto 19 Jwala Prasad Ditto 20 Kalwant Rai Ditto 21 Laksmi Narayan Shandileya Ditto 22 Mahmud-ul-Hasan Jafri (Agha Sayed) Ditto 23 Muhammad Ahmad Ditto 24 Mahmud-ahmad Ditto 25 Sarabhai Maganbhai Modi, Ditto 26 Sarabhai Maganbhai Modi, Ditto 27 Shimbhu Diyal Ditto 28 Shimbhu Diyal Ditto 29 Sarabai Siva Prasada Ditto 20 Sarabhai Maganbhai Modi, Ditto 21 Laksmi Narayan Shandileya Ditto 22 Shimbhu Diyal Ditto 23 Shimbhu Diyal Ditto 24 Shunkar Lal Bhargava Ditto 25 Surendra Prasad Sanyal Ditto 26 Avadh Behari Lal St. John's College, Agra Ditto 27 Damodar Das Gupta Ditto 28 Mukerji Kumed Nath† Ditto 29 Prabhu Das Ditto 20 Ditto Ditto 21 Laksmi Nath Ditto 22 Shimbhu Diyal Ditto 23 Siva Prasada Ditto 24 Dina Nath Rendar Ditto 25 Surendra Prasad Sanyal Ditto 26 Avadh Behari Lal Ditto 27 Ram Prasad Mann Ditto 28 Ditto Ditto 29 Ram Prasad Mann Ditto	Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of Louiene	Passed in Division.
5 Badri Prasada Sharma Ditto I 6 Banke Lal Saksena Ditto I 8 Bhagwat Saran Ditto I 9 Bhola Nath Dube Ditto I 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2	Ajudhia Prasada Phatakwa	la, Agra College	II
5 Badri Prasada Sharma Ditto I 6 Banke Lal Saksena Ditto I 8 Bhagwat Saran Ditto I 9 Bhola Nath Dube Ditto I 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	4			
6 Banke Lal Saksena Ditto I 8 Bhagwat Saran Ditto	5	Dodni Propodo Chames		III
8 Bhagwat Saran Ditto 9 Bhola Nath Dube Ditto 12 Devi Prasada Varma* Ditto 13 Dhian Fal Sinh Ditto I 15 Girdhari Lal Ditto 16 Gulab Singh Ditto 17 Jwala Prasad Ditto 18 Ishwar Dayal Ditto 19 Jwala Prasad Ditto 20 Kalwant Rai Ditto 21 Laksmi Narayan Shandileya 22 Mahmud-ul-Hasan Jafri	6	Donles Tol Column		III
9 Bhola Nath Dube Ditto 12 Devi Prasada Varma* Ditto 13 Dhian Pal Sinh Ditto 15 Girdhari Lal Ditto 16 Gulab Singh Ditto 17 Jwala Prasad Ditto 18 Ishwar Dayal Ditto 19 Jwala Prasad Ditto 20 Kalwant Rai Ditto 21 Laksmi Narayan Shandileya 22 Mahmud-ul-Hasan Jafri (Agha Sayed) Ditto 23 Muhammad Ahmad Ditto 25 Ram Nath Ditto 26 Ram Nath Ditto 27 Ram Nath Ditto 28 Shimbhu Diyal Ditto 29 Ram Nath Ditto 20 Shimbhu Diyal Ditto 21 Shurendra Prasad Sanyal Ditto 22 Shimbhu Diyal Ditto 23 Siva Prasada Ditto 24 Swardh Behari Lal St. John's College, Agra St. John's College, Agra Ditto 28 Damodar Das Gupta Ditto 29 Ram Sarup Srivastava Ditto 20 Sanabhai Maganbhai Modi, Ditto 21 Shimbhu Ditto Ditto 22 Shimbhu Diyal Ditto 23 Siva Prasada Ditto 24 Jwahir Lal Ditto Ditto 25 Surendra Prasad Sanyal Ditto 26 Avadh Behari Lal Ditto Ditto 27 Datta Surendra Nath Ditto Ditto 28 Manharram Hariharram Ditto		Bhagwat Saran		
12 Devi Prasada Varma* Ditto 13 Dhian Pal Sinh Ditto 15 Girdhari Lal Ditto 16 Gulab Singh Ditto 18 Ishwar Dayal Ditto 19 Jwala Prasad Ditto 20 Kalwant Rai Ditto 21 Laksmi Narayan Shandileya 22 Mahmud-ul-Hasan Jafri (Agha Sayed) Ditto 23 Muhammad Ahmad Ditto 29 Ram Nath Ditto 30 Sarabhai Maganbhai Modi, Ditto 31 Shankar Lal Bhargava Ditto 32 Shimbhu Diyal Ditto 33 Siva Prasada Ditto 35 Surendra Prasad Sanyal Ditto 36 Avadh Behari Lal St. John's College, Agra 39 Damodar Das Gupta Ditto 41 Dina Nath Rendar Ditto 42 Jwahir Lal Ditto 43 Kunwar Bihari Lal Ditto 45 Kunwar Bihari Lal Ditto 56 Ram Prasad Mann Ditto 57 Ram Sarup Srivastava Ditto 58 Sia Ram Ditto 59 Ram Sarup Srivastava Ditto 50 Mukerji Kumed Nath† Ditto 50 Ram Prasad Mann Ditto 51 Ram Sarup Srivastava Ditto 52 Shamsunder Lal Ditto 53 Prabhu Das Ditto 54 Rajendra Nath Ditto 55 Ram Sarup Srivastava Ditto 56 Ram Prasad Mann Ditto 57 Ram Sarup Srivastava Ditto 58 Sia Ram Ditto 59 Kash in a th Mukund Pusalkar Ditto 59 Kash in a th Mukund Pusalkar Ditto 50 Lakshman Das Bhandary, 51 Mahimna Narayan Rai Ditto 51 Datta Tay Keshava Natu, Madhava College, Ujjain	9	Bhola Nath Dube		
13 Dhian Pal Sinh Ditto 1 15 Girdhari Lal Ditto Ditto 1 16 Gulab Singh Ditto Ditto 1 18 Ishwar Dayal Ditto Ditto 1 19 Jwala Prasad Ditto Ditto 1 20 Kalwant Rai Ditto Ditto 1 21 Laksmi Narayan Shandileya Ditto 2 22 Mahmud-ul-Hasan Jafri Ditto 2 23 Muhammad Ahmad Ditto 2 29 Ram Nath Ditto 2 20 Ram Nath Ditto 2 21 Shankar Lal Bhargava Ditto 2 22 Sanimbhu Diyal Ditto 2 23 Shimbhu Diyal Ditto 2 24 Shimbhu Diyal Ditto 2 25 Surendra Prasad Sanyal Ditto 2 26 Avadh Behari Lal St. John's College, Agra 2 27 Damodar Das Gupta Ditto 2 28 Damodar Das Gupta Ditto 2 29 Damodar Das Gupta Ditto 2 20 Ditto 2 21 Lakshi Narayan Prohit, Ditto 2 22 Shimbhu Diyal Ditto 2 23 Shimbhu Diyal Ditto 2 24 Dina Nath Rendar Ditto 2 25 Surendra Prasad Sanyal Ditto 2 26 Ram Prasad Mann Ditto 2 27 Datto 2 28 Damodar Das Gupta Ditto 2 29 Damodar Das College, Jeypur, 2 20 Ditto 2 21 Lakshmi Narayan Prohit, 2 22 Manharram Hariharram Ditto 2 23 Ditto 2 24 Ditto 2 25 Ditto 2 26 Ram Prasad Mann Ditto 2 27 Datta ray Keshava Natu, Madhava College, Gwalior 2 28 Ditta ray Keshava Natu, Madhava College, Ujjain 2		Dami Dan and W		ÎÎ
15 Girdhari Lal Ditto 16 Gulab Singh Ditto 18 Ishwar Dayal Ditto 19 Jwala Prasad Ditto 20 Kalwant Rai Ditto 21 Laksmi Narayan Shandileya 22 Mahmud-ul-Hasan Jafri		Dhian Pol Sinh		III
16 Gulab Singh Ditto .				II
18 Ishwar Dayal Ditto 19 Jwala Prasad Ditto 20 Kalwant Rai Ditto 21 Laksmi Narayan Shandileya 22 Mahmud-ul-Hasan Jafri (Agha Sayed) Ditto 23 Muhammad Ahmad Ditto 29 Ram Nath Ditto 30 Sarabhai Maganbhai Modi, Ditto 31 Shankar Lal Bhargava Ditto 32 Shimbhu Diyal Ditto 33 Siva Prasada Ditto 35 Surendra Prasad Sanyal Ditto 36 Avadh Behari Lal St. John's College, Agra 39 Damodar Das Gupta Ditto 41 Dina Nath Rendar Ditto 42 Jwahir Lal Ditto 43 Mukerji Kumed Nath† Ditto 45 Ram Prasad Mann Ditto 56 Ram Prasad Mann Ditto 57 Ram Sarup Srivastava Ditto 58 Sia Ram Ditto 59 Sia Ram Ditto 50 Maharram Hariharram Mehta Ditto 51 Shamsunder Lal Ditto 52 Shamsunder Lal Ditto 53 Hansunder Lal Ditto 54 Rajendra Nath Ditto 55 Shamsunder Lal Ditto 56 Ram Prasad Mann Ditto 57 Calashman Das Bhandary, 58 Kash in a th Mukund Pusalkar Lashkar College, Gwalior 59 Lakshman Das Bhandary, 50 Datta ray Keshava Natu, Madhava College, Ujjain				111
19 Jwala Prasad Ditto 20 Kalwant Rai Ditto 21 Laksmi Narayan Shandileya 22 Mahmud-ul-Hasan Jafri (Agha Sayed) Ditto 23 Muhammad Ahmad Ditto 29 Ram Nath Ditto 30 Sarabhai Maganbhai Modi, Ditto 31 Shankar Lal Bhargava Ditto 32 Shimbhu Diyal Ditto 33 Siva Prasada Ditto 35 Surendra Prasad Sanyal Ditto 36 Avadh Behari Lal St. John's College, Agra St. John's College, Agra Ditto 41 Dina Nath Rendar Ditto 42 Jwahir Lal Ditto 43 Mukerji Kumed Nath† Ditto 44 Mukerji Kumed Nath† Ditto 55 Ram Prasad Mann Ditto 56 Ram Prasad Mann Ditto 57 Ram Sarup Srivastava Ditto 58 Sia Ram Ditto 59 Kashin Narayan Prohit, Maharaja's College, Jeypur, 60 Manharram Hariharram Ditto 61 Shamsunder Lal Ditto 62 Manharram Hariharram Ditto 63 Shamsunder Lal Ditto 64 Rajendra Nath Ditto 65 Shamsunder Lal Ditto 66 Shamsunder Lal Ditto 67 Henrietta Wise Woman's College, Gwalior 69 Kashin ath Mukund 69 Kashina bas Bhandary, 71 Mahimna Narayan Rai Ditto 72 Datta'ray Keshava Natu, Madhava College, Ujjain				
20 Kalwant Rai Ditto 21 Laksmi Narayan Shandileya 22 Mahmud-ul-Hasan Jafri (Agha Sayed) Ditto 23 Muhammad Ahmad Ditto 29 Ram Nath Ditto 20 Ram Nath Ditto 20 Shimbhu Diyal Ditto 22 Shimbhu Diyal Ditto 23 Siva Prasada Ditto 25 Surendra Prasad Sanyal Ditto 26 Avadh Behari Lal St. John's College, Agra 29 Damodar Das Gupta Ditto 24 Jwahir Lal Ditto 24 Jwahir Lal Ditto 24 Jwahir Lal Ditto 25 Ram Prasad Mann Ditto 26 Ram Prasad Mann Ditto 27 Ditto 27 Ditto 28 Ditto 26 Ram Sarup Srivastava Ditto 25 Prabhu Das Ditto 26 Ram Sarup Srivastava Ditto 26 Ram Sarup Srivastava Ditto 26 Sia Ram Ditto 26 Shamsunder Lal Ditto 26 Manharram Hariharram Ditto 26 Shamsunder Lal Ditto 26 Shamsunder Lal Ditto 26 Shamsunder Lal Ditto 26 Shamsunder Lal Ditto 27 Mahimna Narayan Rai Ditto 27 Lakshman Das Bhandary, 71 Mahimna Narayan Rai Ditto 27 Datta ray Keshava Natu, Madhava College, Ujjain		Turnella Direcca d		îî
21 Laksmi Narayan Shandileya 22 Mahmud-ul-Hasan Jafri		Walrout Doi		111
Mahmud-ul-Hasan Jafri (Agha Sayed) Ditto Muhammad Ahmad Ditto Ram Nath Ditto Sarabhai Maganbhai Modi, Ditto Sarabhai Maganbhai Modi, Ditto Shimbhu Diyal Ditto Siva Prasada Ditto Siva Prasada Ditto Sa Surendra Prasad Sanyal Ditto Avadh Behari Lal St. John's College, Agra Mahari Lal Ditto Mukerji Kumed Nath† Ditto Ram Prasad Mann Ditto Ram Prasad Mann Ditto Ram Sarup Srivastava Ditto Ram Sarup Srivastava Ditto Maharaja's College, Jeypur, Maharaja's College, Gwalior				îî
(Agha Sayed) Ditto 23 Muhammad Ahmad Ditto 30 Sarabhai Maganbhai Modi, Ditto 31 Shankar Lal Bhargava Ditto 32 Shimbhu Diyal Ditto 33 Siva Prasada Ditto 35 Surendra Prasad Sanyal Ditto 36 Avadh Behari Lal St. John's College, Agra 39 Damodar Das Gupta Ditto 41 Dina Nath Rendar Ditto 42 Jwabir Lal Ditto 43 Mukerji Kumed Nath† Ditto 53 Prabhu Das Ditto 54 Mukerji Kumed Nath† Ditto 55 Ram Prasad Mann Ditto 57 Ram Sarup Srivastava Ditto 58 Sia Ram Ditto 59 Kashi na th Mukund Pusalkar Moman's College, Jeypur, 69 Kashi na th Mukund Pusalkar Lashkar College, Gwalior 70 Lakshman Dass Bhandary, 71 Mahimna Narayan Rai Ditto 10 Ditto Ditto 11 Ditto Ditto 12 Ditto Ditto 13 Ditto Ditto 14 Ditto Ditto 15 Ditto Ditto 15 Ditto Ditto 16 Ditto Ditto 17 Datta ray Keshava Natu, Madhava College, Ujjain		Mahmud-ul-Hasan Jafri		•••
23 Muhammad Ahmad Ditto 29 Ram Nath Ditto 30 Sarabhai Maganbhai Modi, Ditto 31 Shankar Lal Bhargava Ditto 32 Shimbhu Diyal Ditto 33 Siva Prasada Ditto 35 Surendra Prasad Sanyal Ditto 36 Avadh Behari Lal St. John's College, Agra 39 Damodar Das Gupta Ditto 41 Dina Nath Rendar Ditto 42 Jwahir Lal Ditto 43 Mukerji Kumed Nath† Ditto 45 Kunwar Bihari Lal Ditto 46 Ram Prasad Mann Ditto 57 Ram Sarup Srivastava Ditto 58 Sia Ram Ditto 59 Sia Ram Ditto 50 Ram Sarup Srivastava Ditto 51 Ditto 52 Sia Ram Ditto 53 Sia Ram Ditto 54 Rajendra Nath Ditto 55 Shamsunder Lal Ditto 56 Shamsunder Lal Ditto 57 Henrietta Wise Woman's College, Lucknow, 69 Kash in a th Mukund Pusalkar Lashkar College, Gwalior 58 Ditto Ditto 59 Kash in a th Mukund Pusalkar Lashkar College, Gwalior 59 Lakshman Das Bhandary, Ditto Ditto 50 Lakshman Das Bhandary, Ditto Ditto 51 Datta ray Keshava Natu, Madhava College, Ujjain	,	: / 4 h - Classed >		II
29 Ram Nath Ditto 30 Sarabhai Maganbhai Modi, Ditto 31 Shankar Lal Bhargava Ditto 32 Shimbhu Diyal Ditto 33 Siva Prasada Ditto 35 Surendra Prasad Sanyal Ditto 36 Avadh Behari Lal St. John's College, Agra 39 Damodar Das Gupta Ditto 41 Dina Nath Rendar Ditto 42 Jwahir Lal Ditto 43 Mukerji Kumed Nath† Ditto 45 Kunwar Bihari Lal Ditto 46 Ram Prasad Mann Ditto 56 Ram Prasad Mann Ditto 57 Ram Sarup Srivastava Ditto 58 Sia Ram Ditto 59 Sia Ram Ditto 61 Lakshmi Narayan Prohit, Maharaja's College, Jeypur, 62 Manharram Hariharram Mehta Ditto 63 Shamsunder Lal Ditto 64 Rajendra Nath Ditto 65 Shamsunder Lal Ditto 66 Kash in a th Mukund Pusalkar Lashkar College, Gwalior 70 Lakshman Das Bhandary, Ditto 71 Mahimna Narayan Rai Ditto 72 Datta ray Keshava Natu, Madhava College, Ujjain	23	Muhammad Ahmad		**
30 Sarabhai Maganbhai Modi, Ditto 31 Shankar Lal Bhargava Ditto 32 Shimbhu Diyal Ditto 33 Siva Prasada Ditto 35 Surendra Prasad Sanyal Ditto 36 Avadh Behari Lal St. John's College, Agra 39 Damodar Das Gupta Ditto 41 Dina Nath Rendar Ditto 42 Jwahir Lal Ditto 43 Mukerji Kumed Nath† Ditto 44 Jwahir Lal Ditto 55 Ram Prasad Mann Ditto 56 Ram Prasad Mann Ditto 57 Ram Sarup Srivastava Ditto 58 Sia Ram Ditto 61 Lakshmi Narayan Prohit, Maharaja's College, Jeypur, 62 Manharram Hariharram Mehta Ditto 64 Rajendra Nath Ditto 65 Shamsunder Lal Ditto 66 Kash in a th Mukund Pusalkar Lashkar College, Gwalior 70 Lakshman Das Bhandary, 71 Mahimna Narayan Rai Ditto 71 Datta'ray Keshava Natu, Madhava College, Ujjain				111
31 Shankar Lal Bhargava Ditto 32 Shimbhu Diyal Ditto 33 Siva Prasada Ditto 35 Surendra Prasad Sanyal Ditto 36 Avadh Behari Lal St. John's College, Agra 39 Damodar Das Gupta Ditto 41 Dina Nath Rendar Ditto 42 Jwahir Lal Ditto 43 Mukerji Kumed Nath† Ditto 45 Kunwar Bihari Lal Ditto 46 Ram Prasad Mann Ditto 57 Ram Sarup Srivastava Ditto 58 Sia Ram Ditto 61 Lakshmi Narayan Prohit, Maharaja's College, Jeypur, 62 Manharram Hariharram Mehta Ditto 64 Rajendra Nath Ditto 65 Shamsunder Lal Ditto 66 Shamsunder Lal Ditto 67 Henrietta Wise Woman's College, Lucknow, 69 Kashina th Mukund Pusalkar Lashkar College, Gwalior 70 Lakshman Das Bhandary, 71 Mahimna Narayan Rai Ditto 71 Datta ray Keshava Natu, Madhava College, Ujjain				
32 Shimbhu Diyal Ditto 33 Siva Prasada Ditto 35 Surendra Prasad Sanyal Ditto 36 Avadh Behari Lal St. John's College, Agra 39 Damodar Das Gupta Ditto 41 Dina Nath Rendar Ditto 42 Jwahir Lal Ditto 43 Mukerji Kumed Nath† Ditto 45 Kunwar Bihari Lal Ditto 49 Mukerji Kumed Nath† Ditto 50 Prabhu Das Ditto 51 Prabhu Das Ditto 52 Prabhu Das Ditto 53 Prabhu Das Ditto 54 Ram Prasad Mann Ditto 55 Sia Ram Ditto 56 Ram Sarup Srivastava Ditto 57 Ram Sarup Srivastava Ditto 58 Sia Ram Ditto 59 Kashmi Narayan Prohit, Maharaja's College, Jeypur, 50 Rajendra Nath Ditto 51 Bitto Ditto 52 Shamsunder Lal Woman's College, Lucknow, 53 Shamsunder Lal Woman's College, Lucknow, 54 Rajendra Nath Lashkar College, Gwalior 59 Kash in a th Mukund Pusalkar Lashkar College, Gwalior 50 Lakshman Das Bhandary, Ditto 51 Datta ray Keshava Natu, Madhava College, Ujjain				
33 Siva Prasada Ditto 35 Surendra Prasad Sanyal Ditto 36 Avadh Behari Lal St. John's College, Agra 39 Damodar Das Gupta Ditto 41 Dina Nath Rendar Ditto 44 Jwahir Lal Ditto 45 Kunwar Bihari Lal Ditto 49 Mukerji Kumed Nath† Ditto 50 Ram Prasad Mann Ditto 51 Prabhu Das Ditto 52 Ram Sarup Srivastava Ditto 53 Ram Sarup Srivastava Ditto 54 Sia Ram Ditto 55 Ram Sarup Srivastava Ditto 56 Ram Prasad Mann Ditto 57 Ram Sarup Srivastava Ditto 58 Sia Ram Ditto 59 Manharram Hariharram Mehta Ditto 60 Manharram Hariharram Ditto 61 Lakshmi Narayan Prohit, Maharaja's College, Jeypur, 62 Manharram Hariharram Ditto 63 Henrietta Wise Woman's College, Lucknow, 64 Rajendra Nath Ditto 65 Kash i na t h Mukund Pusalkar Lashkar College, Gwalior 67 Henrietta Wise Lashkar College, Gwalior 70 Lakshman Das Bhandary, Ditto 71 Mahimna Narayan Rai Ditto 72 Datta ray Keshava Natu, Madhava College, Ujjain				
35 Surendra Prasad Sanyal Ditto 36 Avadh Behari Lal St. John's College, Agra 39 Damodar Das Gupta Ditto 41 Dina Nath Rendar Ditto 42 Jwahir Lal Ditto 43 Mukerji Kumed Nath† Ditto 45 Kunwar Bihari Lal Ditto 46 Mukerji Kumed Nath† Ditto 57 Prabhu Das Ditto 58 Ram Prasad Mann Ditto 59 Ram Sarup Srivastava Ditto 50 Sia Ram 61 Lakshmi Narayan Prohit, Maharaja's College, Jeypur, 62 Manharram Hariharram Ditto 64 Rajendra Nath Ditto 65 Shamsunder Lal Ditto 66 Henrietta Wise Woman's College, Lucknow, 69 Kashina Das Bhandary, 71 Mahimna Narayan Rai Ditto 70 Datta'ray Keshava Natu, Madhava College, Ujjain		er To S		
36 Avadh Behari Lal St. John's College, Agra 39 Damodar Das Gupta Ditto 41 Dina Nath Rendar Ditto 42 Jwahir Lal Ditto 45 Kunwar Bihari Lal Ditto 49 Mukerji Kumed Nath† Ditto 53 Prabhu Das Ditto 56 Ram Prasad Mann Ditto 57 Ram Sarup Srivastava Ditto 68 Sia Ram Ditto 61 Lakshmi Narayan Prohit, Maharaja's College, Jeypur, 62 Manharram Hariharram Mehta Ditto 64 Rajendra Nath Ditto 65 Shamsunder Lal Ditto 66 Henrietta Wise Woman's College, Lucknow, 69 Kashina th Mukund Pusalkar Lashkar College, Gwalior 70 Lakshman Dass Bhandary, 71 Mahimna Narayan Rai Ditto 71 Datta ray Keshava Natu, Madhava College, Ujjain				~~
39 Damodar Das Gupta Ditto 41 Dina Nath Rendar Ditto 42 Jwahir Lal Ditto 45 Kunwar Bihari Lal Ditto 45 Kunwar Bihari Lal Ditto 53 Prabhu Das Ditto Ditto 56 Ram Prasad Mann Ditto 57 Ram Sarup Srivastava Ditto 58 Sia Ram Ditto 61 Lakshmi Narayan Prohit, Maharaja's College, Jeypur, 62 Manharram Hariharram Mehta Ditto 64 Rajendra Nath Ditto 65 Shamsunder Lal Ditto 66 Kash in a th Mukund Pusalkar Woman's College, Gwalior 69 Kash in a th Mukund Pusalkar Lashkar College, Gwalior 70 Lakshman Dass Bhandary, 71 Mahimna Narayan Rai Ditto 74 Datta ray Keshava Natu, Madhava College, Ujjain		Awadh Rahari Ial	St Tohn's College A.	
41 Dina Nath Rendar Ditto 44 Jwahir Lal Ditto 45 Kunwar Bihari Lal Ditto 49 Mukerji Kumed Nath† Ditto 53 Prabhu Das Ditto 56 Ram Prasad Mann Ditto 57 Ram Sarup Srivastava Ditto 58 Sia Ram Ditto 61 Lakshmi Narayan Prohit, Maharaja's College, Jeypur, Maharam Hariharram Mehta Ditto 62 Manharram Hariharram Mehta Ditto 63 Rajendra Nath Ditto 64 Rajendra Nath Ditto 65 Shamsunder Lal Ditto 66 Henrietta Wise Woman's College, Lucknow, 67 Henrietta Wise Woman's College, Gwalior 70 Lakshman Das Bhandary, 71 Mahimna Narayan Rai Ditto 71 Datta ray Keshava Natu, Madhava College, Ujjain		Domodon Don Gunta	Ditto	gra III
44 Jwahir Lal Ditto 45 Kunwar Bihari Lal Ditto 49 Mukerji Kumed Nath† Ditto 53 Prabhu Das Ditto 56 Ram Prasad Mann Ditto 57 Ram Sarup Srivastava Ditto 61 Lakshmi Narayan Prohit, Maharaja's College, Jeypur, 62 Manharram Hariharram Mehta Ditto 62 Manharram Hariharram Ditto 63 Rajendra Nath Ditto 64 Rajendra Nath Ditto 65 Shamsunder Lal Ditto 66 Henrietta Wise Woman's College, Lucknow, 69 Kashinath Mukund Pusalkar Lashkar College, Gwalior 70 Lakshman Das Bhandary, 71 Mahimna Narayan Rai Ditto 71 Datta ray Keshava Natu, Madhava College, Ujjain				111
45 Kunwar Bihari Lal Ditto 49 Mukerji Kumed Nath† Ditto 53 Prabhu Das Ditto 56 Ram Prasad Mann Ditto 57 Ram Sarup Srivastava Ditto 68 Sia Ram 61 Lakshmi Narayan Prohit, Maharaja's College, Jeypur, 62 Manharram Hariharram Ditto 64 Rajendra Nath Ditto 65 Shamsunder Lal Ditto 66 Shamsunder Lal Ditto 67 Henrietta Wise Woman's College, Lucknow, 69 Kashina th Mukund Pusalkar Lashkar College, Gwalior 70 Lakshman Das Bhandary, 71 Mahimna Narayan Rai Ditto 74 Datta ray Keshava Natu, Madhava College, Ujjain				
49 Mukerji Kumed Nath† Ditto 53 Prabhu Das Ditto 54 Ram Prasad Mann Ditto 55 Ram Sarup Srivastava Ditto 58 Sia Ram Ditto 61 Lakshmi Narayan Prohit, Maharaja's College, Jeypur, 62 Manharram Hariharram Mehta Ditto 64 Rajendra Nath Ditto 65 Shamsunder Lal Ditto 66 Shamsunder Lal Woman's College, Lucknow, 67 Henrietta Wise Woman's College, Lucknow, 68 Kashina th Mukund Pusalkar Lashkar College, Gwalior 70 Lakshman Das Bhandary, 71 Mahimna Narayan Rai Ditto 72 Datta ray Keshava Natu, Madhava College, Ujjain			D:44	
53 Prabhu Das Ditto 55 Ram Prasad Mann Ditto 57 Ram Sarup Srivastava Ditto 58 Sia Ram Ditto 61 Lakshmi Narayan Prohit, Maharaja's College, Jeypur, 62 Manharram Hariharram Mehta Ditto 64 Rajendra Nath Ditto 65 Shamsunder Lal Ditto 67 Henrietta Wise Woman's College, Lucknow, 69 Kashinath Mukund Pusalkar Lashkar College, Gwalior 70 Lakshman Das Bhandary, 71 Mahimna Narayan Rai Ditto 74 Datta'ray Keshava Natu, Madhava College, Ujjain				
56 Ram Prasad Mann Ditto 57 Ram Sarup Srivastava Ditto 58 Sia Ram Ditto 61 Lakshmi Narayan Prohit, Maharaja's College, Jeypur, 62 Manharram Hariharram Mehta Ditto 64 Rajendra Nath Ditto 65 Shamsunder Lal Ditto 66 Henrietta Wise Woman's College, Lucknow, 69 Kashinath Mukund Pusalkar Lashkar College, Gwalior 70 Lakshman Das Bhandary, 71 Mahimna Narayan Rai Ditto 72 Datta'ray Keshava Natu, Madhava College, Ujjain	49	Duckby Dog	D1110	
57 Ram Sarup Srivastava Ditto 58 Sia Ram Ditto 61 Lakshmi Narayan Prohit, Maharaja's College, Jeypur, 62 Manharram Hariharram Mehta Ditto 64 Rajendra Nath Ditto 65 Shamsunder Lal Ditto 66 Henrietta Wise Woman's College, Lucknow, 69 Kashina th Mukund Pusalkar Lashkar College, Gwalior 70 Lakshman Das Bhandary, 71 Mahimna Narayan Rai Ditto 72 Datta'ray Keshava Natu, Madhava College, Ujjain	- 55 54	Dam Braced Mann	TO:	11
58 Sia Ram Ditto 61 Lakshmi Narayan Prohit, Maharaja's College, Jeypur, 62 Manharram Hariharram Mehta Ditto 63 Rajendra Nath Ditto 65 Shamsunder Lal 66 Henrietta Wise Woman's College, Lucknow, 69 Kashinath Mukund Pusalkar Lashkar College, Gwalior 70 Lakshman Das Bhandary, 71 Mahimna Narayan Rai Ditto 72 Datta'ray Keshava Natu, Madhava College, Ujjain	96	Ram Frashu Maun	70	~~~
62 Manharram Hariharram Mehta Ditto 64 Rajendra Nath Ditto 65 Shamsunder Lal Ditto 67 Henrietta Wise Woman's College, Lucknow, 69 Kashina th Mukund Pusalkar Lashkar College, Gwalior 70 Lakshman Das Bhandary, 71 Mahimna Narayan Rai Ditto 74 Datta ray Keshava Natu, Madhava College, Ujjain			D1000	.u. 111
62 Manharram Hariharram Mehta Ditto 64 Rajendra Nath Ditto 65 Shamsunder Lal Ditto 67 Henrietta Wise Woman's College, Lucknow, 69 Kashina th Mukund Pusalkar Lashkar College, Gwalior 70 Lakshman Das Bhandary, 71 Mahimna Narayan Rai Ditto 74 Datta ray Keshava Natu, Madhava College, Ujjain		Dia Rain Drobit	Mahamaia's Collage Te	III
64 Rajendra Nath Ditto 65 Shamsunder Lal Ditto 67 Henrietta Wise Woman's College, Lucknow, 69 Kashinath Mukund Pusalkar Lashkar College, Gwalior 70 Lakshmen Des Bhandary, 71 Mahimna Narayan Rai Ditto 74 Datta ray Keshava Natu, Madhava College, Ujjain	62	Manharram Hariharram	manaraja s conege, se	ypur, iii
69 Kashinath Mukund Pusalkar Lashkar College, Gwalior 70 Lakshman Das Bhandary, Ditto 71 Mahimna Narayan Rai Ditto 74 Datta ray Keshava Natu, Madhava College, Ujjain		Menta	Ditto	II
69 Kashinath Mukund Pusalkar Lashkar College, Gwalior 70 Lakshman Das Bhandary, Ditto 71 Mahimna Narayan Rai Ditto 74 Datta ray Keshava Natu, Madhava College, Ujjain	64	Rajendra Nath	Ditto	<u>I</u> I
69 Kashinath Mukund Pusalkar Lashkar College, Gwalior 70 Lakshman Das Bhandary, Ditto 71 Mahimna Narayan Rai Ditto 74 Datta ray Keshava Natu, Madhava College, Ujjain	65	Shamsunder Lal	Ditto	<u>II</u>
69 Kashinath Mukund Pusalkar Lashkar College, Gwalior 70 Lakshman Das Bhandary, Ditto 71 Mahimna Narayan Rai Ditto 74 Datta ray Keshava Natu, Madhava College, Ujjain	67	Henrietta Wise	. Woman's College, Lu	cknow, II
70 Lakshman Das Bhandary, Ditto 71 Mahimna Narayan Rai Ditto 74 Datta ray Keshava Natu, Madhava College, Ujjain	69	Kashinath Mukund	Lashkar College, Gw	alior II
71 Mahimna Narayan Rai Ditto 74 Datta ray Keshava Natu, Madhava College, Ujjain 79 Krishna kao Mahadeo Oka Ditto	70	Lakshman Das Bhandary,	Ditto	11
74 Datta ray Keshava Natu, Madhava College, Ujjain 79 Krishna kao Mahadeo Oka Ditto	71	Mahimna Narayan Rai	. Ditto	III
79 Krishna Kao Mahadeo Oka Ditto	74	Datta ray Keshava Natu	, Madhava College, Uit	ain III
홍류(1912년 - 12일 전 12일 12일 -	79	Krishna Kao Mahadeo Oka	Ditto	II
	4 4 4 4			

^{*} Honours in Philosophy. | † Honours in Chemistry



Boll No.	Name of Candidate.		Passed in Division.
81	Abrar Husain Ca	anning College, Luckno	w III
82	Amir Ahmad Alevi (Mohd.)	Ditto	111
	Azhar Ali Alavi (Mohd.),	Ditto	II
86	Banwari Lal	Ditto	III
88	Bisheshwar Dayal	Ditto	III
89	Bisheshwar Nath Srivas-		
	tava	Ditto	II
90	Brikhabha Dhuj Sinha	Ditto	II
	Pt. Brij Narain Tankhah,	Ditto	II
92	Chandra Shekhar Misra.	Ditto	II
94	Gokul Prasad Pathak	Ditto	III
98	Krishna Chandra Agarwal	Ditto	11
99	Mahesh Prasad Srivastav	. Ditto	II
	Muhammad Ahmad	Ditto	1II
101	Muhammad Yusuf Usmani	Ditto	II
102	Nizam-ud-din Khan	Ditto	III
103	Nurul Aziz (Mohd.)	Ditto	II
104	Parbhu Dayal	Ditto	III
106	Raghunandan Prasad		
8 86 No.	Varma	Ditto	III
108	Ram Lal	Ditto	111
	Ram Yad Srivastav	Ditto	II
111	Rudra Datt Singh	Ditto	<u>II</u>
112	Rudra Narain Srivastav	Ditto	II
115	Shiam Manchar Nath		
	_ Sharga (Pt.)	Ditto	<u>II</u>
118	Tara Shankar	Ditto Ditto	<u>I</u> Į
121	3 73 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7		II
129	Anandi Prasad Varma		II
130	Atma Ram	Ditto	II
131	Baij Nath	Ditto	III
132		Ditto	II
134	Bishamber Sahai Jaini	Ditto	III
136	Dwarka Singh Gupta	Ditto	III
138	Kabul Singh	Ditto Ditto	III
145	Paras Das Jaini	Ditto	111
152	Adul Qadir Khan	M.AO. College, Aligar	h III
154	Abdul Rahman of Lahore	Ditto	III III
155		Ditto	
156		Ditto	111
160		Ditto	II
161	Fakhar-ud-din Ahmad Khan, Lodi	D:440	II
7 00	ohulem Sahi	Ditto	
162	Gudam Sabir	Ditto	:: II
164	r in Ahmad	Ditto Ditto	II
165	ar cond Ali		
167	Madaud All Khan	Ditto	그 그리는 그래 그 가를 받는다.
168 169		Ditto Ditto	II
105	Muhammad Abdus Salam	Puno	, ter

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College	sed in ision,
170	Muhammad Akbar Khan	M. AO. College, Aligarh	II
172	Muhammad Ashraf Khan,		
	Popalzai	Ditto	III
173	Muhammad Ikram-ul-lah		III
176	Niamat-ul-lah	Ditto	11
177	Niamat-ul-lah Raghbar Dial Safdar Ali Sami ul lah Fernai	Ditto Ditto	II
178	Safdar Ali	Ditto	<u>II</u>
179	Sami-ul-lah Faruqi	Ditto	11
181	Shabbir Uzzaman	Ditto	III
182	Shaikh Muhammad Hamid	Ditto	III
183	Sher Muhammad Khan	Ditto	III
184	Siddique Ahmad Khan	Ditto	II
185	Sidh Gopal Zaman Mehdi Khan Kishan Lal		II
186	Zaman Mehdi Khan	Ditto	<u>I</u>
7.00	ILISHOH LIGH	Jaswant College, Jodhpur	II
189	Pandit Gobind Narain		
	Sharma	Ditto	II
191	Sada Nand Sharma Kashi Nath Krishen Chandra	Ditto	III
197	Kashi Nath	Bareilly College	<u>II</u>
198	Krishen Chandra Liakat Ali Madan Mohan, Vaish Natra Ballahh Tawari	Ditto	III
199	Liakat Ali	Divio	II
200	Madan Mohan, Vaish	Ditto	lI
202	Netra Ballabh Tewari	Ditto	II
203	Poshaki Lal Varma	Ditto Ditto Ditto	II
204	Probhat Chandra Mukerji	Ditto	II
205	Raghonandan Prasad		
		Ditto	··· III
209	Sharma Sundar Sahai Varma	Ditto	II
210	Sayed Nasir-ud-din Ahmad,	Ditto	iii
212	Sayed Nasir-ud-din Ahmad, Gopal Bal Krishna Karve, Hori Pom Tandan	Govt. College, Ajmer	11
213	Hari Ram Tandan	Ditto	*** TIT
215	Mathoo Lal	Ditto	ŢŢ
216		Ditto	11 T.T
217	Narain Dass Banerji	Ditto	111
218	Pyara Lal Bhargava	Ditto	111
220	ACHYULA Frasau Dviveui	STOOT P COLOGO, DOTTOR	****
221	Bechan Lal	Ditto	, II
224	Bishwanath Das	Ditto	II
226 231	Brijbehari Lal	Ditto	III
231	Harishchandra Sen		II
235	Lakshmi Das	D tto	III
237	Lakshmi Shankar		II
239	Nilkamal Bhattacharya	Ditto	11
241	Saratchandra Rai	Ditto	11
243	Tirlokinath	, μυσ Τίττο	11
244	Umanath Mukerji	Ditto	11
245	Visnnu Sahai	Obrige O College Cours	pore II
247	Saratchandra Rai Tirlokinath Umanath Mukerji Vishnu Sahai Govind Prasad Varma	Ditto	III
249	Jeremiah Dina Nath Dass		

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of	College.	Passed in Division.
251	Manindra Nath Chaudhri,	Christ-C.	College, Caw	npore, III
252	Nikuma Behary Banerii.		Ditto	II
254	Deo Shankar Dube	Govt. Col	lege, Jabalpu	r II
255	Kunji Lal Sharma		Ditto	II
256	Phadali Lal Sonar		Ditto	II
257	Ramchandra. Narayan			
	Shrouti	42	Ditto	III
258		Muir C.	College, Alla	habad, II
259			Ditto	III
261			Ditto	II
263				
200	Eusebius		Ditto	III
265			Ditto	111
266			Ditto	III
269			Ditto	II
272	Ram Partab Sahai		Ditto	II
275			Ditto	II
277	Madhu Mangal Misra		Ditto	111
	Saradindu Narain Ray		Ditto	Î
279		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Ditto	ıī
281 282	Chinta Haran Banerii		Ditto	11
			Ditto	îî
283	Guilpart,		Ditt	II
285 286			Dtto	īī
			Ditto	îi
	3 Amar Nath Sanyal 9 Bishambhar Nath Misra		Ditto	îî
			Ditto	ÎÎ
			Ditto	îî
299			Ditto	îî
	4 Chandra Datt Pande		Ditto	îî
29		19	Ditto	îî
29		•	Ditto	7.7
	O Pramath anath Ghosh B Ronald Dukoff Gordon		Ditto	II
30	4 Bhoora Lal Hiran		Dito	::: ii
	4 Bhoora Lai hiran		Ditto	îî
	6 Rang Bahadur Warma		Ditto	tîî
	8 Shiva Das Mukerji	m 1		îî
	3 Chaitan Das	T		ii
	4 Behari Das			***
31	9 Ram Chandra Balwant	Ditto		111
	Bopardiker			11
32	O Abul Khair Abdur Razzak	Ditto		111
	2 Shivagobind Sinh Verma	Ditto		11
32	3 Mohammad Maula Bakhsh	, Ditto		.,,

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

In Order of Merit.

FIRST CLASS.

Nil.

SECOND CLASS. .

Roll No.	Order of Name of Candidate, Name of College. merit.
35	1 Brij Narain Saxena, B.A., Christ-Church Coll., Cawnpore.
12	Harihar Charan, B.A Muir Central College, Allahabad.
25	Ram Prasad Dube, M.A.,
- 5	B.Sc Ditto.
41	4 Ghanshyam Das Singh,
	B.A Canning College, Lucknow.
61	5 Mahmood Hasan, B.A M. AO. College, Aligarh.
8	6 Binoy Koomar Mukerji,
15.74	M.A Muir Central College, Allahabad.
54	7 Gurbaksh Singh, B.A Meerut College.
59	8 Ghulam Muhi-ud-din
	Khan, B.A M. AO. College, Aligarh.
4	9 Raghubar Dayal Mathur, Agra College.
42	10 Girja Saran Lall, B.A Canning College, Lucknow
21	11 Nawal Kishor, B.A Muir Central College, Allahabad.
55	
10	13 Charu Chandra Das,
	B.A Muir Central College, Allahabad.
7	14 Benoy Bushan Dey, B.A. Ditto. Ditto.
24	14 Ram Narain, M.A Ditto.
16	16 Krishna Chandra Banerji,
	B.A. Ditto.
	B. 2001, 2003 - 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,

1900.

M.A. EXAMINATION.

In Order of Merit.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

FIRST DIVISION.

Roll Order No. merit. Name of College. Name of Candidate. 1 Abhay Charan Mukerji... Canning College, Lucknow.

SECOND DIVISION.

... Canning College, Lucknow. 1 Girija Datt Bajpai ... 2 Indu Bhushan Bose ... 3 Raj Bir Pershada ...

Ditto.

LIST OF GRADUATES, 1900. 722 Roll Order Name of College. Name of Candidate. of No. merit. St. John's College, Agra. Hem Chandra Sirkar ... 15 Suresh Chandra Roy 16 Agra College. 6 Beni Prasad Misra 12 THIRD DIVISION. Bisheshur Nath Kak ... Meerut College. Agra College. Kaus Rustomii 14 Canning College, Lucknow. Shiva Nath Mubai *** 10 ... Muir C. College, Allahabad. Durga Prasad Ditto. Brai Nath Vyasa CHEMISTRY. FIRST DIVISION. 1 Atul Chandra Chatterji, Muir C. College, Allahabad. 20 SECOND DIVISION. 1 Hari Sheoram Mumie ... Muir C. College. Allahabad. 19 THIRD DIVISION. Satish Chandra Deva ... Muir C. College, Allahabad. 18 Muhammad Baqar Husain Queen's College, Benares. 22 Ditto. Kumadnath Mukerji ... PHYSICS. THIRD DIVISION. Muir C. College, Allahabad. Triloki Nath Gour PHILOSOPHY. SECOND DIVISION. 1 Ram Narayan Trivedi ... Agra College. HISTORY. SECOND DIVISION.

26 1 Chandra Datt Pande ... Muir C. College, Allahabad.

THIRD DIVISION.

27 1 Bishwambhar Nath ... Agra College.

PERSIAN.

SECOND DIVISION.

28 I Muhammad Nur-ul-Aziz, Teacher.

THIRD DIVISION.

29 1 Saiyid Nawab Ali ... Canning College, Lucknow.

FIRST D.Sc. EXAMINATION.

PHYSICS.

FIRST DIVISION.

n Order				
Roll Order No. of merit.	Name of	Candidate.	Name of	College.
merit.				

3 1 Bhoora Lal Hiran ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.

CHEMISTRY.

THIRD DIVISION.

4 1 Bhagwati Charan Dube, Muir Central College, Allahabad. 5 2 Surendra Prasad Sanyal Ditto.

SECOND D.Sc. EXAMINATION.

MATHEMATICS.

SECOND DIVISION.

I I Choube Salig Ram Pathak, M. C. College, Allahabad.

B.A. EXAMINATION.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	I	Name of Coll	ege.	Passed Divisio	
No. 3 4 5 6 7 8 11 12 13 14 16 17 18 19 22	Benarsi Das Beni Krishna Verma Beni Madhav Saksena Chand Mall Chiranji Lal Jaini Dharma Narayan Gobind Sahai Sharma Har Govind Bajel Hari Nath Choube Jag Mohan Narain Mush Joti Sarup Mathur Krishna Jus Roy Lakhan Singh Kunwar Layak Sinha Kunwar Panna Lal*	010 010 013 040 111 040 130	Agra College Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto		Divisio	
23 25 28	Prem Narain Radha Krishna Chaube Yamini Kanta Dhar	***	Ditto Ditto Ditto	•••	•••	II

^{*} Honours in Mathematics.

loll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College. Pass Div		
1 J	ohn Sharat Chander			
,, ,	Banerji	St. John's College, Agra .	••	11
35 F	reo Nath Ghose			II
	al Krishna	Ditto .	••	11
10 T	Pherozshah S. Cambata	Ditto .	••	II
				III
50 I	Ram Chandra	1		II
51 I	Raghu Nath Sahai			II
57 I				II
58]	Luxman Chintaman Gole.	Pro		III
59	Madan Singh Khabya		•••	III
63 . `	Vinayak Govind Bapat			ÎÎÎ
6 5 .		M. AO. College, Aligarh	•••	ΪΪΪ
69 .	Ali Muhammad Khan		•••	ΪΪΪ
	Gauri Shanker Asthana	20000	00:014	
71	Hyder Hassan		•••	II
	Ibrahim Hosain	Ditto	•••	III
	Jawala Prasad Mathur	Ditto		II
	Mahmud Hasan	Ditto	•••	II
75	Maqbul Ahmad Sabzvari,	Dftto		111
70	Muhammad Abdul Hamid			
76 .		Ditto		II
ter in	Khan	Ditto	•••	III
	Muhammad Asghar	D100 0		
78	Muhammad Huzur-ul	Ditto	•••	III
terior.	Hasnain	Ditto	P30-4	III
79	Muhammad Rafique	- -,	grans	ΪΪ
81	Shah Munir Alam	Ditto		III
82	Shams-ul Hasan		•••	ΪΪ
83	Siraj-ud-din	Ditto	•,••	ii
84	Saiyid Hamid Husain	Ditto	•••	11
85	Saiyid Muhammad Athar			
-	Bukhari	Ditto	•••	II
86	Saiyid Muhammad Iltija			
50	Husain Abidi	Ditto		III
87	Saiyid Janab Ahmad	Ditto		11
	Saiyid Muhammad Shabi-			
88		Ditto		III
	ul-Hasan			
89	Saiyid Nazir Husain	Ditto	R-Sec	11
462	Musawe	Ditto		II
90	Saiyid Nur-ul-lah	·		III
92	Saiyid Wisal Muhammad	1	•••	144
94	Bhagwant Prasad Sri-			11
	vastava	. M. C. College, Allahabad		
95	Bijai Bahadur, S.R.		•••	III
97	Rama Prasad Ray	Ditto	***	II
100	Jagat Prasada *	Ditto]
103		. Ditto	•••	11
105	Nanda Lal Sinha	Ditto	•••	IJ
TOO	Time name 4.	·		

^{*} Honours in Mathematics and in Physics.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
107	Purnendu Kumar Majum	. M. C. College, Allahs	bad II
108	Rajiva Nayan Sahay	Titta	II
109	TT 'D Ölerek	11:44-	11
110		Ditto	II
110	Mahadeva Sinha	Ditto	
115	Hari Mangal Misra		
120	Sant Prasad Mathur		
121	Sumer Chand		I <u>ji</u>
122	Siyid Muhammad Kazim	. Ditto	<u>II</u>
124	Atul Chandra Mukerjee	Bareilly College	III
125	Battoo Lal		II
126	Benode Behari	. Ditto	III
127	Bhugwan Das	. Ditto	11
128	Brij Mohan Lal	T) 14.	IF
131	Ganga Dhar Gopal Telon		II
133		Ditto	II
135	Sec. 1 1 3 C. Lan. T. 1	Ditto	II
	Muhammad Ismail-ur-Ra		•••
136		. Ditto	1II
200	Abuzar	D:44a	III
137		Ditto	iii
138		Ditto	
139		Ditto	III
140		Ditto	III
143	Rajoney Mohan Mukerje	e Ditto	II
144	Satis Chandra Bandopad		
	yaya	Ditto	<u>II</u>
147	Ambica Prasad Verma	Queen's College, Be	nares II
150			11
153		Ditto	III
154		Ditto	11
155		Ditto	II
157		Ditto	II
158			II
159		Ditto	II
		***	III
161		T):440	11
163		T):440	11
164			11
165	Surendra Nath Banarji	oders Christ Ch Coll	
169		ladye Christ-Ch. Con.,	III
170	Gayanendro Mohan Gno	se Ditto	111
173	Mata Prasad Saxena	Ditto	***
174	Muhammad Abdul Haq	Ditto	7.7
175	Narayan Balwant Muns	shi Ditto	11
177	Sarju Narain Tiwari	Ditto	<u>II</u>
179	Ahankar Annaica Gava	ne Ditto	III
182		Lashkar College, G	walior, III
186	Syed Hakim Ahmad	Ditto	ate LL
10	7 Vaman Ramkrishna Sit	:nl Ditto	III
10	Permanand Victor Misr	a Govt. College, Jah	alpur II
197	7 Suraj Narain Mathur	Maharaja's Colleg	e. Jeypur II
40	· Maral marant manager		• • • •

	Roll No.	Name of Candidate.		Name of	College.	Passed Division	
	198	Tajmohmad Khan		Maharaja's	College	, Jeypur,	II
	199	Abu Abdulla Mahd. Zaka	ulla)	A 11	_ ,	
		Khan	•••	Canning	College,	Lucknow	II II
	201	Bijay Bahadur Srivast	av		Ditto Ditto	***	II
		Gokul Prasad Varma	•••		Ditto	***	**
	207	Hari Kishen Dhaon	•••		Ditto	•••	ΪÎ
		Kaila sChandra Misra Kali Shankar	tett		Ditto	****	III
		Kunwar Raghunath Pra		_	Ditto	•••	II
		Nalini Mohan Rai	•5 u u		Ditto		III
		Rajendra Chandra Das			Ditto		III
		Ram Prasad Suksena	•	-	Ditto	•••	III
		Shukdeo Behari Misra			Ditto		II
		Shyam Narayan			Ditto	elen	II
	225	Syed Ikbal Eahadur	•••		Ditto	•••	
	226	Tilak Dhari Singh	•••		Ditto	_ •••	
	230	Maheshwari Prasad		(Reid) C.	College,	Lucknow	II
	231	Mahesh Chandra Ghosh	ı	. 3	Ditto	•••	H
	232	Jessie McReddie	•••	Woman's		Lucknow	
	234	Abid Ali	•••	Meerut Co		•••	II
		Brij Bhushan Lal	•••	Ditte		***	II
		Braj Nath	•••	Ditto		***	
		Mewa Ram	\$1000	Ditto		•••	III
í		Nand Ram	• • •	Ditte) ,	•••	III
	250	E. Sherman Oakley*		Teacher		****	
		· Ramakava Datta Upadh	•	Th		•••	II
		Radha Krishna	•••	Ditto		• ***	II
	259	Zalim Singh Kothari	• • • •	שונות		•••	11
		4.5					
	3å. T	***					
		eri Geografia		ecresonaria di norma			
		en e					

	-	AND TO STATE OF THE STATE OF TH					

B. Sc. EXAMINATION.

	47.4		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		
	Panna Lal		Agra College		I
3	Bhagwant Prasad Srivast	ava,	M. C. College, Allahaba	1	11
	Jagat Prasada	8.44	Ditto	•••	Ι
6	Bhim Chandra Dhaturji	•••	Queen's College, Benares	3 I	II
7	Raja Ram	1.04	Ditto	•••	II
8	Nitya Ranjan Roy	•	Govt. College, Jabalpur	••••	II

^{*} Honours in English and in Philosophy.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

FIRST CLASS.

Nil.

SECOND CLASS.

Roll No.	Order of merit	manto of Candidate.	Name of College.
44 7	1 2	Har Prasad Bhargava, B.A. Giris Chandra Chaudhri,	Govt. College, Jabalpur.
·	·	B. A	St. John's College, Agra.
28	3	Raghbir Prasad Khare, B.A.	Muir C. College, Allahabad.
29		Raj Bahadur Varma, M.A.	Ditto.
2		Basant Lal Bhargava, M.A.	Agra College.
30		Sarat Chandra Chaudhuri, B.A.	M. C. College, Allahabad.
32		Syyad Asghar Hasan, B.A.	Ditto.
25	. 8	Janendra Nath Chatterji, B.A	Ditto.

HONOURS IN LAW EXAMINATION.

1. Satish Chandra Banerji.

1901.

M.A. EXAMINATION.

In Order of Merit.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

FIRST DIVISION.

		E. Sherman Cakley	Teacher (Almora).
17	2	Pt. Shyam Manohar Nath Sharga	Canning College, Lucknow.

SECOND DIVISION.

13 1 Saradindu Narain Roy Muir Central College, Allahabad.
10 2 Kashi Nath ... Ditto.

THIRD DIVISION.

		오래 그 그 생물의 생물 남편 원명 그 남편이 어느는 그 이것도 그다.
Roll No.	of meri	r Name of Candidate. Name of College. t
11	1	Liakat Ali Muir Central College, Allahabad.
7	2	Amir Bahadur Singh Ditto.
20	3	Rudra Cutta Singh Canning College, Lucknow.
23	4	Nisar Ali Private Candidate, Allahabad.
18	5	Probhat Chandra Mu-
		kerji Canning College, Lucknow.
19	6	Rang Bahadur Verma Ditto.
-6	7	Abdul Kadir Khan M. AO. College, Aligarh.
8	. 8	Brij Mohan Chandola Muir Central College, Allahabad.
	9	Jhuman Lal Ditto.
19	10	Ram Sarup Johari Ditto.
4	11	Kulwant Roy Agra College. Ishwar Dayal Ditto.
3	12	Ishwar Daval Ditto.
2	13	Azeez Hassan Ditto.
 .		The Annual Control of the Control of
		HISTORY.
		THIRD DIVISION.

Madhavarao Vinavak ... Private Candidate, (Indore). 27 2 Thakur Ram Singh ... Ditto (Sehore).

PERSIAN.

THIRD DIVISION.

Qazi Syed Nasir-ud-din ... Muir Central College, Allah abad. Ahmad

SANSKRIT. THIRD DIVISION.

30 1 Nil Kamal Bhattachar-Teacher (Benares). ya

FIRST DISC. EXAMINATION:

In Order of Merit.

MATHEMATICS.

FIRST DIVISION.

4 1 Lakshmi Narayana ... M. A.-O. College, Aligarh.

SECOND DIVISION.

3 1 Sia Ram St. John's College, Agra.

THIRD DIVISION.

2 1 Dina Nath Rendar ... St. John's College, Agra.

CHEMISTRY.

SECOND DIVISION.

Roll Order No. of Merit.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College
merit.		

1 1 Panna Lall ... Agra College.

PHYSICS.

FIRST DIVISION.

6 1 Jagat Prasada ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.

THIRD DIVISION.

5 1 Bhagwant Prasad Srivastava ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.

SECOND D.Sc. EXAMINATION.

In Order of Merit.

PHYSICS.

FIRST DIVISION.

1 I Bhoora Lal Hiran ... Muir Central College, Allahabad.

SECOND DIVISION.

2 1 Jagat Prasada Muir Central College, Allahabad.

THIRD D.Sc. EXAMINATION.

MATHEMATICS.

FIRST DIVISION.

1 1 Zia-ud-din Ahmad ... Professor.

B.A. EXAMINATION.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of Colle	ege.	Passed in Division.	
		Agra College	•••	11	
	Chuttan Lal Varma Farnon, Joseph Ashleigh	Ditto	•••	II	
	St. John	Ditto	•••	I	
8	Ganga Nath	Ditto	•••	III	
9	Ghansham Das	Ditto	•••	III	
10	Indu Lal Bhattacharya	Ditto	***	1	

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
11	Joti Prasad	Agra College	II
12	Jugraj Singh	Ditto	11
13	Kanhaiya Lal Sharma	Ditto	II
14	Kedar Nath	Ditto	II
ī ŝ	Rajendra Narain Verma	Ditto	III
1 9	Ramdayal Dube	Ditto	II
21	Sarup Narayan	Ditto	II
23	Shiva Narayan Trivedi*	Ditto	I
28	Bansi Lal Mathur	Agra, St. John's Coll	ege III
30	Edwin Samuel Johnson	Ditto	II
31	Gopi Nath Gupta	Ditto	ÎÎ
32	Gouri Prasad Varma	Ditto	11
34	Jamuna Prasad	Ditto	ÎÎ
	Lakshmi Narayan Tandan,	Ditto	îî
85		Ditto	
36		Ditto	~~
40	Mulaim Singh Chauhan	Ditto	
41			77
42	Ram Narain Bhatnagar	Ditto	**
43		Ditto	77
45		Ditto	<u>II</u>
46		Ditto	<u>I1</u>
47		Ditto	<u>II</u>
48		Ajmer, Govt. Colleg	e II
50		4 ±	
	dit	Ditto	<u>I</u> i
5		Ditto	III
50		Aligarh, M. AO. Co	oilege II
5	7 Abdul Ghaffar Khan	Ditto	II
5	8 Ali Hasan (of Dewa) 🛌	Ditto	<u>II</u>
5	9 Ahmad Ashraf	Ditto	II
6	O Aziz Ahmad Khan		
	Bangash	Ditto	II
6		Ditto	II
6	4 Haji Muhammad Aijaz		
	Ali	Ditto	III
6	5 Imam-ud-din	Ditto	11
6	6 Muhammad Masha Allah	Ditto	Il
6	7 Muhammad Mashuq		
	Husain Khan	Ditto	II
f	9 Muhammad Abdul Latif	Ditto	11
	O Muhammad Abdul Rahim		11
	1 Muhammad Mohsin		
	Siddiqi	Ditto	11
•	O Markamana J Warran	ni	îî
	73 Muhammad Ibrahim Kha		11
	74 Muhammad Faiq	Ditto	71
	75 Muhammad Ikram Alam J		: i
	A Transmina result plant a	. 171060	

^{*} Honours in Philosophy.

Boll No.	Name of Candidate.		assed ivisio	
77	Muhammad Ajmal-ud-din Siddiqi			
80	Pion and dim Abana	Aligarh, M. AO. College		II
	Raniha Khan	Ditto	100	ΙΙΙ
84	Soiled Hydon	Ditto	• • • •	II
	Abdul Doi	Ditto	Carren .	II
90	Ali Muhammad	Allahabad, M. C. College	•••	II
92	Annode Presed Ciner	Ditto	***	II
93	Raijnath Sahai	Ditto	•••	II
94	Rollo Dotto Locks	Ditto	•••	II
95		Ditto		[[]
20	Barot Nathubhai Shan- karbhai.	70.14		
98	Braj Lal Nehru	Ditto	•••	III
100	Chandra Kishore Srivas	Ditto	•••	III
100	tavya	****		
102		Ditto]	III
103	Daya Narain Bajpai	Ditto		III
103	Gaya Datta Tripathi	Ditto		II
105	Gaya Prasad	Ditto	***	II
	Ghana Nand Joshi	Ditto	•••	II
106	Jagannath Misra	Ditto	***	II
107	Jagdish Sahay Vatal	Ditto		III
108	Jagmandar Lal Jaini	Ditto		II
109	Jai Mangal Prasad	Ditto	•••	II
110	Jai Murat Singh	Ditto		II
111	Jamuna Datt Joshi	Ditto	•••	II
112	Janki Prasad	Ditto		II
113	John Moultrie David	Ditto		II
116	Kanhaiya Lal Nigam*	Ditto		I
118	Keshari Prasad Sinha	Ditto		III
119	Krishna Chandra Joshi	Ditto		III
120	Lakshmi Datt Pande	Ditto		II
121	Madho Prasad Nagar	Ditto		III
122	Mahendra Prasad	Ditto		ΪĨ
126	Pandit Chand Narain		-	
100	Harkauli†	Ditto		I
128	Prem Lal Sah	Ditto	•••	ΙÎ
130	Radha Mohan Mahrotra,	Ditto		II
132	Raghunath Prasad	Ditto		ίΪΙ
133	Raj Kishor Lal Srivas-	22.000	•••	
	tavya	Ditto		H
I34	Rama Bali Rai	Ditto		îï
135	Ram Swarupa	Ditto	***	II
138	Satish Chandra Ghosh	Ditto	***	ÎÏ
139	Satyavrata Bhattacharya	Ditto	•••	II
141	Shankar Sinha	Ditto	***	II
142	Shive Ralchah Sinch	Ditto	***	II
143	Shiva Narain Lal	Ditto	-	Ш
145	Surai Mani Danda	Ditto	***	II
	oural mani rande	1000		11
	-			

^{*} Honours in Physics.

[†] Honours in Chemistry.

	Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
	146	Surendra Nath Bose	Allahabad, M. C. Colle	ge _ II
		Surva Bali Roy	Ditto	II
	151	Syed Tajammul Husain	Ditto	III
	154	Vinayak Krishna Mulye	Ditto	III
		Abdul Khabir	Bareilly College	11
	156	Azmat Husain	Ditto	II
	157	Banke Behari Lal	Ditto	II
		Chandi Prasad Gupta	Ditto	11
		Chandra Ballabh Joshi	Ditto	III
	161	Chuttan Lal Kapoor	Ditto	III
	162	Hari Ram Dhasmana	Ditto	II
	163	Jwala Prasad	Ditto	III
	164	Madho Prasad Seth	Litto	II
	166	Raja Ram	Ditto	II
	167	Raj Behari Lal Mathur	Ditto	II
	168	Shaukat Ali Khan	Ditto	11
	174	Balabhadra Das	Benares, Queen's Colle	ege II
	175	Bhairo Lal	Ditto	11
	177	Bilaskumar Mukerji	Ditto	II
	178		Ditto	11
	180		Ditto	III
	182	Damodar Datta Tripathi,	Ditto	III
	184		Ditto	II
	185		Ditto	II
	186		Ditto	III
	188		, Ditto	II
		Krishna Ram	Ditto	II
	192	Manmathnath Sanval	Ditto	11
	193	Muhammad Asghar Husa	in Ditto	11
	195	Nolinikant Mukerji	Ditto	II
	196	Ram Naresh Lal	Ditto	III
	199			11
	200			
	201	Basanta Kumar Bose	Ditto	II
	2 02		Ditto	<u>II</u>
	204	Harihar Prasad	Ditto	11
	205		Ditto	<u>î</u> î
	208			II
	210			111
	212			II
	213		T)	
Ś		Natu	Ditto	III
	214		l Tarbiram Winteris Csi	lawa TY
		Pendharkar	Lashkar, Victoria Col	llege II
		Transco Diseases Mariane	(Gwalior). * Ditto	1
	218	3 Laxman Bhaskar Mulay,	- DI000	•••

^{*} Honours in Philosophy.

	Roll	Name of Candidate.	Name of College, Passed in
1	No.	ramo or candidate.	Name of College, Division.
6	219	Ram Krishna Keshava	Lashkar, Victoria College
		Sarvaaty	(Gwalior) II
	220	Ramcharan Sinha	Ditto II
	225	Trilokinath Singh	Ditto II
5	234	Ramlal Baronia	Jubbulpore, Government
			College II
	235	Ram Prasad Avasthi	Ditto II
	236	Bisvesvarnath Tankhwah	Jaipur, Maharaja's College II
	237	Ganeshnarayan Somani	Ditto II
:	238	Mitthulal Khanna	Ditto III
- 5	246	Mul Narain Srivastava	Lucknow, Canning College, II
. 5	248	Pandit Kunwar Kishen	
:	249	Pearey Lal Bhargava	Ditto III
:	251	Syed Zia-ul-Hasan, Abu	
		Mohammad *	Ditto I
1	253	Gokul Chand Rai	Ditto II
-	258	Purna Chandra Mittra	Ditto II
	259	Purna Chandra Vidyavant	Ditto 1II
	260	Raj Narain	Ditto II
	261	Shiva Charan Varma	Ditto II
	263	Sripat Ram Srivastava	Ditto III
- 12	264	Surendra Nath Roy	Ditto II
	265	Saradindu Bhattacharya	Ditto II
	266	Sita Ram	Ditto II
	267	Uma Shankar	Ditto II
	274	Satish Chandra Ghose	litto II
	277	m 11 1 1 17 (1 O 1 1 1	71244 TT
	280	Everett Shipley	Lucknow, Reid Christian
	200	weten subtea	O D TTT
	281	Gyan Prakash Peters	77
	282		TO:
	283 :	Janki Prasad Jaswant Rao Chitambar	77
	285		77
	287	Nanku Pershad	TT
		Shamshair Jang Bahadur,	
	288	Bhupal Singh	2200240, 0012080
	289	Damodar Das	21110
	290	Dina Nath	TT
	291	Jagan Nath Prasada Ramii Das	2:00
	304	Shivaram Narayan Bapat,	Ujjain, Madhava College II
	305	Shridhar Mahadeo Pen-	Dista
	000	dase	Ditto II
	306	Rulus Dab III	Lucknow, Woman's College, II
	311	Theodore G. R. Choube	Teacher, Muttra II
	314	Durga Datta Sita Ram	Do. Jaunpur II
	316	Sita Ram	Teacher, Muttra II Do. Jaunpur II Do. Bareilly II

^{*} Honours in Philosophy and Persian.

B.Sc. EXAMINATION.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College. Passed in Division.
2	Joti Prasad Annoda Prasad Sircar	Agra College III Allahabad, Muir Central Col-
5	Vishnu Bapuji Dhama-	lege II Jubulpore, Government Col-
	purkar	lege II

HONOURS IN LAW EXAMINATION.

1 Tej Bahadur Sapru.

DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS.

1 Satish Chandra Banerji, M.A., L.LB., and Fellow of the University of Allahabad.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

Roll Order of Name of Candidate. Name of College.

FIRST CLASS.

Nil.

SECOND CLASS.

In order of Merit.

67	1	Girdhar Lal	Meerut College.
21	2	Biswanath Das	Allahabad, Muir Central College.
69	3	Kishan Dayal	
20	4	Balram Chandra Mu-	Allahabad, Muir Central College.
1	5	Abdus Salam, Muham- mad.	
53	6		Jabalpur, Government College.
4	m !	Durga Sahai	Agra College.
4 17	1	Durga Sahai Laiq Ahmad	
68	9 `	Jwala Sahai	Meerut College.
36	10	Braham Narayan Kar-	
			Bareilly College.
51	111	Debicharan Banerji	
52		Prabhat Chandra Rose	Ditto

1902.

M. A. EXAMINATION.

In Order of Merit.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

		First D	
Roll	Order		V1510II.
No. o	f Meri	t. Name of Candidate.	Name of College.
23	1	Manohar Lal, Zutshi,	Teacher.
		SECOND I	Oivision.
17	1	Mohini Mohan Lal	Lucknow, Canning College.
13	2	Dattatraya Bhikaji Ranade.	lege.
8	3	Chinta Haran Ban- erji.	Allahabad, Muir Central College.
		THIRD D	IVISION.
5	1	Jwala Prasad Mathur.	Aligarh, M.AO. College.
15	2		Lucknow, Canning College.
10	3	Kanhaiya Lal Verma	Allahabad, Muir Central College.
31	4	Bhagwant Prasad Srivastava.	Ditto.
6	5	Abu Abdullah, Mu-	Ditto.
	v	hammad Zaka-	
		ullah Khan.	·
4		Yamini Kanta Dhar,	Agra College.
14	7	Sarju Narain Tiwari,	Cawnpore, Christ Church College.
24	8	Radhe Raman Lal	Teacher.
		SANS	KRIT.
		THIRD I	Division.
28	1	Kali Shankar	
27	$ar{2}$	Khitimohan Sen Gupta.	Benares, Queen's College.
		PER	SIAN.
		THIRD I	Division.
30	1	Abid Ali	Allahabad, Muir Central College.

FIRST D.Sc. EXAMINATION.

PHYSICS.

FIRST DIVISION

1 Kanhaiya Lal Nigam, Allahabad, Muir Central College.

LIST OF GRADUATES, 1902.

CHEMISTRY.

SECOND DIVISION.

Roll Order No. of Merit. Name of Candidates. Name of College.

1 1 Annoda Prasad Sir- Allahabad, Muir Central College. car.

MATHEMATICS.

FIRST DIVISION.

2 1 Kamalakar Dubey, Allahabad, Muir Central College.

SECOND D.Sc. EXAMINATION.

CHEMISTRY.

THIRD DIVISION.

3 1 Surendra Prasad Allahabad, Muir Central College. Sanyal.

THIRD D.Sc. EXAMINATION.

Nil.

B.A. EXAMINATION.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
2	Banarsi Prasad Misra	Agra College	[]
3	Charu Deb Banerji	Ditto	7
5	Kena Ram Mukerii	Ditto	[1]
7	Madho Prasad Tavakuli	Ditto	[]
10	Nathan Singh	Ditto	[]
11	Pratan Singh	Ditto	1
13	Saran Behari Lal Mathur		I
15	Sheo Prasad, S. R.	Ditto	111
16	Shiam Lal Phasia	Ditto	[]
17	Subodh Chandra Kar	Ditto	III
20	Saivid Mahammad A	Ditto	[]
24	Saiyid Muhammad Ashraf	Ditto	11
25	James Devadasan	St. John's College A	gra II
26	Jugal Kishore Pachouri	Ditto	111
	Kherati Lal	Ditto	II
28	Lila Dhar Chowbey	Ditto	ÎÎ
31	Mazhar-ul Hasan	Ditto	iîî
32	Nand Lal	Ditto	11
34	Ramchandra Govind Sane.	Ditto	
35	Ram Sanehi Lal Kakkar	Ditto	
3/	Sham Sundar	Ditto	111
38	Saivid Sibt-i-Muhammad.	Ditto	111
	Jafri.	D1000	III
39	Vishnu Dayal	Ditto	, III

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.		Name of College.	Passed in Division.
40	Allahnur Khan		Government College	, Ajmer, II
42	Gawachuran Singh	•••	Ditto	III
43	Isaac Tarachand		Ditto Ditto	11
46	Altaf Husain	•••	M. AO. College, Ali	garh II
47	Altaf Husain (B)	•••	Ditto	II
48	Abdul Wahab	•••	Ditto	II
50	Abdul Hamid Hasan		Ditto	II
51	Ali Hasan		Ditto	II
52	Amir Husain		Ditto	II
53	Barkat Ali	•••	Ditto	11
54	llahi Bakhsh Khan	•••	Ditto	11
55	Kunj Behari	•••	Ditto	II
56	Khwaja Munawwar Ha	ssan	Ditto	III
57	Muhammad Shaukat A	li	Ditto	II
58	Muhammad Rahim Bak (of Sialkote).	khsh	Ditto	III
59	Muhammad Intizar Abbasi.	Ali	Ditto	III.
60	Muhammad Jonaid		Ditto	III
61	Muhammad Wajid Hu Alavi.	sain	Ditto	, 11
62	Muhammad Hashim		Ditto	II
$\tilde{63}$	Muhammad Akbar Kh	an	Ditto	III
64	Muhammad Inamul H	ag	Ditto	III
65			Ditto	II 🥡
66	M. Iazaz Alam J.	•••	Ditto	11
67	Mushtaq Ahmad	•••	Ditto	11
68	Mahmud Hasan Khan	•••	Ditto	II
69	Nasir-ud-din Hyder	,	Ditto	II
70	Pherozshah Cursetjee	Birdi	Ditto	11
71	Rahim Bakhsh	• • • •	Ditto	111
72	Riza Ali Rizvi		Ditto	II
73	Saiyid Muhammad Sil	otain	Ditto	11
74				II
76	Saivid Abdul Kadir		Ditto	11
77	Saiyid Muhammad Id	ris	Ditto	<u>II</u>
79			Ditto	11
80	Anadi Nath Mitra	•	Muir Central Co Allahabad.	
81	Aulad Husain		. Ditto	II
82		• • •	. Ditto	<u>II</u>
8		••	, Ditto	11
84			, Ditto	<u>II</u>
8			. Ditto	<u>I</u> I
8	7 Bhairo Prasad Srivas	tava.	Ditto	<u>I</u> Į (
	Brij Bahadur Lal Var	ma	. Ditto	<u>11</u>
9	1 Charu Chandra Bose		. Ditto	<u>II</u>
9	2 Chandra Bali Roy			II
	3 Chandra Chur Pande		Ditto	<u>II</u>
ğ		••	. Ditto	11

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Passed i Name of College. Division	
96	Gangadhar Keshava Pen- dharkar.	Muir Central College, Allah- labad.	I
97	Gopalrao Govind Reshim- wale.		Ι
98	Gopal Sahai Bhargava	Ditto I	I
700	Hardeo Prasad	Ditto I	Ι
101	Harihar Prasad	Ditto I	[]
102	Jagdish Saran	Ditto I	[[
104	Joseph J. Simeon	Ditto II	1
105	Joseph Newman Mukund Naiyayik		[]
106	Keshava Balwant Bidwai*	Ditto	1
108	Kamar Karan Singh		Ι
109	Lakshmi Datt Joshi	Ditto II	
110	Manindra Sinha	25.000	I
111	Muhammad Inayat-ullah	Ditto 11	-
112	Moti Lai Roy	Ditto II	
115	Nanik Ram Gupta	Ditto II	
116	Naunehal singh Mathur		I
	P. Jwala Sahai Gurtu		IJ
119	Pearey Lal Banerji		I
	Purshotum Das		IJ
125	Seray Mal Bapna		I
127	Shibendro Nath Banerji	Ditto II	
	Saiyid Abdul Hamid		IJ
130	Tej Shankar Kochak		IJ
131	Tribeni Prasad		IJ
134	Beni Madho	Bareilly College II	
135			I
136			I
137 138	Nolini Kanto Mukerji	Ditto I	
	Ram Lal Sham Nath Mushran		Ί
142	01.1 01 1		İ
	41-2-1 TT		i
	Ambikanandan Sinha	Ditto 1	i
	Anand Shankar Tiwari		ĺ
	Atulkrishna Bose		Ī
	Brajbehari Das		ΙĪ
149	Krishna Das		Ï
	Kumuda Prasada	Ditto I	
	Lakshmi Chand		Ï
	Manik Chand	Ditto II	
156	Rajendra Narayan Moitra	Ditto I	
157	Ravinandan Prasad	Ditto II	
158	Saratkumar Chaudhari		(1
	Satyanarayan Lal	Ditto II	
160	Siddeshwar Moitra		Ι

^{*} Honours in Sanskrit.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
161 ·	Binode Behari Mukerji	Christ Church C o Cawnpore.	liege t
163	Bishwa Nath Pandit Tholal	Ditto	11
165	Lakshman-Balwant Tar- lekar	Ditto	ÎÎ
169	Nanda Lal Basu	Ditto	III
170	Onkar Prasad Misra	Ditto	II
171	Prasanna Kumar Sircar	Ditto	II
172	Raghunandan Lal Dar	Ditto	11
174	Bakhta Bahadur	Government College pur.	, Jabal- II
175	Baldeo Prasad	Ditto	11
176		Ditto	111
178		Ditto	III
179	Laxminarayan Dubey	Ditto	II
180	Narayan Bhaskar Khare	Ditto	[]
183	Saiyid Riyazul Hasnain	Dinto	444 14
184	Arjun Lal Sethi	Maharaja's College,	Jaipur II
185	Chand Narayan Mathur	Ditto	II
187	Ajudhiya Frasad Bhar- gava.	Jaswant College, Joo	
188	Madan Lall Razdan	Ditto	II
190	Jwala Prasad Chaturvedi,	Victoria College, Las	hkar II
192	Krishna Narain Laghate	Ditto	111
193	Mahasukh Mansukh Lal Shah.	Ditto	11
	Vinayek Krishnaji Sapre,	Ditto	II
198	Yashawant Laxman Gunye	Ditto	II
199	Ahmad Ali	Canning College, L	ucknow II
200	Anupam Chandra Ghosh	Ditto	
201	Bashir Ahmad	Ditto	:: II
203	Farid-ud-din Ahmad	Ditto	111
204	Har Narain Batham	Ditto Ditto	ii
209 210	Kanhiya Lall Sukul	Ditto	ıii
211	Lalji Sahai Varma	Ditto	ÎÎ.
$\frac{211}{212}$	Madho Prasad Srivastav Mahabir Prasad Srivastav	Ditto	III
213	Mahash Bal Dikshit*	Ditto	Ī
214		Ditto	111
214	Mahesh Prasad Tiwari Pandit Iqbal Narain Goher	Ditto	îî
218	~	Ditto	îī
219		Ditto	ÍI
223	Saiyed Shaukat Husain	Ditto	ĪĪ
224	Tr 01 1 Tr 1	Ditto	II
225	Uma Shankar Bajpai Manmohini Chatterji	Isabella Thoburn Lucknow.	

^{*} Honours in English.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
226	Ashutosh Chaudhri	Reid Christian Lucknow.	College, II
227	Balbhadra Prasad Shukla	Ditto	11
228	Mahesh Charan Sinha	Ditto.	III
230	Saivid Iftikhar Husain		III
232	Kanti Prasada	Meerut College	III
233	Khushdil Prasad	Ditto	III
234	Kirti Prasad Jaini	Ditto	II
235	Ram Rai	Ditto	II
237	Keshav Sitaram Dani	Madhave College,	Ujjain III
239	Martand Woman Nerikar	Ditto	III
242	Madan Mohan	Teacher	III
243	Parmeshwar Dayal	Do	III
244	Tarak Nath Sanyal	Do	II
245	Narayan Das	Do	II
247	Lal Man Gupta		III
251	Charles Alfred Dobson*	Do	I
255	Ramjiwan Lal Bhargava	Do	II

B. Sc. EXAMINATION.

3 Chandra Bali Roy	Allahabad, Muir Central	II
4 Jitendranath Mukerji	College. Ditto	II
6 Seray Mal Bapna †	Ditto	I

HONOURS IN LAW EXAMINATION.

Nil.

† Honours in Chemistry.

^{*} Honours in English.

XIV.

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1902.

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Roll Order No. of Name of Candidate. Merit.	Name of College.
219 1 Robert Charles Anderson 335 2 Chandi Prasad 79 3 Tika Ram 214 4 { Purnanand Pande 414 4 { Madho Saran Nigam	Muir Central College, Allahabad. Queen's College, Benares. St. John's College, Agra. Muir Central College, Allahabad. Christ Church College, Cawnpore. Agra College.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1902.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
1	Ajudhia Prasada (I)	Agra College	II
2	Ambey Prasad	Ditto	II
4	Asad-ullah Rizvi, (Saiyid)	Ditto	II
7	Babu Prasad	Ditto	111
8	Bal Makund	Ditto	111
11	Chandi Prasad Trivedi	Ditto	II
14	Damodar Prasad Ringan	Ditto	III
18		Ditto	III
	Har Prasad Varma	Ditto	. III
	Hira Lall	Ditto	III
24	Jag Mohan Lal	Ditto	III
25	Jatindra Nath Chakravarti	Ditto	111
26	Jwala Prasada Mathur	Ditto	111
27	Jyotish Swarupa Varma	Ditto	III
28	Kanbaiya Lal	Ditto	I
30	Kunj Behari Lal Varma	Ditto	III

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College. Passed Divis	
31	Lakhpat Rai Agarbans	Agra College	11
32	Lalta Prasad	Ditto	
33	Mahesh Prasad	Ditto	111
39	Partap Narain Shivapuri, Pt.	Ditto	III
41	Purshotam Lal	Ditto *	**-
43	Raj Narain	Ditto	II
46	Ram Narain	Ditto	III
47	Ranjit Singh	Ditto	II
49	Sawai Sinha Manohar Varma		III
52	Shiv Narain (Primus)		111
53	Shiv Narain (Secundus)	Ditto	III
61	Gopi Nath	St. John's College, Agra	III
63	Jagadamba Sahai	Ditto	III
66	Muhammad Latif		III
68	Nit Kishore Mahera		111
69	Peter Dasarath Prasad	Ditto	
70	Promode Nath Roy	Ditto	**
71	Ram Narain Singh	Ditto	
72	Ram Prasad		111
73	Salig Ram Singh	Ditto	***
75	Sandford Wilson Bobb	Ditto	II
77	Sri Krishna Mehra	Ditto	
78	Sumer Chand	Ditto	
79	Tika Ram	Ditto	Ī
85	Eleanor Edwards	Caineville School, Mussoorie	. IT
86	Isabel Lemaistre Monks	Ditto	11
88	Atma Ram Govind Nigudker	Lashkar Victoria College, Gwalior.	Ш
89	Balkrishna Gopal Golwalker		III
90			iii
91	Ganesh Mahadeo Sohani	D:11-	***
92	Gopal Laxman Chandorker	D:41-	
93	Gopal Sita Ram Kelkar	70.	II
94	Govind Narsingh Manake	TD:44	
95	Hira Lal Shukla	TN:44-	
96	Jagjivan Dass		III
98	Maqsoodan Lal	17544	
99	Muhammad Aziz-ud-din	Th:	
100	Mowahid-ud-din Ahmad Abbasi.	Ditto	III
101		Ditto	П
102	Shankar Kondeo Ghate		
104	V. K. Kunte	Ditto	TIT
107	Ajmeri Prasad Saksena		II
108	Ambadan	Government College, Ajmer,	II
109		Ditto Ditto	
110	Behari Lal		II
111	Bibhuti Bhushan Mukerii	Ditto	II
	what mageli	Ditto	11

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
112 113	Chitar Mal Agrawal Chintaman Gopal Khande-	Govt. College, Ajmer Ditto	II 1I
114 115	kar. Dal Chand Agrawala Debi Charan Singh	Ditto Ditto	III
117	Govind Pandurang Deodhar	Ditto	II
119	Jasoda Nundan Bhargava	Ditto	111
120	Dalal Jeshingbhai	Ditto	īīī
121	Jiwan Dass	Ditto	111
123	Madan Gopal	Ditto	II
124	Mahish Chandra	Ditto	III
126	Pirzada Muta-ud-din	Ditto	1II
127	Onkar Nath Bhargava	Ditto	<u>III</u>
128	Purna Chandra Mukerji	Ditto	III
129	Ram Chandra Tiwari	Ditto	III
131	Byas Shunkar Lal	Jaswant College, Jod	npur iii
132	Jashvant Ray Hathi	Ditto	II
133	Mukat Behari Lal Bhar- gava.		
134	Somnath Bhat	Ditto	<u>II</u>
135	Sri Narain Mathur	Ditto	III
136	Abdul Hamid Khan		
137	Abdul Rahim Khan	Ditto *	<u>II</u>
	Abdul Malik		11
139	Abdul Aziz Qurashi	Ditto	III
144	Ashfaq Husain	Ditto	III
146	Gyan Chandra Mukerji	Ditto	II
150	Jawad Husain	Ditto	III
151	Kunwar Bahadur Varma.		111
152	Lala Babu Varshneyi	Ditto	II
154		r Ditto	III
159	Muhammad Yakub Khan	Ditto	III
162	Muhammad Mosunna		III
163	Muhammad Abbas Khar	n Ditto	111
164			III
166	Muhammad Ihtesham-ud din.		III
167	Muhammad Jamil-uz zaman Khan.	- Ditto	III
168		. Ditto	111
171		Ditto	IlI
173			III
174		T):++^	11
178			II
176		Ditto	II
178		n Ditto	111
179		Ditto	111
18			111
	AND LOCAL TY WE		

244 LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1902.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
184	Saiyid Haidar Karrar Jafri	M. AO. College, Al	igarh III
186	Saiyid Mahmudur Rahman	Ditto	III
	Sheikh Imtiaz Ali Othmani	Ditto	III
187	Sheikh Abdul Ghani Qan-	Ditto	II
188		21000	****
	ungo.	Ditto	III
190	Shah Abdul Hakim	Ditto	îî
191	Srish Kumar Banerji	Ditto	***
192	Surju Prasad Mathur		
195	Sarfraz Khan	Ditto	***
197	Said Muhammad Khan	Ditto	***
199	Talammuz Husain	Ditto	
200	Umar-ud-din	Ditto	
201	Zia-ud-din Ahmad	Ditto	III
204	Allah Bakhsh	Muir Central	College, II
		Allahabad.	
208	Birjish Bahadur Varma	Ditto	III
209	Krishna Murari Varma	Ditto	111
210	Lakshmi Narayan	Ditto	11
211	Manmatha Nath Chatterji,	Ditto	III
212	Narayan Mukund Pavan-	Ditto	III
	askar.	Ditto	I
214	Purnanand Pande	Ditto	
261	Ramji Lal	Ditto	***
217	Ram Narayan Bhatia	Ditto	!!
218	Robert A. Gates	Ditto	II
219	Robert Charles Anderson,	Ditto	1
220		Ditto	<u>II</u>
223	Shrirang Moreshwar Sane,	Ditto	11
226	T. Shiva Shankar Sinha Raghubansy.		III
228		Ditto	II
229		Ditto	III
232	Kali Charan Chatterii	Ditto	III
234		Dikka	III
237		Ditto	111
239		D:44.	'II
241		D:44-	III
		Ditto	111
244			ÎIÎ
245			
247	Anakul Chandra Datt	. Kayasth Path Allahabad.	
248	Bhagwati Prasad	Ditto	III
249	Bansi Dhar	. Ditto	111
253	Bragendra Nath Datt	.* Ditto	III
255		. Dit'o	III
262		Ditto	III
	jee.		
266		. Ditto	IH
268		Ditto	III
Heli (I			

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
271	Prayag Dev Banerjee	Kayasth Pathshala,	Allah- III
275	Raghunath Prasad (II)	Ditto	11
286	Sukhdeo Prasada Srivas- tava.	Ditto	III
288	Someshwar Nath	Ditto	II
289	Sri Kant Pathak		iii
293	Saiyid Muhammad Taqi	Boys' High School abad.	l, Allah- III
294	Alice Constance Crawford,		d, Allah- II
296	Louise Maud Inglis	Ditto	II
297	Govind Rama Sanwal	Ramsay College, A	lmora III
298	Indra Lal Sah	Ditto	III
299	Kundan La! Sah	Ditto	II
301	Alakh Behari Arora	Ditto Bareilly College	lII
304	Asharfi Lal	Ditto	III III
309		Ditto	III
310	Chaturadat Jotirbida	Ditto	III
-12	Sharma.		
311	Chhotey Lal Varma	Ditto	II
312	Dwarka Nath	Ditto	III
313	Gur Narain	Ditto	[1]
314		Ditto Ditto	III III
316 317		Ditto	
320		Ditto	111
321		Ditto	111
323		Ditto	îîî
327		Ditto	îî
328		Ditto	111
329		Queen's College, I	
330		Ditto	11
331		Ditto	III
332		Ditto	11
33		Ditto	1
336		Ditto	III
337	Daniel D. C. Das	Ditto	III
338	Gopal Narayan	Ditto	III
340			<u>II</u>
343		Ditto	ĪĪ
344	i Jotendranath Mukerji	Ditto	III
348		Ditto	III
346			III
347		Ditto	II
348	Nagendranath Bhatta- charya.		H1
349		Ditto	III
35		Ditto	III
35	4 Saiyid Mahmud-ul-Haq	Ditto	II

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
356	Sarat Chandra Basu	Queen's College, Ben	ares III
358	Ci Nama Cimbo	Ditto	1L
359	Sobha Ram	Ditto	111
362	Bageswar Misra	Central Hindu Co	llege, III
004	Dagos war zarara	Benares.	
364	Banke Lal Mehrotra	Ditto	III
365	Bhagavati Prasad	Ditto	111
369	Harsha Nath Chucker-	70.	III
ยบย	butty.		
372	Kshitesh Chandra Chakra-	. Ditto	III
375	Manua Presed	Ditto	111
	Mannu Prasad Nogendra Nath Sen	Ditto	111
376	Ram Das Gaur	Ditto	It
378			III
379		Ditto	111
387			111
389		Christ Church Co	
392	Bachchan Lall	Cawnpore.	
007	Observed Franklin Cloophe		III
397			111
398		Ditto	III
399		Dieta	IH
401		Ditto	I i I
404		D:44-	1[[
405	Jagadis Sahai	Ditto	II
400		Dutto	III •
408		Ditto	, JiI
409		Disto	11
411		Tritto	1
414		Ditto	111
417		Ditto	11
418		Ditto	11
419	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Ditto	111
42.		Thista	111
42		Ditto	111
42		Government	
42	6 Amarnath	Jabalpur.	, comogo, tar
430	O B. Ganga Narayan Awa	~ ~	111
40	And the first that the same and	Ditto	III
43 43			îî
		~	111
43			îiî
43	kers.		
44		Ditto	<u>II</u>
	2 Govind Ram Agarwala	Ditto	III
44	5 Indra Datta	Ditto	iII
44	16 Kalika Prasad Kayastha	Ditto	111

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division,
450	Kunj Lal Ganguly	Government Jabalpur,	College, II
452	Manoranjan Chatterji	Ditto	III
	Moolchand Shukul	Ditto	II
456	Makund Sadashiva Thakur	Ditto	III
457	Narayan Hari Gadre	Ditto	ĪĪ
458	Narayan Shankersa Mah- eshwari.	Ditto	ÌĪ
459	Nathmal Acharaj	Ditto	, II
460	Nripendra Nath Chandra,	Ditto	III
461	Purushottam Dass Kothari,	Ditto	ÎII
462		Ditto	
	Rajani Kanto Chattopa- dhyaya.		111
463	Ram Krishna Kashinath Thakur	Ditto	III
465	Satish Chandra Biswas	Ditto	III
466	Vishwanath Prasad Wonga Venket Ramonna	Ditto	
468	Wonga Venket Ramonna	Ditto	111
470	Balkrishna Sharmrao Far- askhanawale.	Madhava College, [Jjjain III
471	Ganesh Trimbak Limaye	Ditto	III
473	Ghanekar Sadasiva Gopal,	Ditto	III
474	Gharpure Vaman Hari	Ditto	III
	Govind Narayan Hardikar	Ditto	III
477		e, Ditto	11
478	Keshav Mahadeo Bedekar,	Ditto	II
479		Ditto	III
480		Ditto	III
481		Ditto	ÎÎ
482	Babu Lal Dubey	Maharaja's College,	Jaipur III
483	Bishamberdial Singh	Ditto	lli
484		Ditto Ditto	ÌÌÌ
485		Ditto	
486		Ditto	
487		Ditto	III
488	N. 577 N. C.	Ditto	111
489	Abdul Raouf	Canning College, Lu	
491		Ditto	III
494		Ditto	111
		Ditto	11
495		Ditto	111
496	Badshah Husain, A. F	Ditto	111
498		Ditto	The second secon
500		Ditto	II
501		Ditto Ditto	
503	Vishwa Nath Trivedi		
505	Brij Narain Chuckbust, Pt.	Ditto	111
507	Debendra Nath Mukerji	Ditto	!!
	Ganpat Sahai Varma		II
511	Gouri Nath	, Ditto	II

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.		Name of College.	Passed in Division.
513	Har Dayal Khattri	C	anning College, Lu	ncknow II
518		•••	Ditto	111
520	Kripa Shankar Nigam	•••	Ditto	111
521	Lakshman Prasad		Ditto	III
522	Lakshmi Narain Srivas		Ditto	III
527	Manohar Nath Kaul	165	Ditto	III
528	Mirza Ashiq Husain	+ 140	Ditto	III
529	Md. Hasan Ahmad		Ditto	11
531	Md. Yamin Usmani		Ditto	II
532	Munna Lal Srivastav	•••	Ditto	III
553	Priva Nath Sanyal		Ditto	III
536	Putti Lal Sinha		Dirto	11
539	Rama Shankar Bajpai		Ditto	111
			Ditto	III
542 544	Ram Swarup Saiyid Husain Qidwai	•••	Ditto	111
	Salyid Husain Gluwar	•••	Ditto	ÎII
545	Sarat Chandra Sen Gup		Ditto	îii
	Sarat Kumar Mukerji	4 * 0	Ditto	îiî
548			Ditto	iii
549	Shankar Dayal Srivasta			***
550	Shrish Chandra Bha	tta-	Ditto	111
	charya.		D!44	17
551		***	Ditto	11
553			Ditto	III
554			Ditto	<u>II</u>
	Saiyid Maqbul Husain		Ditto	11
558	Tej Narain Mulla		Ditto	II
559) Tirjugi Narain Tankha		Ditto	111
560) Triloki Nathain Tankh	a	Ditto	It
561	Triloki Nath Kaul		Ditto	III
562	2 Md. Mustaq Ahmad		Ditto	III
563			Christia Christia	n College, II
			Lucknow.	
56	5 Pitambar Das Arial		Ditto	111
	3. Ram Lal		Ditto	111
568			D:++o	111
569			70.4	11
	Phœbe D'Abreu	•••	T - 1 - 17 - 701 - 1	
57	4 Theodora Richtsteig		Ditto	II
		•••	Disto	
57		• • •	D:4	
57		••		<u>1</u> I
57		• • •	0-11 0	il
57		• • •	. Collegiate Ballo	ol, Fyzabad, III
57		• •	. Ditro	111
58		•••	. Ditto	ci, ryzicad, ili III III
58		••		College, Go. 111
58	88 Biswa Nath Sinha	••	. Ditto	III

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.		assed in ivision.
589	Harihar Prasad Srivastava	St. Andrew's College Gorakhpur.	, III
590	Jasoda Nand Srivastava	Ditto	III
591	Muhammad Shakir Ali	Ditto	III
592	Nageshwar Prasad	Ditto	III
596	D'Silva, Francis X	St. Joseph's Seminary, I	
597	Hoare, Michael	Ditto	II
598	Maffin, Percy Hamilton	Ditto	II
600	Banmali Sharma	Meerut College	III
601	Barkat Ram Shahi	Ditto	111
602	Bishambar Nath Kak	Ditto	III
603	Charles Bertram Ross Andrews.	Ditto	II
606	Gaindon Lal	Ditto	III
	Harendro Nath Banerji	Ditto	III
611	Jwala Prasad Mushran	Ditto	III
613	Kishori Lal	Ditto	III
616		Ditto	II
617	Muttam Lal Kapoor	Ditto	III
619		Ditto	111
620	Rahtu Lal	Ditto	II
621	Rajindra Lal Chakravarti,	Ditto	III
622	Rikhab Das Jaini	Ditto	11
623		Ditto	II
624	Umrao Singh Jaini	Dieta	III
625	Vishnu Sarupa	D:440	III
626	Tresham, Cecil Henry	Distantian Consider Imaki	tute, III
62 8	Florence Muriel Beale	DV-11law Ciple! II: wh	School, II
629	Olive Eleanor Beale	Ditto	II
630		em t	III
636		D:44-	IlI
643			III
644		Titto	III
645		Ditto	ÎÎÎ
646		D:44-	iii
		Ditto	iii
649		Ditto	III
650		Ditto	11
651	Chandra Gopal Misra	. 11000	-12 11

SCHOOL FINAL EXAMINATION, 1902.

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Order of merit.	Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of School.
	46	Ganpat Rai Saksena,	Etawah, District School.
	53	Satish Chandra Dass	Muttra, ditto.
	132	Chinta Mani Pant	Muttra, ditto. Almora, Ramsay Collegiate School.
4	201	Gokul Das	Benares, Collegiate School.
5	11	Jotee Prasad	Agra. ditto.
6	43	Bhup Sinha	Etawah, District School.
7	295	Jotee Prasad Bhup Sinha Ram Bilas	Gorakhpur, St. Andrew's
			Collegiate School.
8	147	Hira Lal Vaish	Bareilly, Government High
송원진			School.
	292	Ernest Christopher	Gorakhpur, St. Andrew's
		Ernest Christopher Sinha. Mathura Lal Agarwal	Collegiate School. Jaipur, Maharaja's Colle-
3	306	Mathura Lal Agarwal	giate School.
	l		Cawnpore, District School.
11	240	Sidh Gopal Srivastava	Wnetra ditto
	/ 52	Ganga Prasad	Muttra, ditto. Lashkar, Victoria Collegiate
	96	Jagat Narain Bhargava	School.
12	284	Ganga Dayal Lal	Gorakhpur, Jubilee High
15	301	. Jugal Kishore Dixit	Hoshangabad, Government
16	65	Ram Charan Misra	Nasirabad, Aided Canton- ment High School.
17	398	Ugra Sain	Meerut, Church Mission
1 8	285	Jhinku Lal	Gorakhpur, Jubilee High School.
	/ 50	Ram Sarun Saksena	Etawah, District School.
- 19	236	Ram Sarup Saksena Man Mohan Nath Chak	Cawnpore, Ditto.
21	L 374	Uma Shanker	School.
	(404	Kailash Chandra	Meerut, Collegiate School.
22	128	Kailash Chandra B Hari Krishna	Allahabad, Kayastn Patn-
	6	2 Syed Alay Ali Naqavi	Lashkar, Victoria Collegiate School.
2	4	5 Gopi Narain Mathur	
2	6	3 Bishambar Nath Gupta	

of of nerit.	Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of School,
(6 61		Agra, Collegiate School. Lashkar, Victoria Collegiate
27 {	104	Lakshmi Narain Nagor	School. Allahabad, Government High School.
	182 359	Devendra Nath Chat-	Moradabad, District School. Lucknow, Jubiles High School.
32	242 307	terjee. Sri Narayan Pande Moti Lal Bijavargi,	Cawnpore, District School. Jaipur, Maharaja's Collegiate School.
34 35		Kesava Das Kali Prasonno Rai	Benares, Collegiate School. Lucknow, Queen's Auglo- Sanskrit High School.
36	12	Madan Mohan Pande Chaturvedi. S. Wakil Ahmad	Agra, Collegiate School.
	421	S. Wakii Anmad	Raipur, Government High School.
38	67	Dwarka Prasad	Aligarh, Government Dis- trict School.
40	$ \begin{cases} 233 \\ 152 \end{cases} $	Richamber Nath	Cawnpore, District School. Agra, Collegiate School. Bareilly, Government High School.
	217	Suraj Bali Prasad	Ghazipur, Victoria High
42	388	Lachhman Das	School. Meerut, Church Mission High School.
	34	Surendro Nath Vaishya	
4 4	308	Gobind Gangadhar Nati	
46	38 38	Rama Raj Pal Singh Romesh Chandra Dey	

SCHOOL FINAL EXAMINATION, 1902.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of Passed in School. Division.				
		Y. M.						
1	Baldeo Prasad	19-6	Vaish	Agra, Colle- II giate School.				
2	Bishamber Nath	16-3	Do.	Ditto 1				
3	Bishamber Nath Gupta.	18-0		Ditto I				
	Ohandi Proced	16.6	Do.	Ditto II				

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Nam Sch	e of P	assed Divisio	in n.
		Y.M.					
6	Ganpat Rai	16-10	Vaish	A	ate Sch	1001.	I
7	Ghulam Ali Jafry (Saiyid).	16-8	Muha m m dan.		Ditto	•••	II
8	Hari Ram	16-5	Batta	•••	Ditto	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	II
9	Ishtiaq Ali	18-0	Muha m m dan.		Ditto	•••	II
11	Jotee Parshad	17-5	Kayasth	•••	Ditto	•••	ı I
12	Madan Mohan Pandey (Chatur-	16-0			Ditto		I
	vedi).	000	17 1 11		Ditto		II
13	Madan Mohan Lall Bhatia.		Kshattrya				I
18	Rama Raj Pal Singh.	16 -6	Rajput		Ditto		11
19	Ram Narain	19-0	Thakur		Ditto		II
20	Sri Gopal	17-6	Brahman		Ditto		II
26	Charles Vinkat Rao,	18-0	Christian(John's	St.	11
					legi School.	8.00	
32	Lakshmi Narain	16-11	Vaishya	•••	Ditto	•••	II
34	Vaishya. Surendro Nath	17-3	Do.	•••	Ditto	•••	I
35	Vaishya. Saiyid Ashiq Ali Jafree.	15-1	1 Muhamn dan.		Ditto		II
37		. 19-2	Khattri	1	Agra,	Vi'c∙	II
91	Onotay Lat				toria H School	. 1g n	11
38	Ganga Prasad Dube.	17-7	Brahman		Ditto	•••	H
39	Govinda Prasad Kackar.	1 16-3	Khattri		Ditt		I
4	Bhup Sinha	. 16-6	Thakur	•••	Etav Dist School	rict	II
4	Prinds Ron Shakle	. 17-5	Brahman		Ditt	0	I
	5 Brinda Ban Shukla 6 Ganpat Rai Sak sena.				Ditt	o	
4	9 Madan Mohan Cha turvedi.	17-	5 Brahmar	a	Ditt		1
ĸ	O Pom Saran Saksens	. 18-4	Kayasth	•••	Ditt	o	П
, F	1 Shree Ram Misra	18-6	Brahman	1	Ditt	0	
ř	2 Ganga Prasad .	. 16-4	Bhargave	a	Mutt	ra,	Ií
					Dis Schoo	trict l.	
	3 Satish Chandra D	as 16-	4 Kayath	ı	Dit	to	, 11

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.		Name of Passe School. Divis	
		Y.M.				
55	Gauri Shankar	19-6	Brahman	- 24	Lashkar Victoria Collegiate School.	II
56	Jagat Narain Bhar- gava.	16-7	Bhargava	•••	Ditto	I
57	Madho Lakshman Desai.	17-10	Brahman .	••	Ditto	II
59	Muhammad Yunis, Mirza.	17-9	Muhamm dan.	a-	Ditto	ш
61	Raj Kumar Verma Jauharee.	16-8		•••	Ditto	I
62	Saiyid Alay Ali Nagavi.	16-3	Muha m m	a-	Ditto	I
64	Sri Lal Bias	17-0			Ajmer, Government College.	и
65	Ram Sharan Misra,	17-6	Ditto	•••	Nasirabad, Aided Can- tonment	I
67	Dwarka Prasad	19-5	Kayasth	•••	H. School. Aligarh, Govern- ment Dis- trict Schl.	
68	Dwarka Prasad Sikri.	17-4	Ditto	•••	Ditto	
70	Kundan Lal	19-2	Brahman	•••	Ditto	II
71 74	Lakhpat Rai Abdul Razzak, Saiyid.	16-9 18-0	Kayasth Muha m m dan.	a-	Ditto Aligarh, M. AO. Col-	III II
75 76	Ala-ud-din Ambay Prasada	16-4 18-8	Ditto Kayasth	•••	Ditto Ditto	II
78 79	Mathur. Kanhaiya Lal Jha, Muhammad Ismail Khan.	17-0 18-0	Brahman Muha m m dan.			
82	Bageshwari Dayal,	22-4		•••	Alla habad, A. P. Mission High School.	
85	Gopi Narain Mathur.	24-9	Ditto	•	Ditto	
86 87	Jagat Narain Lal Massey, E. L		Ditto Christia (N.).	 s n		

וו _י כד			N	ame of Passed	lin
Roll No.	Name of Candidate. A	lge.		chool. Divisio	
88 1		Y.M. 17-2	Christian A	Illahabad, A. P. Mission H. School.	111
89 92	Mukand, T. N Atalbebari Chatter- ji.		Ditto Brahman	Ditto Alla habad, Govern-	
*****				ment High School.	
93	Arthur E. Emerson,	16-5	Christian (N).	Ditto	III
95 100 102	Badri Prasad Hukum Singh Judah Simeon	16-0 16-0 18-5	Khattri	Ditto Ditto	
			(N.)	Ditto	1
104	Lakshmi Narayan Nagor.	17-ช	Brahman		
106	Muhammad Hadi	17-5	Muham m a- dan.	Ditto	11
107	Muhammad Shukr- ullah.	19-1	Ditto	Ditto	111
109	Nitya Nand Chat-	18-5	Brahman	Ditto	III
112	terji. Ramkishore	19 2	Kasaundhan,	Ditto	III
115	Shyam Sundarlal Tewari.	17-8	Brahman	Ditto	II
117		16-5	Muhamma- dan.	Ditto	II
118	S. Mohi-uddin Ahmad.	17-6		Ditto	III
123		16-8	Agarwala	. Allahabad Kayastha Pathshala	, I
124	Khirod Chandra Datt.	15-1	l Kayasth		II
128 127	Kismat Rai		Brahman	Ditto	
128 132	Ram Charan	. 20-1		Ditto . Almora, Ram	
104	l Chinta Mani Pant	, 16 (o Drauman	say Colle giate Schoo)-
134) Kshattrya	Ditto	. III
13			5 Vaish	Ditto Ditto Bareilly	
13			10 Ditto	. Ditto .	
13	9 K. Arjun Singh	. 19-	o Kanautrya	. Bareilly Governmen High School	t
14	6 Fanindra Natl Bose,	h 17-	8 Kayasth	K	<u>.</u> III

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of School.		
		Y.M.				
147	Hira Lal Vaish	16-5	Vaish		eilly, ernment aSchool.	I
148	Hulas Bai	21.5	Kayasth		itto	II
150	Jagat Narayan	17-5	Ďitto	D	itto	II
152	Jagannath Prasad		Vaish		itto	I
155	Jang Bahadur	22 3	Kayasth		itto	ĪĪ
156	Kanhaya Lal Varma,	16-5	Do.	τ.	itto	II
157	Lachman Prasad	16·1 21-3	Vaish Do.	m.		III
161 162	Parshadi Lal Raghuber Datt Barthwal.	19-5	Brahman		itto	ıii
166	Shiva Prasad Varma,	16-7	Kayasth	D	itto	II
169	Sri Ram		Vaish	D	itto	II
172	Braj Kishore	16-2	Kayasth		dabad,	II
					strict	
4 50		177.0	771	Sch		ш
173		17-6 19-0	Khattri	T)	itto itto	III
178 179	Manobar Das Mohammad Manzur,	21-6	Do. Muham m		itto	II
119	Monammad Manzur,	21-0	dan.	1 a- D	1000	
183	Ranchor Das	17-0	Brahman	D	itto	I
185	Shiva Nath Singh	16-9	Rajput		itto	III
186	Gobardhan Das	19-5	Kayasth	Ber	n a r e s, ngalitola gh School.	П
187	Surendra Nath Chat-	20-0	Brahman		itto	II.
-0.	terji.					
188	Umakant Pandey	17-9	Ditto		itto	II
189	Lakshmi Narayan	18-6	Khattri		n ares,	11
				Hir	ntral ndu Col- iate Schl.	
190	Prya Nath Banerji	17-4	Brahman	٧,	itto	* * *
191	Upendra Nath Mu- kerji.			I	Oitto	
192	Vishwa Nath Sinha,				itto	II
193	Darbar Sinha	18-0	Kshatriy	Lo: sio	nares, ndon Mis- n High hool.	
194	Dhanush Dhari Pan	de 18-0	0 Brahma		Ditto	II
196	The second secon	18-			Ditto	1I
197) Brahma		Ditto	ΪĪ
198	Naipal Chanda Mukerji.				Ditto	II.
200) Dhrub Kaj Sinha .	16-	0 Chhatri	Q	nares, ue e n's ollegiat e chool.	П

	송경하다 보는 이번 이 사람이는					
Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.			ed in ision.
		Y.M.				
201	Gokul Das	16 0	Agarwal	•••	Benares,	
					Queen's	
					Collegiate School.	,
	T S BT. LL The	17.0	Brahman		Ditto	II
202	Jotendro Nath Ba- nerji	11.0	Dramman	***	21000	
204	Kesava Das	16-0	Agarwal	•••	Ditto	. I
208	Raj Narain Sinha	17 0	Brahman	•••	Ditto	. II
209	Rudra Prasad	18-0	Kayasth		Ditto	. 11
213 _*	Siva Prasad	16-4	Ditto	•••	Ghazipur,	
					Mission	
		100		è.	H. School	
217	Suraj Bali Prasad	16-6	Sonar	(Shazipur,	
	물레 주의 기계				Victoria	
		10.0	TT 1 %		H. School	
219	Saraswati Prasad	18-3	Kayasth	•••	Mirza pur	7
					L. M. High School.	•
	n	10.0	Ditto		Cawnpo re	. II
220	Bijoy Basanta Bose	18-0	D1000	•••	Chris	,
					Church C	
					Echool.	•
991	Bisheshwar Dayal Sri	- 16-1	Ditto		Ditto	. II
221	Vastava.	- 10 -		•••		
224	Har Mohan Lal	16-0	Ditto		Ditto	. II
227	Maharaj Kishore	16-0	Khattri	•••	Ditto	. II
~~~	Tandan.	15 11	Varroath		Cawnpo r	. I
233	Bhagwati Prasad	10-11	Kayasth	• • • •	Distric	
					School.	·
234	Hazari Lal	23-4	Ditto	•••	Ditto	. 11
236					Ditto	
กอง	Chak					
237	Misri Lal Sukla	20-0	Ditto		Ditto	. II
238			Kayasth		Ditto	. 11
239		184	Khattri	***	Ditto	
240		- 15 11	Kayasth	•••	Ditto	. I
242	Sri Narayan Pande	e 16-10	Brahman			., I
244		16-6	Kayasth		Jhansi	
					MacDon	
					nell Hig	h
			36.1		School.	
246		17-3		•••	Ditto	
247	Madan Mohan Beas	19-5				II
248	Mohan Lal Misra	. 20-11	Ditto	•••		III III
249		i 18-5	Ditto	•••		1000000
250					••••	
254		100		•••	TO: A.E.	II
258	3 Jairam Das	, TO-0	Tron A month	***	- LUO .	· · · · · ·

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.			Passeo Divisi	
		Y.M.					
261	Ambika Prasad	16-3	Kayasth	•••	Fyzaba Collegia School.	ad, te	I
262 264	Anant Prakash Brij Kumar	17-6 19-5	Khattri Kayasth	•••	Ditto Ditto		II II
265	Brij Mohan Lal	16-6	Ditto	***	Ditto	•••	II
267	Hatim Ali	16-5	Muhamn dan.	na-	Ditto	•••	İİ
271	Nageshar Prasad Tandan.	16-0	Khattri	•••	Ditto	•••	II
273	Naubat Rae	20-0	Kayasth		Ditto		III
275	Sarju Ram Travedi	22-6	Brahman		Ditto		II
276	Satish Chandra Chatterjee.		Ditto	•••	Ditto	•••	II
278	Shiam Behari Misra,		Ditto		Ditto		II
280	Wahid-ul-Husain	16-10	Muhamr dan.	ua-	Ditto	•••	II
283	Bhagawant Das	17-0	Saithwar	•••	Gorakhp Jubilee		п
284	Ganga Dayal Lall	17-11	Wares of h		School.		
285	T1 * 1 T 1	16-11		***	Ditto	•••	I
287	Warning Day	19-11	Agarwal	•••	Dirto		Ĩ
288	Raghu Nath Prasad		Ditto	•••	Ditio	•••	II
289	Wajahat Husain	16-9 17-0	Kayasth Muhamma	 a	Ditto Ditto		II II
007			dan.				
291	Benayak Prasad	17.0	Kayasth	•••	Gorakh		11
					St. Andr		
222		7			Collegia		
292	Ernest Christopher Singha.	17-0	Christian (				I
293	Muhammad Ashfaq	16-3	Muham m dan.	a-	Ditto		II
294	Muhammad Sami	18-0	Ditto	• • •	Ditto		II
295	Ram Bilas	16-7	Lohar		Ditto		I
298	Ajodhya Prasad	16-0	Brahman				
	Guru.				abad, Go		•
					ment .	High	
299	Bali Ram	18-2	Khattri		Ditto		III
301	Jugal Kishore Dixit	17-1	Brahman		Ditto		I
304	Pushkerlal Bhatta	18-9	Ditto		Ditto		
305	Govind Gangadhar	18-0	Dicto			Ma-	
500	Natu.		2,100	•••	haraja's	Col-	
00-		10.10	<b></b>		ligate S		
306	Mathuralal Agar- wal.	16-10	Vaish	•••	Ditto	·	1
307		18-0	Ditto	219	Ditto		I

Roll No.	Name of Candidate, A	ge.	Caste.		Name I of School, D	Passe in	
110.		Y.M.			School, D	1 1 131	OII.
309	Harnarayan Dube	18-3	Brahman		Jubbul p t Anjum Islamia School.	a n	III
313	Ambica Prasad Kayasth	19-6	Kayasth		fubb u l p i Church H. School	M.	II
320	Manneo Lal	18-6	Ditto		Ditto		II
324	Seeta Ram	16-9	Kalar	***	Disto	•••	11
326	Sheo Prasad Gargava	17-3	Brahman	•••	Ditto	• • •	II
332	Chhotay Lal	18-0	Ditto		Jubbu lp		111
	Tiwaci.				Hitcar		
					Sabha H	igh	
					School.		
333	Har Prasad Avasti	17-0	Ditto	••••	Ditto	***	III
<b>3</b> 35	Krishna Narayan Dubey.	20-0	Ditto	•••	Ditto	•••	II
342	Ram Krishna Gangashankar.	19-4	Ditto	•••	Ditto	•••	111
344	Dube. Shamsher Bahadur	16-0	Kayasth	•	Ditto	•••	III
350	Verma. Ernest Theophilus Frey,	20-0	Christian	(E.)	Luckno Christi Collegia School.	a n	II
0.50		100	Ditto	IN	Lucknow,	C	II
352		18-0			M. High	S.	111
353		18-5	Ditto	(N)			111
354	Narendra Nath Sinha.	17-10	•		Ditto	•••	
355	R. T Das	18-4	Christian		6 1 1 21 1.		
356	Bishambar Dayal Srivastava.	16-0	Kayasth	•••	Luckno Jubilee School.	H.	Ш
358	Deo Narain	19.0	Brahman	٠	Ditto	•••	H
359		17-0	Ditto	• ••	Ditto	•••	I
362		16-0	Bhargav	a	Ditto	•••	II
364		17-0	Muham:	ma-	Ditto	•••	п
365		17-0	Brahman	ı	Ditto	***	H
366		21-0	Muham i dan.	ma-	Ditto	•••	11
368	Bam Charan Lal	18-0			Ditto	•••	lI

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Nan Scl		assed Divisi	
		Y.M.					
373	Suresh Chandra Mukerji.	17-0	Brahman	***	Lucknow lee H School.		II
374 375	Uma Shunker Amulya Chandra Datt.	17-0 17-6	Kayasth Ditto	***	Do. Luckn Quee AS. I	n 's	II
376	Ausan Das Muker- ji.	16-2	Brahman	•••	School. Ditto		11
379 382 383	Hari Dass Roy Kali Prasonno Rai Muhammad Eshaq		Kayasth Vaidya Muhamr dan	***	Ditto Ditto Ditto		II II
385	Romesh Chandra Dev.	18-0	Kayasth	. 4 124	Ditto	***	I
<b>3</b> 88	Lachman Das	17-9	Vaish	•••	Meerut C Mission School.		I
390	Pyare Lal	17-2	Rajput	•	Ditto		II
391	Ram Rich Pal	16-5	Vaish	• • • •	Ditto	•••	ΪΪ
392	Sukh Darshan Lal	18-3	Do.	•••	Ditto	***	II
393	Ugra Sain	19-6	Do.		Ditto	•••	1
396	Brij Lal	16-0	Brahman		Meerut Co		II
400	Ganga Ram	16-0	Vaish	***	Ditto		$\mathbf{II}$
401	Gur Saran Lall	16-0	Kayasth	•••	Ditto		$\mathbf{II}$
402	Ishwari Prasad Verma.	18.0	Ditto	.020	Ditto	•••	III
404	Kailash Chandra	16-0	Vaish	944		***	I
407	Prabhu Saran	18-0	Do.	***	Ditto	***	ΪΪ
409	Sri Dhar Prasada	18.0	Do.	•••	Ditto	G	II
416	Ghanshiam Singh	16-1	Agarwala	***	Raipur,		II
	Gupt.				ernment School.	ngn	
410	Mr. anat Cahai	17.0	Kayasth		Ditto		II
418	Moorat Sahai Sheocharanlal Upa-	16.7	Kalar	***	Ditto	•••	II.
420	sisao.	10.8	Raiai	•••	DIOO	•••	1.1.
421	S. Wakil Ahmad	17-9	Muhamma	dan	Ditto	•••	I
424	Bhawani Prasad	17-8	Brahman		Saugor,	High	$\mathbf{II}$
	Kosakia.				School.		
426	Chhoteylal Sandal	16.7	Ditto		$\mathbf{Ditto}$	•••	Π
427	Durga Shankar Mehta.	16-3	Ditto	•••	Ditto	•••	П
429	Jhalkan Mishr	17.2	Ditto		Ditto		ΙĪ
430	Kalicharan Kanhya-	16-8	Ditto		Ditto	•••	II
435	lall Tiwari. Nathu Ram Murotiya	18-6	Ditto	•••	Ditto	***	H

# ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1902.

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

			in Oraer of .	Mer	· · ·
in	mber order Merit		Name of Candidate.		Name of Institution.
	1	106	Madhava Sadashiy Bhagwat.		Lashkar, Victoria Collegi- ate School.
	2	802	Ram Chandra Gupta	***	Jaipur, Maharaja's Collegiate School.
	3	389 627	Shree Kishan Joshi Muhammad Sulaiman	6.04 6.86	Almora, Ramsay College. Jaunpur, C. M. High
	4	801	Ram Chandra Ana		School. Jaipur, Maharaja's Col-
	•		Kshirsagar.		legiate school. Almora, Kamsay College.
	6	388	Hari Ram Joshi	• • •	Sikandrabad, A. V. High
	7	<b>7</b> 8	Durga Prasad	•••	School.
	8	102	Bhagwan Din	•••	Lashkar, Victoria Collegi- ate School.
	9	825	Shalig Ram	***	Hoshangabad, Govern- ment High School.
	101	661	Mata Badal Singh		Sultanpur District School.
	10 {	761	Tirath Raj Mani Tri	pa-	Gorakhpur, Jubilee High School.
	12	310	Kushum Kumari Roy	7	Allahabad, Jumna Girls' High School.
	13	837	Gopal Balvant Atre	•:•	Ujjain, Madhava College.
	14	12	Mahomed Zahur Jaf	ari-	Agra College.
		450	el Zanabi (Saiyid.)		Budaun, District School.
	15	450		•••	Agra College,
	16 17	18 <b>492</b>			Rampur, State High School.
	18	89	Sham Behari Lal		Alwar, High School.
	19	83			Sikandrabad, A. V. High School.
	19	1144	Anandi Sahai		Meernt, Collegiate School.
	21	648		•••	
	22	137	Chandra Kishore, Mo	ehra,	, Ajmer, Government College.
	23	874	Narmada Prasad, yasth.	Ka-	Jabalpur, C. M. High
	24	112			Sitapur, District School.
	25	25			Allahahad Government
					High boncon



Number in order of Merit	Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of Institution.
26 1	96	Shambu Narayan Srivas- tava.	Bijnor, District School.
27 {	432	Triloki Chandra	Bareilly, Government High School.
	606	Sribhagvat Prasad	Ghazipur, Mission High School.
	383 123	Rudra Datt Tiwari Gur Dayal Srivastava	Almora, District School. Sitapur, District School.
or i		Pyare Lal Gupta	Muzaffarnagar, District High School.
32	249	Said-ud-din	Allahabad, Government High School.
	1207	Beni Prasada Bhatnagor	Muzaffarnagar, District
34 35	344 797	Uma Shankar Lal Mahabir Prasad Sharma.	Mirzapur, District School. Jaipur, Maharaja's Col- legiate School.
(	274	Ramdass Kowar	Aliahabad, Anglo-Bengali School.
36 {	386 791	Deokinandan Karnatak. Bhaskar Kashinath	Almora, Ramsay College. Jaipur, Maharaja's Col-
39	278	Ghare. Satyendro Nath Bose	legiate School.  Allahabad, Anglo-Bengali School.
40	82	Nand Kishore	Sikandrabad, A. V. High School.
41 {	46 57	Balkrishna Saraswat Har Narain Varma	Etawah, District School.  Mainpuri, Mission High School.
43	984	Shiva Chandra Misra	Lucknow, Jubilee High School.
(	364	Franklyn Bourne Murphy.	Smith institute.
44 <	631	Theodore	Jaunpur, C. M. High School
	821	Krishna Rao Chandore- ker.	ment High School.
j	928	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Khandwa, High School.
48	311		Allahabad, C. A. V. High School.
49 {	$\frac{202}{420}$		Bareilly, Government High School.
(	592 265		Ballia, District School.
52 {	1167	Niaz Muhammad	Manual (Inllagiate School

Number in order of Merit	No		Name of Institution.
	183	Joshi Gopinath Sarma	Jodhpur, Darbar High School.
54 {	585	Jai Roy Mal	Azamgarh, National High School.
	920	Vishwanath NarayanDeo.	
(	$\frac{554}{572}$	Batuk Sinha	Benares, Collegiate School.
	582	Uma Shankar Trivedi Shyam Sarup	Ditto. Azamgarh, C. M. High School.
57	614	Mahtab Rai	Ghazipur, Victoria High School.
	822	Muhammad Amir Khan,	Hoshangabad, Govern- ment High School.
	895	Damodar Ramchandra Mohriker.	Jabalpur, Hitkarni Sabha High School.
Ì	49	Kanhaya Lal Gulahre	Etawah, District High School.
	205	Amir-ud-din	Aligarh, M. AO. College.
63 {	550	Raj Mohan Prasad	Benares, London Mission High School.
	617	Tarak Prasanno Mozum- dar.	Ghazipur, Victoria High School.
```	23	Bhola Nath (alias) Putti Lal.	Agra, St. John's Collegiate School.
67	673 926	Raj Narayan, Khattri	Cawnpore, District School
1	935		Khandwa, High School.
71	745	Manak Chand Keshosa.	Ditto.
. 17	41	Lakshmi Narayan	Fyzabad, Collegiate School.
72 }		Ganga Sahai	Bulandshahr, District School.
C	186	Man Mull Brahmwar	High School.
S. 1	14	Peare Lal	Agra College.
74	108	Ram Narain Varma Johari.	Lashkar, Victoria Collegiate School.
	109	Ram Chandra Ganesh Agashe.	Ditto.
P17	800	Phul Chand Kasliwal	Jaipur, Maharaja's Collegiate School.
77 {	914	Ram Narayan, Kayasth.	Jabalpur, Hitkarni Sabha High School.
(	51	Seraj-ud-din Ahmad	Etawah, District School.
79 {	775	Tajammul Husain	Gorakhpur, St. Andrew's Collegiate School.
. [	817	Ganga Prasad, Kayasth.	Hoshangabad Government High School.
			84 ×0110011

Number in order of Merit	MOI		Name of Institution.
82 {		Gharparev.	Ajmer, Government College
į		Bishaswar Nath Sukul	Allahabad, C. A. V. High School.
	591	Sudhakar Upadhya	Azamgarh, National High School.
84 {	971	Hasan.	School.
	1376 8	Lal Bahadur Srivastava. Gopala Prasada Bhargava.	Private Candidate.
87	304		Allahabad, Kayasth Pathshala.
	378 568 1022	Prem Narain Sukhsena.	Almora, District School. Benares, Collegiate School.
		4.0	10g0.

### ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1902. SCHOOL CANDIDATES.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age. Y. M.	Caste.	Col	ame of lege or chool.	Passed Divisi	
7	Azmat-ul-lah	18-0	Muhamma		A Oo 1	1	TT
			Muhamma			uege,	ΪΪ
Ð	Babu Lal Tikkey (Pandit).	17-2	Brahman	****	Ditto		II
4	Baij Nath Prasad	18-0	Kayasth	•••	Ditto	• •	11
, E	Varma.	15 A	Watch		D:44-		11
ีย	Bhagwati Prasada	17-0	Vaish	***	Ditto	•••	11
6	Agarwal. Bhagwati Prasad	17-5	Kayasth		Ditto		II
· U	Varma.	11-9	Kayasun	•••	10100	•••	11
Q	Gopala Prasada	18-5	Bhargava		Ditto		1
	Bhargava.	10-0	Duargava	•••	171000	4 07	-
9	Har Narayan	19-8	Kayasth		Ditto	• • • •	11
	Janki Prasada	17-0	Ditto	•••	Ditto		ÎÎ
	Kalka Sahai	18-0	Ditto		Ditto		ıΪΪ
	Mahomed Zahur	16-2	Muhamma		Ditto	***	Ĩ
1.44	Jafari-el Zanabi	10-2	J. C. Halling	- CULL	20100	•	
	(Syed),						
13	Mukand Behari	16-3	Kayasth		Ditto		II
	Peare Lal	18-1	Vaish	•••	Ditto	•••	ī
	Ram Dayal Singh		Kayasth	***	Ditto		- 11
	Ram Gopal Dube		Brahman		Ditto		II
	Reoti Prasada	19-2	Jaini	•••	Ditto	*	ĩ
	Though Timburge W.			•••		•••	-

			37.		Callaga	Passad	in
Roll No.	Name of Candidate	Age.	Caste. Na	or Sc	College hool.	Divisi	on.
		Y. M.					
19	Shive Ram Nagar	16-2	Brahman	4	Agra Coll	lege,	11
90.7	(J.) Tej Datta Mohrania	16.0	Ditto	•••	Ditto		II II
21	Amarendra Nath	16-3	Kayasth	•••	Agra, John's	St.	TT
	Bose.		•		legi		
					School		
-	D. J. T. J. Lean	16-2	Vaish	414	Ditto	***	III
	Bankey Lal Agar- wal.				Ditto		I
23	Bhola Nath (alias	) 17-5	Kayasth	•••	10100	•••	
25	Putti Lal. Mohan Kisha	n 16-7	Brahman		Ditto		11
27	Pachori. Nagendra Natl	h 17-5	Ditto	•••	Ditto		II
60	Bhattacharya. Narain Das Baner	ii 17.1	Ditto		Ditto	•••	11
28 29	Shaikh Khwaji	a 17-4	Muhamm	adan	Ditto	• • •	III
20	Bakhsh.				4 Y	7into-	III
30	Abdul Gafur Kha	n 17-9	Ditto	***		Victo- High	111
					Schoo		
32	Bhagwant Kishor	e 17-0	Khattri	44:	Ditto	•••	II
	Bajel.				Ditto		11
36	Mahenda Kuma Chaudhri.	r 17-10					
37		. 17-3	Muhamm	adan	Bulands	hahr,	II
0,					Dist	100	
			_		Schoo		II
39		ma 21-5	Jat	•••	Ditto Ditto	•••	III
40	Behari Lal Sharn		Brahmar Khattri	1	Ditto	•••	Ī
41		19-4 na 21-8		•••	Ditto	•••	II
42		n 17-9	Vaish	•••	Ditto	•••	II
44	(Secundus).	П 11-0	•				
45		. 19-0	Muhamn	adan	Etaw*h	, Dis-	II
						chool.	
46	Balkrishna Sara wat.	s- 19-6	Brahmar	1	Ditto	•••	I
47		18-9	Ditto		Ditto		III
48			Ditto	• • • •	Ditto	***	II
49	Misra. Kanhaiya Lal Gu	ıl- 16-6	Bania	•	Ditto	•••	1
	ahre.	00.0	Mile a lease		Ditto		п
5(	Varma.		Thakur	•••			
5		in 20-4	Muhami	nadar	ı Ditto	)	1
	Ahmad.						

Dall				1	Name of	Passe	1
No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	C	ollege or	in	
110.					School.	Divisio	on,
		Y. M.				*	
<b>52</b>	Shaukat Husain	17-11	Muhammad	lan	Etawah, trict Sc		П
54	Bansi Dhar Misra	16-3	Chaturved	i			II
-	200201 20001 2001				Missi		
					High So		
57	Har Narain Verma	17-10	Kayasth	•••	Ditto		I
64	Beni Prasad	18-2	Chaturved	i	Muttra,		II
					trict S	chool	
66	Gopal Krishen Gupta.	17-10	Vaish	***	Ditto	***	II
68	Hera Lal Johri	19.5	Kayasth	•••	Ditto		II
69	Mohan Lal	18-2	Brahman	•••	Ditto	•••	II
70	Pramada Charan Sanyal.	16-3	Ditto	•••	Ditto	•••	III
71	Raj Kumar Singh	20-4	Rajput	***	Ditto	•••	III
$7\overline{2}$	Raj Narain Mathur	19-9	Kayasth	•••	Ditto	4+4	ĪΠ
75	Shankar Lal	17-5	Brahman		Ditto	•••	$\mathbf{II}$
76		16-9	Khattri		Ditto	5.64	III
	dan.						
78	Durga Prasad	20-1	Vaish	***	Sikandr		· I
	. •				A. V.		
					Schoo	1.	-
	Dwarka Prasad	17-0	Kayasth		Ditto	•••	II
	Nityanand Sarup,	16-1	Ditto		Ditto	•••	III
	Nand Kishore	19-8	Vaish	***	Ditro	•••	Ī
	Nawal Singh	16-0	Rajput	•••	Ditto	•••	I
85	Satchidanand	18.8	Brahman	•••	Ditto	•••	II
-02	Prasad.	160	Varranth		Alwar	Ui ah	III
86	Brij Mohan Lal	16-0	Kayasth	•••	School		111
07	Dandit Amon Noth	17-5	Brahman		Ditto		II
87	Pandit Amar Nath Ghasoo.	11.0	Dianman	•••	D1000	***	
89	Sham Behari Lal	16-0	Kayasth	•••	Ditto		Ī
90	Sri Lal Baraith	19.0	Baraith	•••	Ditto	•••	II
92	Zafar Ahsan	17-3	Muhamma			•••	II
98	Saiyed Ibnay Hasan	18-6	Ditto	•••	Bhar a t		III
	Rizvi.				Sadar		
	~	100	D:44.		School		II
	Saiyed Zahid Hasan Jafri.		Ditto	•••	Ditto	•••	
101	Bhouru Lall Chaub	e <b>25-0</b>	Brahman	•••	Karauli		III
-					hara		
					High		
102	Bhagwan Din	16-2	Ditto	•••			
	. 🔻					ollegi	•
		4 Pr ^	TO:		ate Sc		**
104	Gangadhar Sakha	17-0	Ditto	•••	Ditte	3	11
	Ram.						

						_
Roll Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.		Name of College or School.	in	
	Y. M.					
106 Madhaya Sadashiya Bhagwat,		Brahman	***	Lashkar, toria Co ate Scho	llegi-	I
107 Purushotam Ram Chandra Pendsey.	19-5	Ditto	•••	Ditto		п
108 Ram Narain Verma Johari.	16-4	Kayasth	•••	Ditto	••;	1
109 Ram Chandra Ganesh Agashe.	18-8	Brahman	•••	Ditto	***	Ι
110 Abdul ziz Osmani	18-0	Muhamma	dan	Morar, E School.	ligh	II
112 Gulam Md. Rasool	20-1	Ditto		Ditto		11
114 Raj Nath Sinha				Ditto		II
118 Devi Das Tandan	16-11	Ditto	•••	Ajmer, A. V.	D. A.	II
100 Cowing Chanden	16.2	Duch		School.		11
120 Govind Chundra 121 Govind Lall		Brahman		Ditto	***	II
		Vaish	•••	Ditto		ıİİ
123 Pearey Lal Bhargava.	16-6	Bhargava	•	Ditto	•••	111
124 Ram Rich Pal Shukla.	17-2	Brahman	•••	Ditto	***	III
126 Trimbak Ganesh Mahendale.	20-0	Ditto	•••	Ditto	***	III
127 Tulsi Das Roy	16.6	Ditto		Ditto	***	II
128 Abdul Kadir	17.0	Muhamma	adar	a Ajmer,	Go⊽∽	II
				ernm		
				College		
130 Babu Lal Mathur	17-0	Kayasth	•••	T) ++0		II
131 Bala Pershad	. 16-6	Brahman			•••	11
132 Pandit Brij Nandar		Ditto	•••	D:44a		11
Lal.			•••			
133 Bejay Narain	21.0	Kayasth		Ditto	•••	H
135 Kothari Chaman La	1 19-0	Oswal	•••	Ditto	***	111
Amichand.						
136 Cuverjee Jahangir- jee Tarapurwala	- 18-0	Parsee	•••	Ditto	•••	11
137 Chandra Kishore Mehra.		Khattri	***	. Ditto	***	I
138 Dhunrup Mal	19-0	$\mathbf{J}$ ain		Ditto		III
141 Ganges Govind	16.0	Brahman		Ditto	***	II
Pandit.		_	•••			-
142 Jamshedi		Parsee		Ditto		III
143 John Richard		Christian	(N)		***	II
149 Milap Chund	1 16-0	Oswal	•••	. Ditto	***	III
Kothari. 151 Nanak Chand Shoo kal.	- 17-0	Brahman	٠.,	Ditto	•••	III

Roll No.	Name of Ca	ndidate.	Age.	Caste.	Co	ame of llege or chool.	Passed Di <b>v</b> isi	
			Y.M.			511001.		
152	Panna Lal		17-0	Kayasth	A	ijmer, ern m	Gov-	II
						College		
153	Prabhakar Bapet.	Govind	16-0	Brahman	•••	Ditto	•	ΙΪ
155	Roop Narai	n	16-0	Kahttri		Ditto	***	II
156	Sahas Kara	n Sarda	17-0	Maheshwa	ri	Ditto	***	II
157	Solomon Da	avid	17-0	Christian (	N).	Ditto		II
158	Shiva Daya	ıl	16-0	Mahajan`	•••	Ditto	•••	II
	Vishnu Gan Gharpur	nga Dhar	16-0	Brahman	•••	Ditto	***	1
162	Kishen Lal		19-2	Ditto	•••	Beawar, sion H		III
		_ ~.	<b>#0.0</b>	35 .		School.		
	Muhammad him.			Muhamm		Ditto	•••	11
165	Chhatter S	ingh	17-0	Brahman	•••	Bikanir, bar H		II
						School.		
166	Khem Char	ıd	16-10	Oswal		Ditto		II
167	Lachhman	Singh	17-0	Ahir		Ditto		11
168	Udey Lal	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		Brahman		Ditto	•••	II.
	Moti Lal		19-0	Ditto	•••	Bundi, I	Iaha-	III
						raja's E School	ligh	
174	Krishna D	eva Shar-	16-3	Ditto	•••	Kotah,	Maha-	II
	ma.					rao's E School	ligh	
178	Chatter S	ingh	20-10	Rajput	•••	Kotah, I School		II
179	Onar Sing	h	. 19-10	Ditto		Ditto	•••	III
180	Shanker S	ingh		Ditto		Ditto	***	II
181	Zorawar S	ingh	, 17-3	Ditto	•••	Ditto	• •••	П
183	Joshy Gor	inath Sar	- 18-0	Brahmar		Jodhy	ore,	I
- 77	ma.					Darba School	r High	* :
186	Man Mul	l Brahm	- 17-0	Khattri	•••	Nasira		I.
100	war.				•••		nment	
							School.	
187	Moolchan	d Garg	. 17-0	Vaish	•••	Ditte		II
	Mohamed					Udai		II
100	, THOHUMOA	20249					r, Maha	3-
						rana's		
			•			Schoo		
189	Murli Dh	ar Bharg	a- 17-0	) Brahma	n	T):44		III
101	) Nawal Si	ngh Meh	ta. 16-	ll Oswal		. Ditt	· · · ·	Ш
19	Raghnath Khabya	ı Sing	h 18-7	Ditto	•••	TD://		TIT

	768 LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1902.
	Roll Name of Candidate. Age. Caste. Name of College or Division.
	Y.M.  192 Sindhu Lal Bhatta-  charya.  16-2 Brahman U daipur, III  Mewar Ma- h a r an n's
	High School.  193 Chandu Lal 17.7 Jain Saharanpur, II District School.
	195 Har Prasad Sherma 17-1 Brahman Ditto III
	196 Liakat Husain 17-5 Muhammadan Ditto II 198 Mohammad Fazal- 16-1 Ditto Ditto II ur-Rahman.
	201 Shiam Lal Mehta 16-1 Kshattriya Ditto II 202 Ahmad Husain, 16-0 Muhammadan Aligarh, MA. I Syed. O. College.
	Syed. O. College. 205 Amir-ud-din 19.6 Ditto Ditto I
	207 Gulam Husain, Syed 16-4 Dirto Dirto III
	210 Ibrahim Peg 16.8 Ditto Ditto III 212 Jamil Ahmad 20-5 Ditto Ditto II
-1400	212 Jamil Almad 20-5 Ditto Ditto II 213 Muhammad Ali Shah 16-0 Ditto Ditto II
	214 Monzzam Ali 18-0 Ditto Ditto II
	216 Rajendro Kumar 16.6 Brahman Ditto III Bhattacharji.
119011	217 Suresh Kumar 16-0 Ditto Ditto II
V ( / W ( ) - 1 / 1 / 1 / 1 / 1	218 Sarat Coomar Sircar 16-4 Kayasth Ditto II
	219 Shah Zamir Alam 16-8 Muhammadan Ditto II 222 Wahid-ud-din Hai- 17-0 Ditto Ditto II der.
14.01	223 Yaqub Ali Beg 18-0 Ditto Ditto III
	226 Mumtaz Hosain 18-10 Ditto Etawah, Isla- III mia High School.
(2) 1 1	227 Ram Sahay 17-7 Kayasth Ditto III
	228 Amjad Ali 19-6 Muhammadan Allah a b a d, III Government High School.
	230 Dasrathi Saran Misra 20-5 Brahman Ditto II
	231 Dinkar Bhaskar Sane 21-1 Ditto Ditto III
	233 Indra Narayan 21-1 Khattri Ditto III
	234 Jitendranath Bose., 16-6 Kayasth Ditto II 236 Mathura Prasad 20-2 Ditto litto II
	236 Mathura Prasad 20-2 Ditto Fitto II 237 Mukhtar hmad 16-0 Muhammadan Ditto II
	238 Muhammad Abdul- 23-11 Ditto Ditto III
	242 Muhammad Wajib 18-4 Ditto Ditto III
	243 Muhammad Zafar 17-6 Ditto Ditto II 244 Nurul Husun Khan 20-5 Ditto Ditto III
	244 Nurul Husun Khan 20-5 Ditto Ditto III 245 Naunihal Singh 20-2 Thakur Ditto II
	246 Qurban Ahmad 20-4 Muhammadan Ditto II
	249 Said-ud-din 17-10 Ditto Ditto I

Roll Name of Candidate.	. Age.	Caste.	Colle		sed i	
	Y.M.					
250 Sarju Pershad	22-9	Kayasth		ahaba Governme H. School	nt	11
050 Catro Name Tooki	18-1	Brahman				1
252 Satya Nand Joshi			· · ·			ΠĨ
253 Siraj-ud-din Ahmad Adhami.		Muhamma	nsor			
256 Zafar Hasan	18-6	Ditto	•••		• • •	II
260 Bibhutiranjan	16-0	Brahman	All	ahaba	d,	11
Sanyal.			A	nglo-Be n	-	
canyan.				ali School		
COT William Board	160	Vorrenth	ద్.			1
265 Kripamaya Basu		Kayasth	•••		• • •	ΙĪ
266 Krishna Chunde:	r 16-0	Brahman	•••	Ditto	•••	7.7
Mukerjee.						
268 Monish Chunde	r 16-0	Ditto	•••	Ditto	•••	III
Ganguli.	h 16-0	Kayasth		Ditto	•••	II
272 Fromotha Natl			•••			
274 Ramdass Kowar	16-4	Satgope	•••	Ditto	•••	I
275 Sanat Kumar Mu	ı- 16-6	Brahman		Ditto		III
kerji.						
	ı- 16·0	Ditto		Ditto	•••	$\mathbf{II}$
276 Sarat Chunder Mu	f- TO-0	Diono	•••	Divio	•••	
kerji.				70. T		III
277 Satkori Mukerji	16-2	Ditto		Ditto		
278 Satyendro Nath Bo	se 16-0	Kayasth	***	Ditto		1
279 Sisir Kumar Chat	- 17-0	Brahman		Ditto		III
terji.	., 17-0	Kayasth		Ditto		II
280 Sita Ram Ghose .						îî
283 Tara Prosonno Mu	1- 16-8	Brahmar	1	Ditto	•••	11
kerji.						***
291 Hardeo Behari .	. 20.4	Kayasth	A	llahaba	ıd,	III
				Kayas	t h	
				Pathshall		
OOG TI I THE TOTAL	19-7	Ditto		Ditto	• • •	III
296 Kamlapat Pratap			***			īī
300 Raghunath Sahai	17-3		•••	Ditto	•••	Ï
304 Shivanarain Math	ur 15-1		• • • •	Ditto	•••	
	17-4	l Ditto	•••	Ditto	•••	II
306 Surendra Nath Ch			n	Ditto	***	II
terji.	10.5	Vorzosth		Ditto		$\mathbf{II}$
307 Tin Kauri Dey	19-5	3 Kayasth	 - /NT \ A	110 50 50	a	ΪĨ
309 Cecilia Chhote La	1, 19-3	Unristial	υ (14·) τ	llaha ba	· u.,	
Miss.				Jum	L di	
				Girls' H	ugn	
				School.		10.0
310 Kushum Kuma	ri 16-1	11 Ditto		Ditto		I
Der Miss						
Roy, Miss.	17	1 Tabett	mi rra	Allah a b	a. đ	1
311 Beni Prasad	17-	TENERAL T	riya	O A 37	₩.,	
				C.A. V.	mig	. A
				School.		
312 Bishashwar Na	th 16-	5 Brahma	an	Ditto	700	I
Sukul.	'					
Dukun						

Roll Name of Candidate.	Age	Caste N	ame	of College	Passe	ed in
No. Italie of Candidate,		Cubic.	or	School.	Divi	sion.
	Y.M.					
314 Nanak Chand	17-5	Khattri	***	Allahab		III
				C. A. V School.	. н.	
315 Shaukat Rai	16-8	Kayasth	***	TY:		11
325 Narain Das	18.0	Agarwala		Allah a b a	d.	îî
		9		A. P. M		
					igh	
200 Daioman Wath Da	100	Dunkan		School.		7.7
328 Rajendra Nath Ba- nerji.			•••			II
329 Sham Bahadur Roy	18.6	Kayasth				111
336 Dukkhi Lal	21-5	Bania	•••	Mirzapur,	Dis-	11
				trict Sch	1001.	
337 Kailash Chandra	16-4	Agarwal		Ditto		H
338 Kunj Bihari Lal	16-3	Kayasth	•••	~ .		III
339 Manmath Nath	16-9	Brahman		Ditto		II
Bhattacharya.	7 17 0			20.00		
341 Priya Lal Upadhya.	$17-6 \\ 20-5$	Ditto	•••	Ditto		II III
342 Ram Saran Das 343 Ram Badan	$20.5 \\ 23.1$	Bhargava Bania	•••	Ditto Ditto	•••	III
344 Uma Shankar Lal				70	•••	I
345 Beni Bahadur Varma				Fatehp		11
				Distri	. c t	
: [발발경기 : [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1]				School.		
346 Inayet Husain		Muhamma			•••	II
347 Inayet-ul-lah 348 Manohar Lal	$\frac{16.3}{20.7}$	Ditto Kachhi	***	Ditto Ditto	***	II II
348 Manohar Lal 349 Nawal Kishore			•••		•••	Ш
353 Shiva Narain Lal			•••	TO ***	•••	ΪΪ
357 Khurshed Ali	23-5	Muhamma	adan	Partabga	rh,	11
				District Scl	hool.	
358 Mahabir Prasada						III
359 Mata Badal				Ditto	•••	III
361 Obaidul Karim 362 Sardar Khan	^ =	Muhamma Ditto	idan 	Ditto Ditto	•••	II1 II
363 Tirbeni Prasada				Ditto	•••	111
364 Franklyn Bourne			(B.)	Mussoon	ie.	Ĩ
Murphy			` ′	Phi la n	der	
					in-	
266 Can Dugged Mahan	15 77	T23443		stitute.	٠,	***
366 Gur Prasad Mehra	15-11	Khattri	•••	Sutna, Ve	nket	111
367 Pandurang Govind	18-1	Brahman	٠.,	Ditto		ш
Naphde. 369 Benarsi Das Chater-	16-2	Ditto		Romah Da	nho-	TT
vedy.	10-0	טונייענ	•••	Rewah, Da High Scho	roar	11
370 Guru Saran Sinha	16-1	Kshattriy	7a	Ditto		III
371 Har Darshan Sinha	16-6	Ditto		Ditto	•••	îî
375 Ram Bishal Dube	16-9	Brahman	***	Ditto	444	111



Pall	Name of Passed in College or Division.	
Roll Name of Candidate. Age.	Caste. College or Division.	
	NOTIOO11	
Y.M.		
376 Amba Datt Pant 18-0	Brahman Almora, D is- trict School. II	
977 Ti D. 11-11 100	<b>0220</b>	
	Ditto Ditto II	
Pande, I 378 Hira Ballabh 16-0	Ditto Ditto I	
Pande, II	D1010 2	
379 Hira Ballabh Joshi 21-0	Ditto Ditto II	
380 Jai Dat Pande 19.0	Ditto Ditto II	
381 Lakshmi Datt 18-0	Ditto Ditto III	
Joshi		
382 Moti Ram Joshi 18-0	Ditto Ditto II	
383 Dudra Datt Tiwari 16-0	Ditto Ditto I	
384 Sri Krishna Joshi 17-0	Ditto Ditto II	
385 Dalpat Garbiyal 19-11	Garbiyal Almora, Ram- III	
Barrier Commencer (1997)	say College.	
386 Devkinandan Kar- 20-3	Brahman Ditto I	
natak	merica. There are	
388 Haree Ram Joshee 17-3	Ditto Ditto I	
389 Shree Kishan 17-3	Ditto Ditto I	
Joshee 390 Anna Wilson, Miss 17-1	Christian(N.) Almora, Lon- II	
230 WHIR MILEOH, THISE II-I	don Mission	
	Girls' High	
	School.	
391 Grace Pant, Miss 17-8	Ditto Ditto III Muhammadan Bareilly, Govt. III	Ĺ
392 Muhammad Abdul- 20-0	Muhammadan Bareilly, Govt. III	
lah Khan	High School.	
394 Muhammad Abdul 22-1	l Ditto Ditto Il	[
Qavum		
395 Muhammad Asaf 16-11	Ditto Ditto III	•
Zaman		
	TIT	
403 Hadi Ali 21-5	Ditto Ditto III	-
405 Muhammad Hida- 18-5	Ditto Ditto III Ditto Ditto II	-
405 Muhammad Hida- 18-5	Ditto Ditto [1]	Ī
405 Muhammad Hida- 18-5	Ditto Ditto [1]	Ī
405 Muhammad Hida- 18-5 yat Yar Khan 407 Ikbal Bahadur 20-4	Ditto Ditto II  Brahman Ditto III	
405 Muhammad Hida- 18-5 yat Yar Khan 407 Ikbal Bahadur 20-4 409 Khalil-ud-din 17-10	Ditto Ditto II  Brahman Ditto III	
405 Muhammad Hida- 18-5 yat Yar Khan 407 Ikbal Bahadur 20-4 409 Khalil-ud-din 17-10	Brahman Ditto II  Muhammadan Ditto II	[ [
405 Muhammad Hida- 18-5 yat Yar Khan 407 Ikbal Bahadur 20-4 409 Khalil-ud-din 17-10 Ahmad 411 Kubar Singh 22-9	Brahman Ditto III  Muhammadan Ditto III  Kshattriva Ditto III	[ ] [
405 Muhammad Hida- 18-5 yat Yar Khan 407 Ikbal Bahadur 20-4 409 Khalil-ud-din 17-10 Ahmad 411 Kuber Singh 22-9 412 Mahmood Akhtar 19-4 Siddid	Brahman Ditto III Muhammadan Ditto III Kshattriya Ditto III Muhammadan Ditto III	[ ] [
405 Muhammad Hida- 18-5 yat Yar Khan 407 Ikbal Bahadur 20-4 409 Khalil-ud-din 17-10 Ahmad 411 Kuber Singh 22-9 412 Mahmood Akhtar 19-4 Siddid	Brahman Ditto III Muhammadan Ditto III Kshattriya Ditto III Muhammadan Ditto III	
405 Muhammad Hida- 18-5 yat Yar Khan 407 Ikbal Bahadur 20-4 409 Khalil-ud-din 17-10 Ahmad 411 Kuber Singh 22-9 412 Mahmood Akhtar 19-4 Siddid	Brahman Ditto III Muhammadan Ditto III Kshattriya Ditto III Muhammadan Ditto III	[ : : : : : :
405 Muhammad Hida- 18-5 yat Yar Khan 407 Ikbal Bahadur 20-4 409 Khalil-ud-din 17-10 Ahmad 411 Kuber Singh 22-9 412 Mahmood Akhtar 19-4 Siddiqi 413 Manohar Lal 17-0 415 Masud Hasan, II 19-2	Brahman Ditto II  Muhammadan Ditto III  Kshattriya Ditto III  Muhammadan Ditto III  Muhammadan Ditto III  Muhammadan Ditto III  Brahman Ditto III  Muhammadan Ditto III  Muhammadan Ditto III	
405 Muhammad Hida- 18-5 yat Yar Khan 407 Ikbal Bahadur 20-4 409 Khalil-ud-din 17-10 Ahmad 411 Kuber Singh 22-9 412 Mahmood Akhtar 19-4 Siddid	Brahman Ditto II  Muhammadan Ditto III  Kshattriya Ditto III  Muhammadan Ditto III  Muhammadan Ditto III  Muhammadan Ditto III  Brahman Ditto III  Muhammadan Ditto III  Muhammadan Ditto III	
405 Muhammad Hida- 18-5 yat Yar Khan 407 Ikbal Bahadur 20-4 409 Khalil-ud-din 17-10 Ahmad 411 Kuber Singh 22-9 412 Mahmod Akhtar 19-4 Siddiqi 413 Manohar Lal 17-0 415 Masud Hasan, II 19-2 417 S. Moin-ud-din 18-5 Husain	Brahman Ditto III  Muhammadan Ditto III  Muhammadan Ditto III  Muhammadan Ditto III  Muhammadan Ditto III  Muhammadan Ditto III  Muhammadan Ditto III  Muhammadan Ditto III  Muhammadan Ditto III  Muhammadan Ditto III  Muhammadan Ditto III	
405 Muhammad Hida- 18-5 yat Yar Khan 407 Ikbal Bahadur 20-4 409 Khalil-ud-din 17-10 Ahmad 411 Kuber Singh 22-9 412 Mahmood Akhtar 19-4 Siddiqi 413 Manohar Lal 17-0 415 Masud Hasan, II 19-2	Brahman Ditto III  Muhammadan Ditto III  Muhammadan Ditto III  Muhammadan Ditto III  Muhammadan Ditto III  Muhammadan Ditto III  Muhammadan Ditto III  Muhammadan Ditto III  Muhammadan Ditto III  Muhammadan Ditto III  Muhammadan Ditto III	

Roll			<b>0</b>		Name of Pa College or Di School.	sse	d in
No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.		College or Di	ivis	ion.
		Y. M.			OCHOO!.		
420	MukatPrasad	17-5	Vaish	***	Bareilly Gov		I
423	Agarwal Raghunath Prasad	18-5	Kayasth		High School	,,,	ш
1223	Mathur	~ . ~	***				***
424	Ram Das Mahrai Sundar Lal Suraj Prasad	24-3	Knattri	***	Ditto .	***	III
429	Sundar Lal	10.9	Vaisn	•••	Ditto . Ditto	•••	III
430	Suraj Prasad	10-4	Ditto	•••	D1600		I
452	Triloke Chandra	10.5	Muhamma	 don	Ditto	***	ΙÌ
430	Md. Yaqub Beg	17.4	Runamma	uau	Amrohr	***	II
450	Rup Ram Sharma	71.4	Бганшан	,	Govt. Hig	gh.	1.1
	<u> </u>	700	77 . 1		School.		***
437	Dori Lal	18-2	Kayasth	***	Budaun, Di		
		10 7	16-2	 3	trict Scho	01.	
438	Ehsan Ghani Hari Nath Sen	10-7	Munamma	aan	Ditto	• • • •	lI
439	Hari Nath Sen	10-11	. valuya	•••	D1660	•••	III
440	Hari Nath Sen Janki Prasad Singh Mahbub Ahmad	22-10	Vabemme	40.50	Ditto	•••	III
	Karndi.	1000	ter a constant			•••	
10.00	Muhammad Altaf Ghani.		2 2 200 0		Ditto	•••	III
445	Rafi-ud-din	21-6	Ditto			•••	II
446	Raghubar Dayal	19-1	Mahajan	* **4	Ditto		II
	Raghubar Dayal Raghubar Prasad		10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to 10 to	100		•••	II
	Ram Chandra Panday.					•••	III
449	Shakt Rihari Lal	19-6	Ditto		Ditto		II
450	Shakt Bihari Lal Seraj-ud-din	61-1	Muhamma	adar	Ditto	•••	
452	Seraj-ud-din Basant Lal Jain	16-6	Bania		Moradab a		III
#10 <b>7</b> 07					Missio	n	
	المناه أأأه فالمتاه				Centra	1	
	A company of the contract of				High Scho	ool.	
454	Cutting, Robert	22-5	Christian	(N.	) Ditto		III
4:17	· Dachinni Narain · · · ·		N N V M ST. II		4.23 (11(1)		II
458	Lakshmi Narain	19-9	Khattri	•••	Ditto Ditto Ditto	•••	11
460	Lakshmi Narain Stephens, Cleophas	21-9	Christian	(N)	Ditto		II
462	Baldeo Sarup	17-10	Kayasth	•••	Morada ba	d,	III
					Distric	3 t	
404	n 2	170	Maria		School.		TTV
	Bashir-ud-din Ahmad.					**,*	III
469	Maksud Hasan	18-6	Ditto			٠.,	II
	Radhika Prasad Singh Surajbansi.		Service per			•••	II
472	Muhammad Sami.	<b>16-1</b> 0	Muhamma	dan	Ditto .	•••	H
473	ul-lah Khan, Sunder Sarup	23-6	Kayasth	•••	Ditto	•••	II

Roll Name of Candidate. Age.	Name of	College Passed in
No. Name of Candidate. Age.	caste. or Sc	hool. Division.
Υ. M.		
474 Kishori Mohan 16-9	Karrasth	Naini Tal. II-
Ghose.	Talkana	Diamond
OHOSE,		Jubilee
		School
475 Madan Gopal 18-7 477 Prem Ballav Kholiya 17-6 478 Sankar Das 17-8 479 Tula Ram 19-8 480 Udai Tal Shah 19-4	Ditto	Ditto II
477 Prem Ballay Kholiva 17-6	Brahman	Ditto III
478 Sankar Das 17-8	Jagati	Ditto II
478 Sankar Das 17-8 479 Tula Ram 19-8 480 Udai Val Shah 19-4 481 Chunni Lal 17-0	Kshattr i y a	Ditto II
480 Udai Tal Shah 19-4	Ditto	Ditto II
48I Chunni Lal 17-0	Carpenter	Pilibhit, Dis- II
		triet School.
482 LaIta Prasad 20-3	Khattri	Ditto III
483 Brij Mohan Lal 18-2	Kayasth	Rampur, III State High
Verma.		State High
		State High School.
484 Bishen Dayal Sri- 17-4 vastava	Ditto	Ditto III
486 Kailash Narain 18-9	Kshattriva	Ditto III
487 Kishen Gopal 17-6	Kavasth	Ditto III
Mathur.		
488 Mata Pershad 18-9	Ditto	Ditto II
492 Tirbeni Pershad 16-3 Mathur.	Ditto	Ditto I
493 Brahma Nand 17-0	Vaish	Shahja ha n- II
439 Digiting Land 7. 0		par, Dis-
January Company		trict School.
494 Chhote Lal 16-0	Ditto	Ditto II
496 Girja Shanker 17-0	Kayasth	Ditto III
Saksena.		
407 Camina Dohani Tal 17.0	) Ditto	Ditto III
498 Hasan Ahmad 17-	l Muhammadan	Ditto II
499 Lakhpat Rai 19-	5 Kayasth	Ditto II
497 GOVING BERNIT Lat. 17-499 Hasan Ahmad 17-499 Lakhpat Rai 19-500 Lalita Prasad 18-4	Brahman	
502 Mohammad Ali 18-2	Muhammadan	Ditto II
Khan.	Mary Company	
7.0	4 Ditto	Ditto III
505 Roff-nl Oadar Khan 16-9	Ditto	Ditto II
506 Raghubar Dayal 16-508 Sharafat-ul-lah 17-6	7 Brahman	Ditto III
508 Sharafat - u l-lah 17-	4 Muhammadan	Ditto III
Khan.		
500 Sri Rom Pandey 16-	9 Brahman	Ditto II
510 Sunder Lal Tewart 22-	0 Brahman	Ditto III
711 Commander Noth Rose 17-	h karasın	Ditto 11
512 Abdur Rahman 19-4	2 Muhammadan	Benares, III
Khan.		Dengarrora
		High School.

					_	
Roll				Name of	Pass	
Roll Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	\$25°	College or	11	
				School. D	1718	on.
	Y.M.					
513 Babua Prasad	22-4	Kalwar	•••	Benares, B	en-	II
캬다니하님이 바람이다. 막다 시작				gali To	la	
				High Sch	ool.	
515 Nizam-ud-din	16-0					III
516 Quyam-ud-din	16-0	Ditto		Ditto		11
517 Rajni Kanta Dutta	16-5	Kayasth	***			III
518 Rajendra Nath Bhat- tacharjee.	,18-10	Brahman	. • • •	Ditto	•••	11
519 Raj Kishore	16-5	Khattri		Ditto	****	11
521 Ramprasad		Kayasth		Ditto	***	III
522 Santashil Banerjee	17-0	Brahman	***	Ditto	***	11
523 Sarjuprasad Kalwar	16-4	Kalwar		Ditto	6.414	II
524 Sitaram		Kayasth	##4	litto	4 675	III
525 Ambar Nath	22-7	Ahir	b. 640	Benares,	Cen-	· III
				tral Hir		
				Collegi	ate	
				School.		
526 Ashutosh Bandyo- padhaya.	17-1	Brahman	•••	Ditto	•••	II
528 Bollapragada Sanyas Raj	17-5	Ditto	***	Ditto	5.0.4	II
529 Chedi Prasad Misra	18-6	Ditto		Ditto		IL
530 Kandhaiya Lal		Sunar	****	Ditto	w e04	II
532 Manik Chand	17-5	Agarwala		Ditto	***	II
533 Narain Das	19-3	Ditto		Ditto		III
534 Naresh Prasad Misra	20-4	Brahmar	ı	Ditto		II
535 Ramchandra Pathak	16-5	Ditto	***	Ditto	• • • •	II
536 Balbhadra Misra	21-4	Ditto		Benares,	Jai	II
				Naai		
				High Sch	001.	
537 Girdhar Das	18-0	Agarwala	ł	Ditto		II
538 Prasidh Narain			• • • •	Ditto		II
539 Rameshwar Pathak		Brahman		Dicto	•••	II
540 Shyam Lal		Ditto		Ditto		III
541 Sripat Rai		Bhatia	***	_ Ditto_	•••	III
546 Bhola Nath Sinha	19.2	Bhuinhai	• •••	Benares, I		II
				don Miss High Sci		
549 Maharaj Narain	16-2	Kayasth		Ditto		II
550 Raj Mohan Prasad		Ditto		TO		γĪ
551 Sanat Kumar Sinha		Kshattriy		Ditto	•••	m
552 Shiva Narain Kaul	18-5	Brahman		Ditto	• • • •	ÎÎ
554 Batuk Sinha	16.0	Rajput	•••	Benares, (		Î
				legia School.		
555 Bhagwati Prasad	18-0	Kayasth		Ditto		II
556 Charu Chandra Bhattacharjee.		Brahman		Ditto	5 (4	ÎÎ

: 전경기 기계 하는 사람들은 10 개기 기계 기계 기계 기계 기계 기계 기계 기계 기계 기계 기계 기계 기계			NT.	C		
Roll Name of Candidate.	A ~~a	Conta		ame of I	Passed	l in
No. rame of candidate.	age.	Caste.		lege or	Divisi	ion.
			Ö	chool.		
EFF OF _	Y.M.					
557 Channu Lal	17-0	Agarwala .	В	enares, Co	olle-	11
F#0 70:				giate Sch	ool.	
558 Digvijaya Sinha	16-0	Rajput		Ditto		II
559 Ganga Ram Dikshit	16-0	Brahman	•••	Ditto	•••	II
560 Govind Prasad	16-0	Kayasth	• • •	Ditto	cee	II
567 Narsingha Narain	23-0	Ditto	•••	Ditto	•••	III
568 Prem Narain Sukh-	16-0	Ditto	•••	Ditto	•••	I
senha.						
569 Salig Ram Sinha	18-0	Kshattriya	L .	Ditto	•••	II
570 Suraj Prasad	16-0	Kayasth	• • •	Ditto		ΪĪ
571 Syam Sankar Tripa-	19.0	Brahman	•••	Ditto	•••	II
thi.	10.0	70		~		-
572 Umashankar Trivedi	19-0	Ditto	***	Ditto	•	Ţ
574 Abdul Aziz	19.9	Muhamma	dan,			11
				M. Hi	gn	
575 Dh D.44	19.2	Dechases		School.		TIT
575 Bhau Datt	1 m 0	Brahman	•••	Ditto		III
577 Gaya Prasad	1 m =	Kayasth	•••	Ditto		II
578 Harihar Datt		Brahman	•••	Ditto		III
579 Pandeshar Nath	400	Kayasth	•••	Ditto		III
580 Rama Kant		Agarwala		Ditto		II
581 Saheb Ram	101	Kayasth	•••	Ditto		
582 Shyam Sarup	~~ ~	Ditto Mall	***	Ditto	NT.	Į
585 Jai Roy Mal	44-0	Mail		Azamgarl		I
				tional I School.	ngu	
586 Muhammad Ali	18.10	Muhamma	don			III
Khan.	10.10	manamma	uau,	DIGG	•••	
587 Muhammad Hasnain	17-0	Ditto		Ditto		II
590 Siddiq-uz-zaman			***	Ditto	***	III
591 Sudhakar Upadhya		) Brahman		Ditto		Ť
592 Gangadhar Sinha				Ballia,	Dis-	î
Del Guilguandi Cinna III		20000000023		trict Sc		
593 Ganesh Datta Pande	e 16-2	Brahman		Ditto		II
594 Janki Prasad	70 -	-	•••	Ditto		III
595 Jaleswar Misra	70.4			Ditto		II
596 Muhammad Kalim		Muhamm				ΙĨ
ul-lah.				A 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10		
598 Rama Dahin Pande	18-5	Brahman		Ditto		II
599 Shiva Narain Sinh				Ditto		11
600 Sukh Deva Narayan				Ditto		II
601 Vindhyeshwari Pra			•••	Ditto		II
605 Ram Baran Roy	. 21-0	Bhuinha	14	Ghazi	nnr	III
OOS DEM DETER HOS	. 41-0	- Diramina		Mission	High	1
그렇다. 이 고양 나보다 박다.				School.		-
606 Sribhagvat Prasad.	17-9	Kavasth		Ditte		1
607 Uma Shankar Varma	a 19.5	Ditto		Ditt		
O. OHROHIGHTAL ANTHO			•••			

Roll Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Col	me of lege or chool.	Passe Divis	d in ion.
608 Binoy Bhusan Gupta	20-8	Vaidya		School.	ngn	II
609 Damri Ojha 610 Jagennath Rai	16-0	Brahman		Ditto	***	II
610 Jagennath Rai	18-0	Bhuinhar		111770		III
611 Kandhayia Lal Bhat- nagar.	19-0	Kayasth	***	Ditto	•••	III
613 Mahabir Prasad Bhatta.	19-1	Brahman	***	Ditto		11
614 Mahtah Rai	19-0	Agarwala	122	Ditto		1
615 Murlidhar Misra	16-10	Brahman	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Ditto		II
616 Sultan Ahmad Khan	18.3	Muhamma	dan	Ditto		III
615 Murlidhar Misra 616 Sultan Ahmad Khan 617 Tarack Prasanno Mozumdar.	20-0	Vaidya		Ditto	•••	Ī
618 Vindeshwari Prasad Rai.	21-8	Bhuinhar	•••	Ditto	•••	ш
619 Beni Madhava	17-4	Khattri	***	Jaunp Church sion H	ur, Mis- Iigh	III
		,		School.		
621 Guru Prasad Dhan- wan.	18-0	Ditto	***	Ditto	•••	III
622 Haider Husain	20-1	Muhamma	adan	Ditto		III
623 Hridaya Narain Sinha.	20-8	Bhuinhar		Ditto	•••	III
624 Lakshmi Narayan Rae.	20-6	Ditto	•••	Ditto	• •••	II
625 Mathura Prasad Trivedi.	21-2	Brahman		Ditto	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	II
627 Mohammad Sulai-	16-0	Muhamma	adan,	Ditto	***	I
628 Ram Prasad 630 Thakur Prasad 631 Theodore 632 Syed Zain-ul-abdin	18-3	Kayasth		Ditto		II
630 Thakur Prasad	16.2	Ditto	•••	Ditto		ĨĨ
631 Theodore	17.3	Christian	(N)	Ditto		Ĩ
632 Swed Zain-ul-abdin	21.0	Muhamm	adan	Ditto		ΙĨ
633 Ali Nasir	20.11	Ditto	u cul	Jaunp		III
The state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the s	20-11	. בייטווגעב	• • • •	Distr		444
				School.		
635 Babu Nandan Lal	16.9	Kayasth		Ditto		II
641 Tafazzul Husain	10.2	Muhamm	o don			II
642 Vendeshwari Prasad	16 11	Ditto	auan			ΪΪ
		Muhamm				ÎÌ
644 Wali Ahmad Khan	10-9	Ditto				III
647 Balkrishna Das	17.0	Mormori	, …,			
Paintibilla Das	17-0	Marwari		Mirzapu M. H School	iah	11
648 Bhagwan Das	10 A	Watab		D:44-		
649 Rhacorati Presed		Vaish		Ditto	•••	
649 Bhagwati Prasad	16.7	Asyusun	***	Ditto	•••	
651 Hari Narayan Prasad	10-1	DIMO	444	Ditto	• •••	III

Rol No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Çaste.	Col		Passed Divisi	
652	Luchmi Narain Chaubey.	16-0	Brahman	]	Mirzapur, High Sh		II
653	Mathura Prasad	19.4	Kayasth		Ditto	2.60	II
655	Ramkishore Lal	21-0	75.4		Ditto		îī
657	77 . 11	19-0	-		Ditto		ΪĨ
658	Kajkumar Sankatha Prasad	19-0	Ditto	***	Ditto		ÎÏ
659	Sayid Warasat Husain.		Muhamma		Ditto	***	ΪΪ
660	Maha Narain	17-0	Kayasth		Sultan property Distr School,	ict	ш
661	Mata Badal Singh	17-0	Ditto		Ditto		I
	Gaya Prasad	17-2	Ditto	•••	Cawnp		
001	Gaya Frasau	11-4	טוטגענ	***	Distr		311
					School		
670	Mata Prasad	18-3	Ditto		Ditto		II
671		20-0	Muhamm	an Bo			III
			Khattri		Ditto		I
678	tri.	16-11		•••			Ī
674		15-10	Brahman		Ditto		II
675		18-4	Ditto		Ditto		III
676	Tribhuwan Nath Raina.	16-2	Ditto	•••	Ditto	•••	Ш
678	Brindaban Behary	20-0	Ditto	***	Cawn p Christ C		
					Colleg School.	giate	
67	Hemanta Kumar Chatterji.	16-0	Ditto		Ditte		11
68		19-0	Khattri		Ditto		III
68		17-0	Kayasth		Ditto		ÎÎ
68		19-0	Khattri		Ditto		ΪΪ
	Arora.			***			
68		20-0	Vaisya		Ditto		III
68	9 Ganga Pershad Srivastava.	19-5	Kayasth	٠	Banda, trict S		. 1970
69	0 Kedar Nath Ras- togi.	19-9	Rastogi	•••	Ditte	0 ,	II
69		21-7	Kayasth		Ditt	o	III
69		18-6			Farukha	bad.	II
vo	T Diphonipar Mann				Dist School	rict	
an	O Manual San	18-5	Voichma		Ditte		11
	8 Mangel Sen	17-6			Ditt		7.5
69					Ditt		***
70	4 Vindhyaprasada Dube,	18-5	Ditto	***	17100	O	
				4.37		100	1 40 4

	Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Co	lame of Passe llege or Divis		
		Girdhar Lal	15-1	Brahman	•••	Farukhabad, Mission High School.	III	
	708	Jainti Pershad	16-1	Kayasth		Ditto	II	
	709	Jwala Prashad	18-6	Ditto		Ditto	III	
	710	Lalta Prasad	19-6	Rastogi		Ditto	II	
	,711	Mahabir Prasad	16-3	Kayasth		Ditto	III	
		Nand Lal	19-6	Agarwala		Ditto	II	
	718		16-1	Vaisya	***	Kanauj, D. J. High School,	III	
	721	Atma Prasad Bhat- nagar.	17-5	Kayasth		Jhansi, Mac- Donnell	II	
	725	Krishnaji Bhikaji Deva.	18-5	Brahman	•••	High School. Ditto	II	
	726		16.5	Kayasth		Ditto	***	
	729		18-2	Muhamma	dan	Ditto	III	
	734	Abdul Wahid Khan	16-1	Ditto		Ditto	III	
	736	Gomti Prasad	16-4	Kayasth	•••	Orai, High School.	III	
	738	Makund Murari Lai Saksena.		Ditto	•••	Ditto	111	
	739	Mathura Parshad Shukla.				Ditto	11	
	740	mani.		Muhamma	dan	Fyzabad, Collegia te School.	II	
	741	Baqir Husain	19-6	Ditto		Ditto	III	
	743	Gur Saran Lal	18-7	Kayasth	•••	Ditto	II	
liez [i l.	745	Lakshmi Narayan	18.3	Vaish		Ditto	I	
		Muhammad Aziz- ul-Rahman,	17-10	Muhamma	dan	Ditto	IĨ	
	<b>7</b> 48	Mahendra Deo Varma.	18-1		•••	Ditto	II	
	75L	Shiva Datt		Brahman	•••	Ditto	III	
	752		19-5		dan	Ditto	II	
	753	Tri Bhuan Nath Singh.		Brahman		Ditto	ΪΪ	
		Badri Narayan			****	G o rakhpur, Jubilee High School	II	
1		Jadu Nandan Pra- sad.			***	Ditto	III	
	756	Jagdish Narayan	19-11	Kayasth		Ditto	111	
	757	Jugal Kishore Rav	17-10	Ditto	•••	Ditto	îÏ	
	758	Ranjit Singh Khan-	_,		***	101000	* * *	

Roll No.	ame of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Col		assed ivisio	
759	Saryu Prasad Cha- turvedi.	20-5	Brahman	(	Jorakhpu Jubilee E School.		II
761	Tirath Raj Mani Tripathi.	16-0	Ditto	•••	Ditto	•••	1
762	Triloke Nath	18-0	Kayasth	•••	Ditto	٠	II
763	Tajammul Busain	15-11	Muhamma	dan			II
764	Abu Muhammad	16-0	Ditto	•••	Gorakhı		II '
					St. Andre Collegi School.		
765	Chandi Parshad	17-0	Kayasth	•••	Ditto	***	II
768	Phuni Lal	20-0	Carpenter		Ditto	***	III
770	Sheo Parshad	18-6	Kayasth	***	Ditto	•••	II
772	Sheo Das Singh	20-0	Chhattri	_ •••	Ditto	•••	ΙÎ
775	Tajammul Husain		Muhamm		Ditto	•••	Ţ
777	Muhammad Abdul Majid.	17-8	Ditto	•••	Basti, Chi Mission I School.		п
780	Babu Ram	23-10	Vaishya	***		Dis- hool,	
785	Mohd. Ikram Hu- sain.	17-10	Muhamm	adan	Ditto		III
786	Madhuri Prasad	23-3	Vaishya	***	Ditto		II.
787	Pyare Lal			,	Ditto		III
788	Raghubir Dayal	. 17-11			Ditto		III
790	Baidyanath Mu- karji.	• 17-6	Brahmaı	a	Jaipur, M raja's ( giate So	Colle-	11
	Dhalla Vashinat	h 19.5	Ditto		Ditto		I
791	Bhaskar Kashinat Ghare.				AND STUDEN		II
792	Bithalsaran Suxe		0 Kayasth		Ditto Ditto		İÌ
793	Chandra Bhan			79	Ditto		îî
794	Harnarayan Bhar gava.			to the second			II
795		na 16-2			Ditto Ditto		îî
796	Jagannath Rao	. 19-1			Ditto		Ĩ
797	Sharma.				Ditt		III
799				***	Ditte		Ĩ
800	wal.				T):++	_	ī
801	Kshirsagar.			ın			I
802		ota 16-		••	D:++		77
808	Ramnath Singh.	21-			T3:++		777
808		1ya 18-	O Bania		T):++		7.7
800	3 Surajnarayan S vastava.	šři- 16	6 Kayast	ш.	., Diec	,0	
	가장은 그리가 얼마나 나왔다.						

					Name of Pas	hoor
Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.		College or i	7
		Y. M.				
807	Jag Mohan Ojha	19-4	Brahman	•••	Jaipur, Unite Presbyteria Mission Hig	n
					School.	11
808	Jiwan Nath Pandit	17-11	Ditto		Ditto	. II
811	Um madutt Singhania.	- 19-10	Agarwala	•••	Ditto	III
813	Rameshwar Dayal	17-3	Brahman	•••	Jobner, Angl	
	Sharma.				Vedic Hig	h
817	Ganga Prasad Ka-	16-7	Kayasth	•••	School. Hoshangabad	l. I
	yasth.		20,1,10,12		Governmen High School	t
818	Gobind Ram D	17-8	Brahman		Ditto	
819	Gobi d Rao Pan-	16-11	Ditto	n-tes	Ditto	77
	dharpurkar	2.2.				
820	Kalika Prasad Kayasth	17-5	Kayasth	•••	Ditto	
821	Krishna Rao Chan dorekar.				Ditto	. I
822	Mahomed Amir Khan.	18-10	Muhamma	dan	Ditto	. 1
824	Ramcharan Lal	16-0	Brahman	• • •	Ditto	. II
825		17-3	Ditto	***	Ditto	. I
826	Tiwari.	16-0	Ditto	•••	Ditto	. 111
829			Ditto	• • •	Ditto	
830		16-8	Ditto	•••		
833	bar Prashad	17-0	Ditto	•••	High School	TTP
834	Dubey. Balkrishna Sada	- 19-0	Ditto		Ujjain, Mad	h- II
001	shive Joshi.	- 10-0	10100	***	ava College	
836	Ganesh Keshav Phadke.	a 19-6	Ditto	•••	Ditto	. II
837	Gopal Balwan	t 18-0	Ditto	•••	. Ditto	
838	Jhaverishankar Ma yashankar Dixit.		l Ditto	***	Ditto	. II
839	Keshava Vina ya Ambardekar.		Ditto		Ditto	. II
841		l- 17-0	Ditto	•••	Ditto	. II
843	Sadashiva Shri krishna Phatak.	i- 17-5	Ditto	•	Ditto	. II
841	Shive Sahai Verme	ı, 17-0	Kayasth	•••	Ditto	. II

Roll Name of Candidate. Age. Caste.	Name of College or School.	Passed in Division.
<b>Y.M.</b>	NOLICOI.	
846 Uddhao Trivikram 16-2 Brahman Athalye.	Ujjain, ava Co	
850 Amba Prasad 17-7 Kayasth Kayasth.	Jaba Anjun	lpur <b>II</b> nan-i-
	Isla High	mia School.
851 Hafiz Syed Zaffar 19-0 Muhamm Hasan	adan Ditte	
852 Mahomed Shibli 16-6 Ditto	Ditte	1II
854 Ayodhya Prasad 17-4 Brahman Tiwari.	ı Jaba Churc sion	lpur II h Mis- High
857 Bhawani Prasad 18-1 Kayasth	School Ditt	. 77
858 Chhote Lal Pande 18-3 Brahman	ı Ditt	
863 Gangadhar Rao 20-7 Ditto	Ditt	
865 Gyanendra Nath 17-10 Bhaskar Chandra.	Ditt	o III
867 Hafiz Syed Abdul 17-3 Muhamn Haseeb.	nadan Ditt	o II
869 Mahadeo Narayan 19-6 Brahma Telang.	n Ditt	o III
874 Narmada Prasad 16-4 Kayasth Kayasth.	n Dit	:o I
875 Nawal Kishore, 16-4 Ditto	Ditt	io II
Panjabi. 877 Raghunath Prasad 17-3 Brahma	n Ditt	io II
Pande. 885 Sundar Lal Bajpeyi, 19-7 Ditto	Dit	to III
886 Vinayak Gopal 16.4 Ditto Matangey.		
893 Bhupendro Nath 16-3 Vaishya Chandra.	Hit	lpur, II carini a High
B 취임 (1801) - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -	Scho	
895 Damodar Ram- 16-0 Brahma chandra Mohriker.		
899 Ganpat Balkrishna 17-0 Ditto	Dit	to III
Palsolay.  902 Karuna Shankar 16-0 Ditto	Di	ito II
Nandlal Dubey. 904 Kesheo Shridhar 16-0 Ditto	) Di	tto III
Supre. 905 Krishnaji Kashi 18-0 Ditto	o Di	tto II
Nath Mandape. 911 Prabhakar Dhundi 17-0 Ditto	Di	tto II
Raj Jatar.		

	Name of I	assed in	
No. Name of Candidate. Ago.	School. Di		
Y. M.			_
914 Ram Narayan 16-10 Kayasth J Kayasth	abalpur, H carini Sab H. School	ha	I.
915 Ratanlal 16-0 Ditto	TO * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	I	1
915 Ratanlal 16-0 Ditto 917 Shanker Bhasker 17-0 Brahman Pandit.	Ditto	I	I
918 Shiva Raj Singh 17-0 Kshattriya	Ditto		I _
920 Vishwanath Narayan 16-9 Brahman Deo.	Ditto		I
921 Yeshwant Damodar 19-0 Ditto	Ditto	M - 45	Ι
926 Abdul Ahad 17-11 Muhammadan	Kh a n d v High Scho	7 a, ol.	Ι
928 Dattatraya Balwant 20-6 Brahman Bharday.	Ditto	•••	1
930 Hans Raj 16-7 Khattri	Ditto	•••	II
931 Kaluram Gajanan 19-6 Brahman	Ditto		Π
932 Keshava Tukaram 19-2 Ditto Kadam	Ditto	1	II
934 Madho Makund 19-8 Ditto	Ditto	1	II .
925 Manakchand Keshosa 19-0 Jain	Ditto	•••	Ι
936 Monnalal Gopal 17-2 Brahman	Ditto		II
939 Waman Haribhau 19-11 Ditto	Ditto		II
940 Wasudeo Ram- 17-4 Ditto chandra Puranik.	Ditto		11
942 Bodh Mall 16-2 Jain	Seoni, Mis High Sch	ool.	II
946 Jagat Narayan 16-8 Kayasth Kayasth.	Ditto		11
956 Ajodhia Prasad 18-0 Brahman Butpuri.	Luckn Jubilee H School.		II
957 Akhtar Zaman Khan, 23-0 Muhammadan	Ditto	1	11
959 Bhagwan Din 16-0 Kalwar	Ditto		II
960 Bishashur Dayal 16-0 Kayasth	Ditto		II
961 Budri Narain Sri- 19-0 Ditto vastava.	Ditto	***	H
962 Gurmukh Rai Sri- 21-0 Ditto yastava.	Ditto		II
964 Hargovind Dayal 20-0 Ditto	Ditto		II
965 Hari Narain 19-0 Ditto	Ditto	I	II
971 Mohamed Badr-ul 16-0 Muhammadan Hasan.	Ditto	•••	Ι
972 Mohamed Naim 17-0 Ditto Qidwai,	Ditto		II

Roll Name of Candidate.	Age, Y.M.	Caste.	Coll	me of lege or chool.	Passed Divisi	in on,
974 Mukta Prasad		Kayasth	I	Lucknov bilee Schoo	High	III
976 Ram Sarup Agra- wal,	17.0	Agrawal		Ditto		11
979 Rashid Ahmad	18-0	Muhamma	dan	Ditto	•••	III
982 Shiva Prasad	18-0			Ditto		ΪΪ
984 Shiva Chandra Misra.	18-0	Brahman		Ditto		Î
985 Saraswati Prasad .	16-0	Kayasth		Ditto	•••	II
986 Syed Abul Hasan.	20-υ	Muhamma		Ditto		ΙΪΪ
990 Shyam Sunder Nath Koul.	18-0	Brahman	•••	Ditto		ΪΪ
992 Tribhawan Nath Chandra Pandit.	17-0	Ditto	•••	Ditto	•••	ш
995 Mohd. Waseem	16-6	Ditto	•••	Luck Colvin		II
996 Nihal Singh	20-8	Sikh		Ditte		III
998 Ashiq Hosen		Muhamm	aden	Luck	n o w, High	ΪΪΪ
999 Gur Prasad Saksens	a 17-8	Kayasth		Ditto		II
1000 Kanhya Lal		Ditto	•••	Ditto		
1002 Maharaj Bahadur,	18.5	Ditto		Ditte		
104 Ram Kanai Mukerji	18-8	Brahman		Ditte		
1005 Ali Sajjad Husain,		Muhamm		Queen	i's An- unskrit	Ш
1007 Devi Dayal	17-10	Brahman		Ditte		111
1008 Dhirendra Nath Banerji.		Ditto	•••	Ditte		TTT
1013 Lakhpat Rai Varm	a. 18-10	Kayasth		Ditte	o	III
1014 Mahabir Prasad	16-2	Ditto		Ditt		III
1015 Mohomad Rafi-ud- din.		Muhamm		Ditt		III
1018 Sayyad Abdool Hamid.	21-6	Dit'o	•••	Ditt	o	Ш
1019 Shaikh Mohammad Karim,	1 16-1	Ditto	•••	Ditt	o	Ш
1022 Nirmolini Bose Miss.	, 16-3	Kayasth	•••	Lucl Woma lege.	know n's Col	
1023 Nilnolini Chatterji Miss.	, 17-11	Christian	n (N.)	) Ditt	to	III
1024 Inez Beatrice Olliver, Miss.	17-8	Ditto (	(E.)	Dit	to	, III

Roll Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	. (	Name of College or	in	
No.	Y. M.			School.	Division	<b>1.</b>
1133 Debi Prasada Tewari.	18-5	Brahman	•••	Unao, Go ment H School,	vern- igh	II
an. w 1.2 m 1	18-5	Kayasth		Ditto	***	111
134 Kusehri Dayal 1135 Mahabir Prasada Srivastavya.	16-5	Ditto	•••	Ditto	•••	II
1136 Manmohan Lal	17-5	Ditto		Ditto		H
1137 Muhammad Sher Khan.	19-5	Muha m n dan.	na-	Ditto	***	11
1140 Raghubir Sahai	19-5	Kayasth		Ditto	4++	II
1141 Shyama Charan Nigama.	16-5	Ditto	***	Ditto	•••	II
1142 Sohan Lal Sri- vastavya.	21-2	Ditto	***	Ditto	•••	III
1143 Saiyid Sharif-ul- Hasan.	18-5	Muha m r		Ditto	•••	11
1144 Anandi Sahai	17-0	Brahman	1	Meerut, giate Sc	hool.	I
1146 Balmokand	16-0		* **	Ditto		III
1149 Chamunda Pra- sada Srivast- aviah,	17-0	Kayasth	474	Ditto		
1160 Madan Behari Lal,	16.0	Ditto	•••	Ditte		II
1161 Mahmood Ahmad	, 17-0	Muha m dan.	m a-	Ditte	)	111
1162 Mazhar Ali	17-0	Ditto	• • •	Ditte	) ,,,	ĪĪ
1164 M u h a m m a c Hamid Husain.	1 19-0	) Ditto	**			II -
1167 Niaz Muhammad		dan.	ma			1
1168 Pearay Lal (Prim	us) 21-(	) Vaish	••			III
1169 Perma Nand				T3.44		III
1170 Pearey Lal (So cundus).			**			III II
1175 Sohan Lai Mathu	r, 17-0 17-				rut,	
1178 Abdul Khaliq .		dan.	•		ch Mis-	
					High	
1179 Abrar Husain	17-	0 Ditto		. Ditt		11
	. 23-	1 Ditto		., Ditt	o	111
1186 Murari Lal .	17-	6 Agarwa	ala .	. Ditt	o	
1188 Radha Gobind De	16 16					
	22	dan,		trict	D i s- School,	
1193 Bharat Sinha	20	2 Jat		. Dit	to "	, II

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste.	Name of College or Division.
		Y.M.		
1194	Ghulam Husain	17-5	Muhamma	dan Bijnor, Dis- 11 trict School.
1195 1196	Rama Swarupa Sambhu Narayana Srivastava.	22-5 18-11	Brahman Kayasth	Ditto II Ditto I
1202	Usha Nath Muker- jee.	17-9	Brahman	P. Mission
1203	Cecil Walter Williams.	16-0	Christian(	School. E), Mussoorie, III Philander Smith Institute.
1204	Mary Ross Diamantopulos, Miss.	17-7	Ditto	Mussoorie, II Woodstock College.
1205	Price, Mabel Unice, Miss.	27-10	Ditto	Mussoorie, II Caineville School.
1206	Baldeo Singh	19 2	Jat	Muzaffarnagar, II District High School.
1207	Beni Prasada Bhat- nagar.	17-2	Kayasth	Ditto I
1208 1208	B Dalip Singh B Girdhari Lal Mehra,	16 7 17-10	Agarwal Khattri	Ditto III Ditto II
	O Hardeo Sahaya I Jaijai Ram Das Saksena.	. 18-7 18-5	Agarwal Kayasth	Ditto III Ditto III
1212	2 Lakshmi Chand	18-9	Vaish	Ditto II
1213	3 Pyare Lal Gupta	16-3	Ditto	Ditto I
1214	4 Raja Ram Gupta	21-11	Ditto	Ditto III
121	5 Ratan Singh	17-10	Rajput	Ditto III
121	6 Raghu Nandar Parshad Dangwal	16-7		Tehri, Fratap III High School.
121	7 Madhu Sudan Saran		Kayasth	
121	8 Panna Lal Mathur	. 16-1	Ditto	Ditto II
121	9 Ram Gopal	. 19-0	Ditto	Datia, High II School.
122	0 Beni Madhava Das	, 18-0	Kalwar	Nowgong, C. I., Canton ment High School.

788 LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1902.

Boll No.	ame of Can			Caste.		lame of llege or School.	Passed Divisio	in on.
			Y. M.		_		C1	II
1233 N	arayan Ball Bobde.	krishn <b>a</b>	16-0	Brahman		aipur, ernment School.		
	ditel Gar	pati	18-10	Ditto	•••	Ditto	•••	
	Papaiya. amchandra		18-0	Ditto	•••	Ditto		II
1000 P	najee. am Prasad yed Sarvar	p	18-0 16-3	Ditto Muham n	 a a-	Ditto Ditto		111
	Sofi. ankatesh		16-0	dan. Brahman		Ditto		III
	Rao. Jenkat Raja		19-0	Ditto		Ditto	•••	II
	danga Prass	3.5	21-7	Kayasth	•••	Khair Victori School.	a High	
1245 ]	Balkrishna	Bania	16-4	Vaishya	•••	Saugor, School.	High	11
	Balkrishna	Laksh-	16-9	Brahman		Ditto	•••	
	man Sapr Jagannath	ev.	18-4	Ditto		Ditto	•••	
	Krishna L Halwe.		17-1	0 Ditto	•••	Ditto		
1250	Narbada E	rasad	16-9	Kayasth		Ditto		. 11
	Sadasheo	Vishnu	16-2	2 Brahma	n	Ditto	•	. III
	Kerbailk Shankar G	er. Fovinc	• '	Ditto	• • • •	Ditto		. II
	Temurnik Shridhar	ar. Raghu		0 Ditto	,	Ditto		111
	nath Bh Venayak	agwat. Krishn		2 Ditto	• •	. Ditte	• •	II
	Kerbaill Venayak	er. Vasude	19-8	3 Ditto	••	Ditt	٠ .	II
	Hardike	er.		6 Ditto	••	. Ditte		III
	Sapre. 9 A b d u l Khan.	Mugh		3 Muhan dan.		Farrul D i Scho	stric	d, 11

## PRIVATE CANDIDATES.

Roll Name of Candidate.	Age.	Caste, trict,	e of Dis-Passed Province in State. Division.
	Y. M.		
1259 Abdul Ghafur Khan	19-0	dan.	그렇다 가다 살아 있는 하면 모모를 했다.
1265 Ranbir Singha	17-0	Jat Rajput	Ditto II
1268 Tilak Singh	18-0	Rajput	Ditto III
1270 Kunwar Jogendra Pal Singha.	16-0	Kshatriya	Ditto 111
1272 Brinda Ban Saksena	18-7	Knyasth Rajput	Ditto II
1273 Brijraj Sinha	16-3	Rajput	Ditto II
1281 Mahabir Sahai	28-6	Kayasth	Etawah III
1282 Syed Ashfaq Husain	17-11	dan,	
1290 Sheo Narain Sinha	20-1	Kshatriya	Bulandshahr III
1295 Gopal Krishna Phadke.	19-0		Lashkar, C. I. II
1296 Gopi Narayan	17-1		Alwar (Raj- III putana).
1297 Chhedi Lall	17.3	Kavasth	Nagpur, C. P. II
1298 Manak Lall	16.8	Brahman	(Raj.)
1299 Zawar Husain Zadi	18-5		Bhara t pur, III (Raj)
1304 Jaswant Sinha Mehta,	19-1	Oswal	(Raj) Udaipur, Hf (Raj)
1307 Jagan Nath Prasad	19-0	Brahman	Agra III
1323 Manzar Ali Sokhta	17-0	Muhamma- dan.	Allahabad III
1326 Ramavatar Bajpai	19-0	Brahman	Ditto III
1329 Bisheshwar Dayal	27-0	Bhat	Ditto II
1334 Madan Mohan Lal	24.0	Agarwal	Ditto II
1335 Nur Muhammad	20-0	Muha m m a- dan.	Ditto III
1336 Pyare Mohan	21-0	Kayasth	Ditto III
1337 Ram Chandra Chau- bey.	17-0	Brahman	Ditto III
1338 Sheikh Zahur Ahmad.	17-0	Muha m m a- dan.	
1340 Sheikh Nazir Ahmad	16-0	Ditto	Ditto 1I
1344 Payare Lal Chatur- vedi.		Brahman	Jhalrapatan II (Raj).
1345 Syed Roohul Amin	15-7	dan.	Fatehpur III
1355 MuftiGhulam Mohammad Qadri.	18-0	Ditto	
1358 Rama Kumar Lal	17-6	Kayasth	Ditto II
1362 Yadu Bansh Lal	19-5	Kalwar	Ditto III

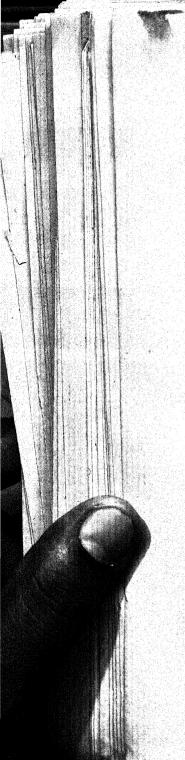
No. Name of Candidate.  Y. M.  or State.  1371 Dhundhiraj Sastri 19-0 Brahman Benares	II II
1971 Dhundhirai Sastri 19-0 Brahman Benares	
Manwalli.	и
1372 Gulam Md. Rasul 17-6 Muhamma- Ditto Siddiqi. dan.	
1376 Lal Bahadur Srivas- 20-0 Kayasth Ditto	I
1977 Tall: Proged 91.0 Rania Ditto	III
1381 Raja Sinha 190 Kshattriya Ditto	III
1386 Bankey Behari Lal 18-0 Kayasth Ballia	111
1391 Ram Dutta Ray 22 0 Brahman Gházipur	11
1396 Raghubir Prasad 20-0 Agarwal Ditto	
1399 Bhagwati Prasad 22-2 Kayasth Mirzapur	11
1400 Deoki Nandan Lal 19-9 Ditto Ditto	
1401 Imdad Husain 42-11 Muhamma- Ditto	
1407 Daulat Ram 17-2 Kayasth Moradabad	II
1410 Inderjeet 17-0 Ditto Sháhj a hán pur.	II
1419 Mohd. Abdul Halim 17-5 Muham m a- Cawnpore	. III
1494 Woghi Progodo 19.4 Brahman Farrukhabad	II
1429 Site Ram Varme 20-0 Kavasth Fyzabad	III
1434 Mohammad Salim 16-5 Muham ma-Azamgarh	. 11
1439 Ahmad Mukhtar 21.0 Ditto Gorakhpur	, II
1/40 Tolto Dwood 19-11 Kavastii Dibio	. 11
1444 Surai Den Prasad 22.8 Ditto Ditto	. III
dhar Natu. 21.8 Brahman Chi at ta i	
1468 Frederick William 21-0 Christian Lucknow .	. 111
1485 Abdul Hamid 17-4 Muhamma- Bara Bankt.	
1490 Partap Krishna 19-3 Kayasth Sitapur	
1492 Gaya Prasad 20-5 Ditto Ditto.	111
1490 Partap Krishna 19-3 Kayasth Sitapur 1492 Gaya Prasad 20-5 Ditto Ditto. 1497 Mohammad Waki 16-11 Muham m a- Rae Bareli . dan.	
	!!!
1505 Mamrai Singh 19-0 Jain Muzaffarnag	ar ill
1514 Chhajiu Singh 20-0 Khattri Pitto	111
1527 Ishwar Dass 160 Vaish Barelly	111
1529 Bhagwati Shankar 19-0 Brahman Ditto.	III
1532 Mirza Shahzada 16-8 Muhamma- Ditto.	11
1535 Muhd Zikr-ul-lah 17-7 Ditto Badaun	III
1536 Pandit Lalloo Ram 21-6 Brahman Sitapur	III

# SPECIAL VERNACULAR EXAMINATION (UNDER REGULATION 59 OF THE REGULATIONS IN ARTS), 1902.

No.	Name of Candidate.	Uı	du or Hi		Name of Coll School.	ege o <b>r</b>
1 3	Geuri Prasad Varma Jagan Nath Prasad		Urdu Hindi		Agra College, Ditto	
4 6	Ram Dial Krishna Behari Lal		Do. Urdu		Ditto Bharatpur,	Sadar
7	Saiyid Golam Husa	ain			High School	ol.
100	Jafri		Do,	• • • •	Ditto	
8	Shri Krishna		Do.		Ditto	
9	Uma Datt	***	Do.		Ditto	
10	Bhagwan Prasad	•••	Hindi	***	Allahabad, 'College.	Fraining
11	Har Charan Lal Rasi	togi.	Do.		Ditto	
12	3.6 - 1 2 3 D/1 1 4	•••	Do.		Ditte	
13	Muhammad Akhtar	•••	Do.		Ditto	
14			Do.	•••	Ditto	
15	Shambhu Dayal Sriv		Σ0.	***	10000	
-	tava	•••	Do.		Ditto	
16		***	Do.	•••	Ditto	
17	Devi Din	***	Do.		Ditto	
19			Do.	•••	Ditto	
20				• • • •	Ditto	
2ì					Ditto	
23		,	Urdu	•••	Aligarh,	District
		, ***	C.u.u.		School.	Dienrice
25	Chunni Lal		Do.			
26			Do.		Ditto Ditto	
28			77	***	Ditto	
30					Disto	
31	Sushil Kumar Ghos			***	Ditto	
32			Do.	•••	Aligarh, M.	
33	din.			•••	lege.	
34						
10.5					Benares, Qu lege.	
35		• • • •	Hindi &	Urdu		March 1997 Control of the Control
<b>8</b> 6			Urdu	•••	legiate S	chool.
37			Do.	***	Ditt	
38	B Ram Chandra Path	ak	Hindi	•••	Hindu School.	Central Collegiate
30	Ram Prasad		. Do.		Benares, B High Sch	engalitola 1001.
4(	) Suraj Bali Prasad	••	, Do.	•••	Ghazipur, School.	

Roll	Name of Candidate	Urdu (or	or Hind both).		me of College or School,
No.		H;	ndi .	Ba	reilly College,
41	Alakhbehari Arora	n			Ditto.
43	Dhanpat Ram		_	•••	Ditto.
11	Dinday Narain	• • •			Ditto.
45	Krishen Sahai Varm			•••	Ditto.
46	Manohar Lal			•••	Ditto.
47	Dai Narain			•••	Ditto.
48	Dom Chandra Varin	a 111		•••	Ditto.
49	Quani Narain Dikshi	ŭ 1	,	•••	Ditto.
50	Saiyid Khursh Hasnain.	lu i		•••	Ditto.
F1 '	Umadat Aswal	I	)0.	*** - 41	
	Mate Presso		rdu and	Hindi	Ditto.
54	Mirza Shahzada Ala	m U	rdu	~	awnpore, Christ
56 57	Brindaban Behary	•••	Do.	0	Church College.
-59	Dattatraya Bhica	jee I	Iindi	•••	Ditto.
60	Ranade. Lakshman Balw	ant	Do.	***	Ditto.
	Tarlekar.	T	Irdu		Ditto.
61	Mahadeo Prasad		Do.		Ditto.
63	Muneshwar Bakhs	#10	Do.		Ditto.
64	Narain Prasad Aro	I	Hindi &	Urdu	Ditto.
66 68			Urdu	C	awnpore, District School.
69 7	2 Siddiq Husain		Do. Hind <b>i</b>		Ditto. Fyzabad, Collegiate School. Ditto.
7	3 Tri Bhuan Nath		Urdu	" B	anda, District School.
7	4 Ganga Prasad S	rivas-	Do.	,,, 10	Ditto.
7	E Roder Noth Rust	gi	Do.	***	Ditto.
	6 Muhammad Ta	iazzui	Do.	•••	Ditto.
. ,	7 Raghobir Prasad N	lathur,	Do.	***	Gorakhpur, Jubilee
	8 Badri Naram		Do.	•••	High School. Ditto.
. 8	Tirath Raj Tripathi.	Mani	Hindi	***	Ditto.
	31 Triloki Nath		Urdu	. ***	
	33 Govind Saran Bh	atnagar,	Do.	***	Gonda, Government High School.
	85 Nand Kishor Tar	dan	Do.	•••	Ditto.
179	Nand Kishor Iai	aikh	Do.	•••	Ditto.
	87 Hari Shunkar S	aksena,	Do.	•••	Lucknow, Canning College.
	on as Drogod		Hindi	,,,	Ditto.
	88 Mathura Prasad 89 Sheikh Ashhad	Husain,	Urdu	•••	Lucknow, Colvin Taluqdars' School,
***	90 Muhammad Wa	sim	Do.	•44	Ditto.

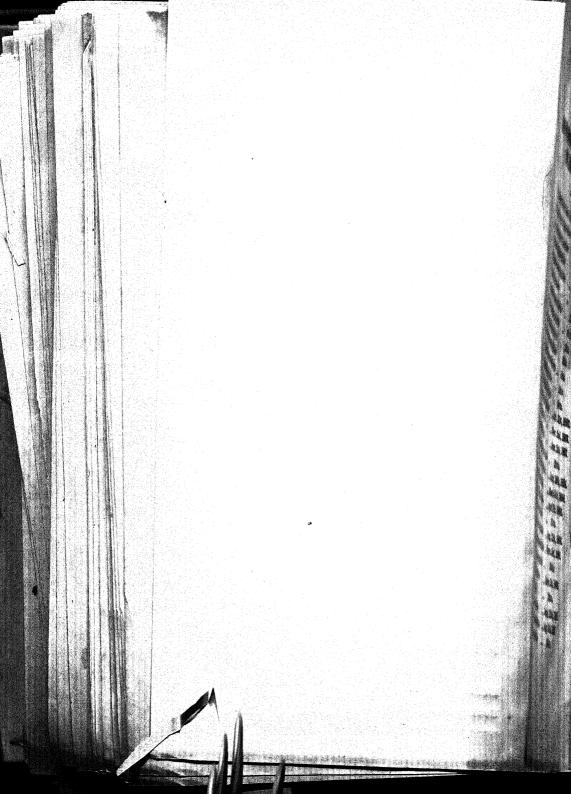
Roll No.	Name of Candidate.		du or Hi (or both)		Name of Co School.	llege or
91	A bid Husain		Urdu	•••	Lucknow,	Hussain-
92	Shiam Sunder Aithanay.	Lal	Do.		abad High Ditto	
93	Saiyid Muhami Jafri.	nad	Do.	•••	Ditto	
94	Saiyid Muhamm Mahdi.	a d	Do.	•••	Ditto	
96	Hira Lal	•••	Bindi	•••	Lucknow, J High Scho	ubilee
97	Shew Dularey Shuk!	a	Urdn &	Hind	i Ditto	·01.
98	Ram Sarup'Agarwal		Hindi			
99	Shiva Prasad		Urdu	•••	Dit to Dit to	
100	Ali Sajjad Husain	•	Do.			
		•••	Συ.	***	Lucknow, Anglo-San High Scho	askrit
101	Mahabir Prasad		Do.	•••	Ditto	
104	Amrita Lal Mukerji	• • • •	Hindi	***	Meerut Colle	
107	Mitra Sain		D.	***	Meerut, Chu	ge.
		••••	<b>D</b> 0.	• • • •	sion High	ren Mis-
108	Pandit Gobind Nar	ain	Do.		Ditto	
777	Bamroo.		100	•••	שווענ	
109			Do.		Ditto	
110	Ugra Sain	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Do.	***	Ditto	
112	Shambhu Nath Kacl		Urdu		Allahabad.	Private
		,	uruu	***	Candidate	
113	Tufail Abbas	•••	Do.		Etah,	Ditto
115	Shaukat Ali Khan	•••	Do.	•	Moradabad,	
118	Gulhazari Lal	•••	Hindi	•••	Railia	Ditto
119	Saiyid Muhami	nad	Urdu	•	Ballia, Meerut,	Ditto
	Usuf Ali Shah.				112001410,	Dioid



#### XV.

## DATES OF EXAMINATIONS IN LAW, AND IN ARTS AND SCIENCE, 1903.

- EXAMINATION IN LAW, 1902 AND 1903, AND IN ARTS AND SCIENCE, 1903.
- In 1902—The LL.B. Examination will be held on Monday, the 24th November, and following days.
  - Fees and Applications to be sent not later than the 24th September, 1902.
- In 1903—The LL.B. Examination will be held in March, immediately after the Arts and Science Examinations are over.
  - Fees and Applications to be sent not later than the 28th of January, 1903.
- In 1903—The Entrance and School Final Examinations will be held on Monday, the 19th January, and following days.
  - Fees and Applications to be sent not later than the 5th December, 1902.
- In 1903—The Special Vernacular Examination will be held simultaneously with the School Final, Urdu and Hindi Examinations.
  - Fees and Applications to be sent not later than the 5th December, 1902.
- In 1903—The Intermediate, B.A., B.Sc., D.Sc. and M.A. Examinations will be held on Monday, the 16th March, and following days.
  - Fees and Applications to be sent not later than the 30th January 1903.



30.	Moradabad, Mission	Girls' Hi	gh School		Aug. 3rd, 1895.
31.	Gwalior State, Lasi School	nkar (Vic	toria) Colleg	iate	Ditto.
32.	Aligarh, Governme	nt High S	chool		Nov. 2nd, 1895.
33.	Ghazipur, Mission				Jany. 11th, 1896.
34.	Mussoorie, Modern	School	•••		April 4th, 1896.
35.	Jabalpur, Anjumar	ı İslamia 1	High School		Ditto.
36.	Agra, Victoria Hig		•••	•••	Novr. 7th, 1896.
37.	Allahabad, A. P. M	. High Sc	hool, with e	ffect	July 1st, 1895.
38.	Saharanpur, Distri				Jany. 9th, 1897.
39.	Aiigarh, M. AO.		School	•••	Ditto.
40.	Muttra, District S	•			July 10th, 1895.
41.	Etawah	do.	do.	•	Ditto.
42.	Sitapur	do.	do.	•••	Ditto.
43.	Agra, Mufid-i-am	School,	do.		July 3rd, 1893.
44.	Meerut, C. M. S. E	ligh Schoo	ol do.		July 3rd, 1895.
45.	Benares, Bengali	Tola Schoo	1.		Novr. 6th, 1897.
46.	Gorakhpur, Church	Mission	High School	•••	Ditto.
47.	Nasirabad, Canton	ment High	a School	•••	Feby. 5th, 1898.
48.	Ajmer, Collegiate	School	•••	•••	Novr. 7th, 1898.
49.	Khandwa High So	hool	•••	•••	March 4th, 1899.
50.	Ghazipur, Victoria	High Sch	nool	•••	Aug. 5th, 1899.
51.	Gorakhpur, Jubile	e High Sc	hool	***	Jany. 13th, 1900.
52.	Sutna, Venkat Hig	gh School	•••		April 7th, 1900.
53,	Benares, Central E	lindu Coll	ege		Ditto.
54.	Rai Bareli, Distric	t School	114		August 3rd, 1901.
55.	Seoni (Chhappara)	, Mission	High School		. Novr. 4th, 1901.
56.	Farrukhabad Dist	rict High	School		. Feby. 1st, 1902.
57.		do.			. Aug. 2nd, 1902.
58.	Muzaffarnagar,	do.	•••		. Ditto.